DICTIONARY OF TURKISH ROOTS IN WESTERN LANGUAGES

Full English Version

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December 15, 2023

Dedicated to **Norm Kisamov**

Revised and expanded version (January 2, 2024, January 21 2024)

This latest version of the dictionary is entirely written in English. While the previous version had some English sections, the Turkish sections were more predominant, making it challenging for those who do not know Turkish to read and examine. This issue has now been overcome.

This dictionary is the most comprehensive of my works in this area. In the previous version, I provided around 7,000 examples of words from Western languages in about 2,400 entries. Here, there are over 10,000 examples in **2,659** items. When considering all the words related to them, it is an overview of around 20,000 words. It emerged as a result of scanning the sources of about 300 authors, but the sources are so abundant... This is still an ongoing and endless examination.

The words are mostly **English**, **Latin**, and **German**. These are followed by **Celtic**, **Greek** and **French words**. Then Italian, Spanish…

The previous version was quite a mixed and messy text. Turkish and English parts created repetitions. There were also numerous editorial errors. I

apologize to those who downloaded and read the previous version for this reason. However, my intention at that time was to compile all the material I had and share it with readers and writers. Thus, opening up each entry for discussion. In this way, different views would emerge, contributions would be made, and my mistakes would be pointed out. The text received a lot of interest, thank you, but the feedback was minimal. Contributions were not substantial. There were very few objections to significant errors, and warnings to correct mistakes were almost non-existent. Still, I believe I achieved my goal to some extent.

This latest version, like the previous one, is open to discussion. However, I think I have now written my explanations and opinions more clearly. I have written the entiries more accurately. It has become a text where I expect more challenges than discussions. I hope content errors and editorial mistakes have significantly decreased. Nevertheless, I am open to warnings and criticisms.

The majority of words overwhelmingly reveal the influence of Turkish roots in Western languages. While a small part of them are still controversial and some require further development. **Nevertheless, setting aside the ten thousand words, if a relationship is discerned within a mere 500 words, it calls for a comprehensive reevaluation of global linguistics.** This dictionary stands as a definitive refutation of the unscientific, colonialist Indo-European theory. Despite the multi-faceted, conclusive, and abundant evidence, some persist in repeating the 'random similarity' cliché. This repetition continues, as they lack alternatives in the realm of scientific discussion. Whether due to severe social mental retardation or ideological bigotry, the result is the same, racism or stupidity, both being equally detrimental. Please do not perceive any offense or

insult here; unfortunately, what I express here is my philosophical view on humanity.

Another challenge lies in the racist prejudices held by the majority of Turkish academics against Turks. The lack of social intelligence in various fields and admiration for strength intertwine, causing significant troubles for humanity. The fight against bigotry is a shared duty for individuals like us.

Ask any competent mathematician or statistician without a preconceived understanding of linguistics: How many words should be the same in meaning and sound between two languages, so that this is no longer considered a coincidence? Any mathematician unencumbered by traditional linguistic clichés will likely provide a similar answer. Let's not speculate, these calculations and discussions occurred in the field of linguistics half a century ago. For some, 100 similar words are conclusive proof of commonality. Certain authors argue that 7 words pairs suffice for full root partnership (Swadesh, Greenberg, Bender, Cowan). In this dictionary, we discuss hundreds of word pairs and thousands of overlaps.

The demonstrating the strong influence of Turkish or any other language, such as Arabic or Hebrew, on European languages (as this dictionary does once again) fundamentally challenges the prevailing understanding of Western linguistics. Suppose Turkish borrowed these common words from other languages 1500-2000 years ago; in that case, Turkish belongs to the same language family. And this is a signifying the collapse of the Western linguistic paradigm and the fairy tale of language families. But this is only the first aspect of the issue.

The second aspect involves registering Turkish as a founding language for Western languages. I wish we could make these arguments with purely

academic motives. Nationalism, while not shameful unless descending into fanaticism, has never been my primary motivation. The real ultra-nationalists are colonialists disguised in liberal and democratic masks, distorting facts about disempowered nations. We cannot allow the deactivation of objective information through accusations of nationalism.

Why is the Turkish a root language? In this glossary, we broadly cover Western etymologists' explanations for Western words. Out of desperation, they were drowned in falsification. They try to analyze the world's languages ignoring the Turkish deliberately. They come to many wrong conclusions.

1- All their theses are in vain when we put their common words from **Sumerian**, **Hittite**, **Akkad** and **Etruscan**. The closest partner of these ancient languages is Turkish. You will find examples from all these languages in most of the words we examine in this dictionary. If there is a common word between Turkish and Persian, it is automaticly interpreted as a borrowing of Turkish from Persian. However, when we find a common root in Sumerian, Hittite or Akkadian forming a cluster in Turkish, the Persian claim does not disappear, but becomes weaker.

2- When we show many examples from the **Native American languages** about the same commonalities, that separated from the continent 20 thousands years ago, the question of which language was the main root finds a definite answer. For example, let's say a word is common in Latin, Greek and Turkish. What do they say reflexively: “Turkish and Latin borrowed this word from Greek”. However, if this word is present in the same meaning in the Native American language, it turns out that the real root is Turkish. This dictionary has hundreds of examples from **Sanskrit** as well.

3- On top of that, **when we find and show the sound change laws in the transition of Turkish roots to other languages**, the level of evidence increases. The "it's a coincidence" defense becomes ridiculous when we show seven or eight examples for a law of change. Moreover, we show 30-40 or even 70-80 examples for some laws. **Adnan Atabek** is the best at discovering the laws of sound. Also I added some laws to his. Of course, all of them are open to scientific discussion. As long as we condemn the attitude of deliberately “not seeing, hearing or speaking” the clear evidence;

4- The maps and dates of the ancient migration routes of humanity, based on genetic studies published in the last 30-20 years, show the same truth. The most developed and comprehensive of these are the publications of **Anatole Klyosov**. Articles and books in this direction confirm the partnership codes that we have revealed in the field of the language. And our evidence also confirms theirs.

5- The same partnership is already present in cultural codes, legends, religions, monuments, rugs, clothes, music, symbols, etc. ;

6- An important part of the Turkish words common with Western languages are also common with Turkish dialects living thousands of kilometers away from each other and speaking in separate countries. They developed in a conceptual unity between dialects and within the same dialect. They branched out and formed clusters. This diversity, unity and tendency to cluster is absent in other languages for many words. This is the proof that Turkish is the main root for those words.

7- Turkish is an agglutinative language like other ancient languages Sumerian and Hittite. Agglutinative languages are the ancestors of the others. In another

study, I showed that many features of Turkish grammar live in languages called "Indo-European".

8- The similarity of the Turkish Orkhon alphabet to the Etruscan and Latin alphabet. Full harmony of the Latin alphabet with Turkish. A complete harmony that is not found in other languages in terms of writing and voicing words. The pointedness and steepness of the letter '**i**' in this alphabet and in Turkish; The intense presence of the letter '**o**' in words showing roundness…

I present these eight points to your attention separately for you to examine.

This dictionary is actually the work of about 300 authors who have worked hard on the subject. I can't write here all names, but some of them are below. If I later add the references section, they will all become visible.

Authors from Türkiye: primarily **Adnan Atabek**, Konstanty Borzecki (Mustafa Celalettin Pasha), Bedros Efendi Keresteciyan, İsmail Hami Danişmend, Osman Nedim Tuna, Vecihe Hatiboğlu, Adile Ayda, Kazım Mirşan, Ünal Mutlu, Haluk Tarcan, Polat Kaya, Osman Karatay, Nüvit Alagöz, Abdullah Gürgün, Çağıl Çayır, Osman Sertkaya, Murat Karamüftüoğlu … Yusuf Has Hacip, Kaşgarlı Mahmut and of course **M.K. Atatürk**.

Foreign writers, primarily **Norm Kisamov**, Illich Svitych, Sergei Starostin, Wilhelm Radloff, Allan Bomhard, Mel Copeland, Georgeos Diaz-Montexano, Anatole Klyosov, Mario Alinei, Olcas Suleymanov, Irek Bikkinin, Çingiz Garaşarlı, Murat Adji, Strahlenberg, Vilhelm Thomsen, Martti Rasanen, Snurre Sturlesson, Sven Lagerbring…

And also many friends who are not authors but have contributed... Thanks to all of them.

Turkish equivalents of common words are highlighted in **red**, while others are presented in **bold**. Examples from Native American languages are displayed in **CAPITAL** letters.

Have a good reading…

DICTIONARY OF TURKISH ROOTS IN WESTERN LANGUAGES

Kaan Arslanoğlu

December 15, 2023 – January 2, 2024, January 21 2024

ab- (Eng. - Latin): prefix indicating orientation. The short form of it: '**a**'. Turkic '**a-e**'

abash (Eng.): **boz**-mak, bas-mak. A-bash. Old Turkic '**buz**': hit, demolish; '**boz**': to ruin, disrupt, break, decay; Old Turkic '**bas**': push, push down, raid, sudden attack / **bas** > **abash**

abba, **abbas** (Latin): **father**. **Abba**, **abbas** < **baba** (father). Also, '**abla**': big sister; '**abi**': big brother; '**amca**, **abıca**, **abuca**, **apa**, **aba**': brother of father, elder man. Abu (Arabic) < baba

abbey, **abbess**, **abbot** (Eng.): the root is Semitic, Greek, Latin '**abba**, **abbas**': father. **Abba**, **abbas** < **baba** (father). Also, '**abla**': big sister; '**abi**': big brother; '**amca**, **abıca**, **abuca**, **apa**, **aba**': brother of father, elder man. Abu (Arabic) < baba

abduction: outward, dışa **doğru** / *Ub*, *ubama (Hun Language): out*, *exit*, *go out (Adnan Atabek)* / ‘Abar, abartmak’: exaggarete, exceeed / **Ab-duct** (Latin **ducere**) > **ab-teg**, **teng**. **Ab**: up, out; **teg**, **teng**: (until, equall, reach, touch); ab-doğru / Doğru > **through**

aber (German) (**aba**): **ma**, **-a-** (but - Hittite); **ama** (but). **Abai**, **abay** (Altaic): but, **aber** (Radloff) / **Abay**, **ama** > **aber**

aberrant, **aberrate** (Eng.); **aberro** (Latin), **apoklino** (Greek): go astray, be in abnormal place. **Öbür**, **öbürü**. "1- to wander, lose one's way; 2- to deviate from; 3- to free oneself from somethEng." '**Ab-erro**’ or ‘**a-berro**’ / *Ü. Mutlu:* ***utru***, ***öbürü***, ***other*** *(Eng.);* ***altro*** *(It.) connection* / Öbürü (Kazakh, Yakut): **andere** (Rasanen), **other**, öteki / ***Avıt*** *(to deviate*, *astray) (Kazakh)*, ***övrül*** *(deviate) (Turkmen)*, ***ap*** *(deviate) (Tatar) (A. Atabek)* / **Ber – ver** (to go, give) (Muharrem Ergin)

abhor (Eng.): **hor** gör-mek. The root is '**horror**' (OED). See “**Horror**” item.

abide, **abode** (Eng): “the PIE root” is '**bheidh**'. '**Abide**' (Turkish – Arabic?): monument. ‘**Abat**, **abadan**’ (Turkish – Pers. ?): devolped, flourishing, built up / *Abadan: Eb*, *‘ev’*, *ed (house*, *property) > abadan*, *abadan-lık. Arabic ‘bait’ (house) > ‘ev’ (A. Atabek)* / ‘**Bağ**, **bağıntı**, **bağlılık**, **bağıt**’: bond, relation, devotion, loyalty, covenant. See ‘**Bheidh**’ item.

able (Eng.), **abilis** (Latin): **yap**, yap**abil**mek, **yap**-**abil**mek. ‘**Yap**’: make, ‘**abil**, **bil**’ (suffix): capability, ability, can / **-abil** > **able**

above (Eng.): '**up**' (Eng.) is similar. Old forms of it: aboven, aboun, abufan, onbufan, oban, oben… “PIE root”: '**upo**'. Old Turkish ‘**apa**, **aba**’: high rank, a person in a high position, title (Orkhon). '**Ab**, **ap**': up position, up. ‘**Abi**’: big

brother; ‘**abla**’: big sister; ‘**amca**, **abuca**’: elder man, brother of father… / **Aba** (Akkad.): patron deity of the city of Akkad; a most important god of the Akkadian pantheon / ***Upsala*** *(a city in Sweden): up, holy, supreme; ‘up’ Turkish: high (Kazım Mirşan, Özgür Barış Etli)*

abrasion (Eng.): **eprime**. Old Turkish '**opra**' (Nişanyan). ‘Ab-raze’? **Ab** < ab, ap; raze (Turkish ‘**or**’ root: raze, to cut off from bottom)

absorb (Eng.); **absorbeo**, **sorbeo** (Latin): suck, swallow, absorb, (exploit)… **Soğur**-ma'; **sag**, **sağ** (suck); **sor** (suck, soak); **süm**; **sömür** (absorb)… (DLT - 1073) / Sanskrit **zosita**, **zosaka**, **zosin**

abuelo, **abuela** (Esp.): grandfather, grandmother / **abi**, **abla**, **baba** (big brother, big sister, father; **aba**, **apa**: elder, a person in high position

abundance, **abundant** (Eng.): **bol**, **bol-luk**. **Mengü**, **bengi**: endless, eternal. Sanskrit ‘**bahulya**, **bahulata**, **bahulatva**’ > **bol** (many, poly) / ***Abundant*** *(adj.): “in great quantity” ~ Türkic abadan (adj.) “plentiful, crowded, numerous, populous”. Ultimately fr. the stem bedü:- (v.), bedük (adj.) “big, great”, Cf. oğla:n bedü:di: “clan grew big”, see clan. Cf. English “be abundant” ~ Türkic “abadan, bol” “be (become) plentiful, crowded, populous”. The Türkic form is echoed in the A.-Sax. blaed “prosperity, riches, success”, Cf. blaeddaeg “day of prosperity”, see day, blaedgifa “giver of prosperity”, see give. Cognates: OFr. (12th c.) abonder, (14 c.) abundant “**plenty**”, Lat. abundans, abundare, abundo “plenty”; Pers. abad, abadi “populous, flourishing”. The A.-Sax. anlaut bl- (blaed) corresponds to the Türkic b- (bedü:-) (Norm Kisamov).*

abysm (Eng.): endles. **Abamu**: endless (Kisamov, Clauson)

acacia (Eng.): **akasya**. **Ağaç**, **akağaç** / **Ağaç**: tree; **aga**, **agachha** (Sanskrit.), **asagu** (acacia) (Akkad.) / '**Egesh**' (Sumer.): tree (Kurmaev)

access (Eng.): **açış** (opening) Kisamov / "PIE root": '**ked**' (to go, yield). **Ked** < **git**, **git-**mek (to go) / Sanskrit. '**accha**': not shaded, not dark, clear, transparent… '**açık**'.

accident (Eng.): **kaza**, **aksi**, **aksilik** (Turkish Arabic) / *'**Ağ**' (Turkish): opposition, **ağ**-dık: reverse, crooked. **Yağaz** (Turkish): reverse. **Ağaz** > **aksi** > **accident** (A. Atabek)*

accordance, **according** (Eng.): Alleged "PIE root" '**cord**' (heart). Turkish 'yürek, cörök' / Also, Old Turkish '**göre**, **köre**': acording to / Old Turkish '**kirtü**, **gerçek**': real, true

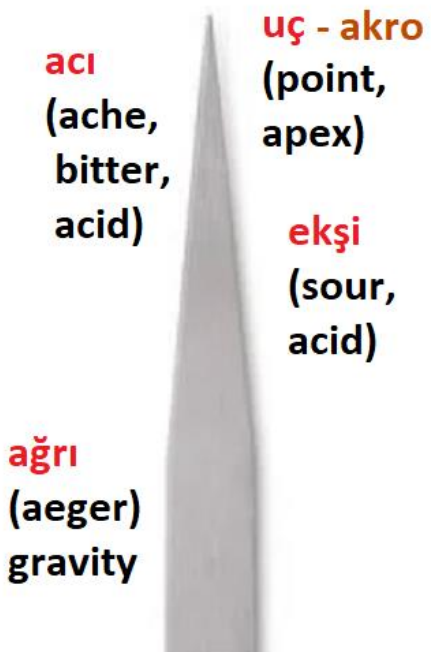
accumulate (Eng.): **küme**, **kamu**, **cumu**, **kömek**, **kımı** > **com** (prefix), **cumulus** etc. '**Co**-, **com**-, **coop**-, **con**-' Latin , English prefixes has been originated from Old Turkish '**kam**, **kop**' roots. **Kamu**, **kamug**, **kömek**, **kımı**, **kop**, **kopça**, cem, cemaat, cami, cumhuriyet, cumhur, cümle etc. are related to '**com**-, **commun**' etc. See "**Com**-", "**Commun**" items / **Kamaru** (Akkad.): accumulate

accuse (Eng.): **suç**, **suçlama** (?) / accuse: ad-cause / **Cause** >< **köze** (ask, wish – Altaic - Radloff)

ace (Eng.): best, first class, skilful, lord etc. / *(n., v.): "dazzlingly skilful in some activity" ~ Türkic **us**, **usïč**, **üz** (n., adj.) "ace, skilful, experienced"(Kisamov)* / **ace** (Eng.): (little, less), **az** / **Ace** < **az**

ache (Eng.): **acı**. "Old English æce, from Proto-Germanic *akiz." (OED) / **Açı**: **acı**, aching of a wound, ekşime (acidity, souring) (DLT) / ***Achos** (Greek): **acı** (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Ax**, **aça**, **açi**, **açik**, **açu**: pain, **ache** (Radloff) / Sanskrit. '**akam**, **adhih**':

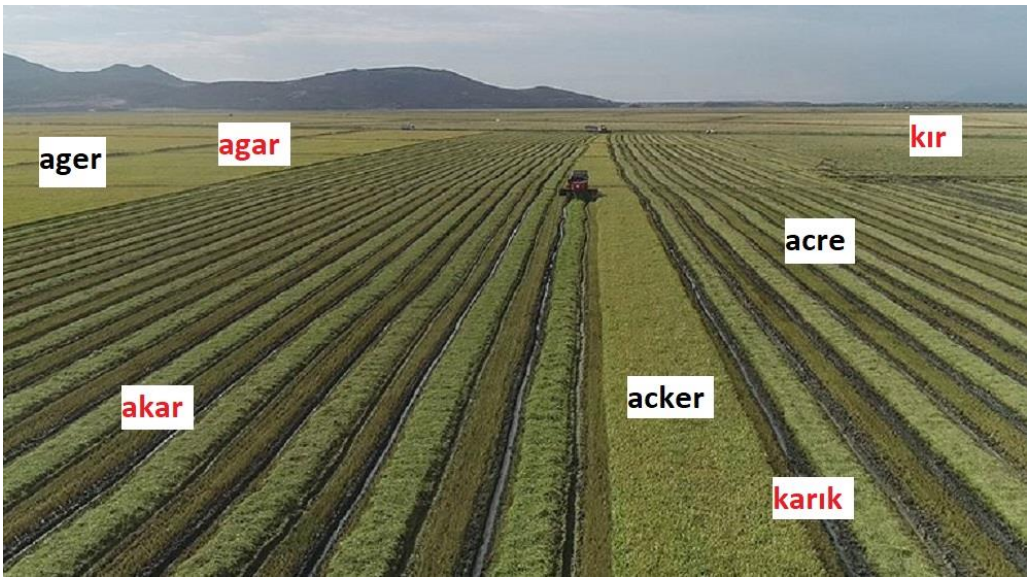
pain, sorrow, grief / **Aeger**, **aegrum** (Etrusk – Latin) > **ağrı**, ache, ill / ache: **GGAAC** (N. American) (**acı, ağrı**) (ache, pain)



achzen (German): moan, whine, **acı** (ache, pain), **ah** (Turkish moaning sound), **ağla**, **ıgla** (Old Turkish - cry, moan)

acid (Eng.); **acesco**, **acescere**, **acidus** etc. (Latin): **acı**, **ekşi**, asit, acid, sour, hot, bitter… / *Ekşi*: ***acide*** *(Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / *Acer*, *acidus*, *ekşi*, *ocris*, *acus*, *acı connection… sour*, *bitter*, *sharp*, *pointed*, *stinging etc. (İ.H. Danişmend)* / **Uç**: apex, peak, end, end part

acker (German); **acre** (Eng.); **ager**, **agro** (Latin): '**Karık**': field, acker. '**Kara**': land, ground. '**Kır**': field, country side / '**Ackermann**' (German surname): acker-agro man. **Ek**: to plant; **ekin**: planting, grain… Ekerman (?) / **Akar** (Turkish – Arabic): property; income producing house, field / *Old Turkish '**agış-agar**': property (A. Atabek)* / **KARASU** (N. American): field, agricultural field / Türkic **üyür** (**ügür**): seed, millet (Kisamov)

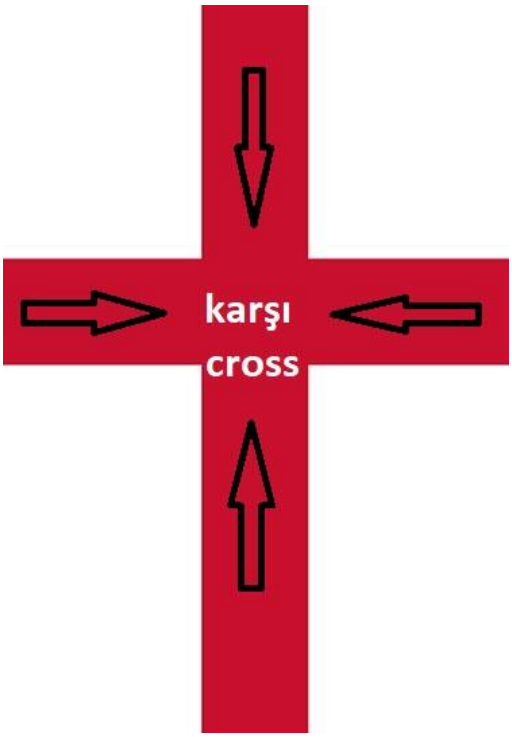


acoustic (Eng. - Latin): "… from Latinized form of Greek **akoustikos**" … “PIE root”: "**kous**- 'to hear', which is perhaps from root ***(s)keu**" (OED) / **Akis** (Turkish – Arabic ?): **echo** < **yankı** (yan-**kı** - echo) / Old Turkish ‘**ku**’: sound; ‘**kulak**’: ear / **İşit**: hear / **Kleu** “**IE**”: hear; **clueo** (Latin): hearing the name, be famous; **kluas** (Gal. - Celtic): ear / ***Hlosen**: hearing (Old German) (İ.H. Danişmend)*

acquaintance (Eng.): Ac-quaintance, **know**. '**Kan**, **kan**-mak, **kanık-kanıksa**': to know / See “**Know**” item

acro, **akro** (Latin - Greek): **uç** (end, border, corner, apex etc.), **yukarı**, **ukarı** (up, above) / **uç**, **yuk** > **acro**

across (Eng.): **karşı**, karşıdan karşıya. **Uçura**, **uçuraş**, **uçra** (Tatar, Kirghiz, Crim.): karşı, across (Radloff, 1-1727-1731) / **karşı** > **across**



act, **action**, **active** (Eng.); **actus**, **agere** (Latin): ‘**ak**’ old Turkish root means moving, action, flowing, going on… **Aktı**: work, hand work (Radloff). **Akın**: moving from one point to some where, raid, attack. **Aktarmak**, **axtar**: to transfer, changing… '**Aqlat**': move forward, repel, remove… (Orkhon). '**Akıt**': drain, sent… (DLT-1073) / **Act**: **agga**, **aggati**, **ak** (Sanskrit. - move, act) / **Ak** (Turkish verb root for movement) / **ak**, **aktı** > **act**

actual (Eng.): ‘**aktı**’ (Kirghiz.): real, true, actual (Radloff, 1-119) / **aktı** > **actual**

acute, **acutus** (Latin – Eng.), **acuicy** (Eng.): Sharp, quick… It may be associated with ‘**agere**: act’. And olso it may be related to Turkish ‘**ak**’: movement; ‘**uç**’: apex, peak… / Their “PIE root” is “**ak**”… Some examples: acid, **acne**, **acro**… < **acı**, **ekşi**, **uç** (bitter, sour, apex)

ad- (**a-e**); **ac**, **as** (Eng. - Latin): prefixes indicating orientation. Türkic '**a-e**' suffixes are same in Turkish.

adage (English): proverb. "brief, familiar proverb," 1540s, French adage (16c.), from Latin **adagium** "adage, proverb," apparently a collateral form of adagio, from ad "to" (see ad-) + *agi-, root of **aio** "I say," (OED) / Turkish '**atasözü**': proverb; **ata** (Latin ata, ancestor); **aio** < **ay**, **aydır** (**say** = **söyle**) / Ataay, **ataaydır** > **adage** (Sibel Küçükoğlu)

Adam: **adam** / 'Adam' most probably has Arabic root. But "Only the Türkic languages use adam in non-religious context" (Kisamov). Turkish'**adam**': man, fellow

add, **addition** (Eng.); **addieren** (German); **addo** (Latin): **kat**, **kat**mak, **ek**, ekle-mek. **Kada**: add, suffix, insert… / *In Old Turkish '**At**-mak' also means 'add' (A. Atabek). / Qat-maq: (Uyghur.): gather, add up; gad-mak: (Turkmen): add up, heap up (Ü. Mutlu)*

ades, **ados**: "PIE root", grass / Old Turkish '**ot**': grass (Osman Karatay) (Pokorny)

Adolf: a name. Like '**Albert**', "from Old High German **adal** 'noble family,' from Proto-Germanic ***athala**-" (OED). '**Adal**' also is a Turkish name. It means loyal, trustablei noble etc. Its root are '**ad**' (name) and '**ata**' father, ancestor. / In ancient Turks, the name could be taken after doing an important job or performing a heroic act.

Aegir (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): ruler of the sea. **Ak**, **akar**: flow, water

aestas, **aes** (Latin): **yaz** / **Keşu** (Sumer) / **Kişşu** (Akkad): **kış** (winter)

after (Eng.): **ötrü** (Old Turkish 'after' - Doğan Aksan) / "Old English æfter, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch achter" (OED). Sanskrit. '**uttara**' >< **ötrü**

ag “PIE root”: "to drive, draw out or forth, move" (OED). Some of words that are claimed to originate from this root: **act; action; active; actor; actual**; actuary; actuate; agency; agenda; **agent; agile**; **agitation**; agony; ambagious; ambassador; ambiguous; anagogical; antagonize; apagoge; **assay**; axiom; cache; castigate; **coagulate**; cogent; cogitation; counteract; demagogue; embassy; essay; **exact**; exacta; **examine**; exigency; exiguous; fumigation; **glucagon**; hypnagogic; **interact**; intransigent; litigate; litigation; mitigate; navigate; **pedagogue**; plutogogue; prodigal; protagonist; **purge**; **react**; redact; retroactive; squat; strategy; synagogue; **transact**; transaction; variegate... / ‘**Ak**’: a root of ‘moving – acting’ in Turkish. **Ak**: flow, stream, run out, course etc. **Akın**: rush, raid, influx etc. **Aktar**: transfer, hand on, transpose etc. **Akıncı**: raider. **Ağ**, **ağ**-mak: soar to the sky, ascent… / **ag** > **act** < **ak** > **aktar**…

again (Eng.): **gene**, **yine**, **yengi**. "Late Old English agan, from earlier ongean, **gegn** 'against, toward,' from Germanic root *gagina, Old Norse **gegn** 'straight, direct;' Danish igen 'against;' Old Frisian **jen**, Old High German gegin, German gegen 'against, toward" (OED) / **Yengi** (Old Turkish): new, young; ‘**yen**’: win / ***Ana***, ***ksana*** *(Greek): yine, gene (B. Keresteciyan)* / Again: **tura**, **turram**, **sanis** (Akkad.) / **yine**, **gene**; **tur** (turn round, tour), **dön** > **turn**, **tour** > **tura** (Akkad.) / *Yığın (stack, heap) > again (Kisamov) (?)*

agapi (Greek): darling, beloved. ‘**Aga**’: loved one, beloved / ***Agga*** *(Sumer.)* >< *Aga (ağa) (S. Meydan) / ‘**Ki-aga**’ (Sumer.) (beloved) (P. Kaya)*

agaze (adj. - Eng.): **gözle** (watch), **gözler**

age: **ogur** (a specific time – Old Turkish); **öğün**, its root is Old Turkish ‘ödün’, ‘öd’: time (Nişanyan)

ager, **agri**, **agro** (Latin): yer, akar, kara, karık, kır etc. / English **agriculture** came from these / '**Karık**': field, acker. '**Kara**': land, ground. '**Kır**, **kıra**': field, country side (Radloff). **Yer**: earth, ground, terra. **Akar** (Turkish – Arabic): property; income producing house, field / *Old Turkish '**agış-agar**': property (A. Atabek)* / **KARASU** (N. American): field, agricultural field / **Agrahara** (Sanskrit.): agricultural land > karık, kara, kır, yer / '**Akarai**' (Etrusk): public land, agriculturel land; **terra**, **agraria** (It.), **terre**, **agraire** (Fr.) / **terra**, **terre** > **torpak, toprak** / **karsatr**, **karsatn** (Hittite): land parcel; **kuera**, **kura** (Hittite): countryside > **kır** / "Proto-Nostratic (n.) ***k-hir-a** 'uppermost part (of anything): horn, head, skull, crown of head; tip, top, summit, peak' " (Allan Bomhard); "Sumerian '**kur**': mountain." (Bomhard) / '**Agar**' (Sumer.): **kır** (meadow, country) (Kurmaev) / **Giri** (Sanskrit): mountain, countryside

aggrieve, **grieve** (Eng.): **ağrı** (pain, ache) / **ağrı** > **aggrieve**

agile (Eng.): **acul**, **acele**, **acil** (Turkish Arabic ?) (quick, urgent, emergent) / '**Ak**' Turkish root of movement / Turkish '**is**': quick, urgent (A. Atabek). / '**Aç**' (Old Turkish): open, unlock, turn up, turn on, cut etc. / **Öjet**, **öcük**: agitated, excited (Radloff, 1-1307, 1-1287)

agitate, **agitation** (Eng.); **agitatus**, **agitare** (Latin): **öjet**, **öcük** (angry, excited) (Radloff, 1-1307, 1-1287)

aglo (Celtic): **ağrı**, ache, pain / **ağla** (cry)

Agnes: (name). It's "PIE root" is '**yag**' (to worship, reverence). Old Turkish '**yakar**': pray, worship.

agriculture (Eng.): agri-culture. **Agri** < **karık**, akar etc. / **Agriculture** " … from PIE root *agro- 'field') + **cultura** '**cultivation**'. Cultura: mid-15c., 'the tilling of land,

act of preparing the earth for crops,' from Latin cultura 'a cultivating, agriculture" (OED). **Till** <> **dil**, **dil**-mek (cut, slice) / For **cultura** “PIE root”: '**kwel**' (move, pick up and to turn, stay etc.) as in for example ‘**colony**’. Old Turkish ‘**kal**’: stay, ‘**kaldır**’: to pick up, lift, elevate, (plow the soil) etc.

agro “PIE root”: "field;" probably a derivative of root *__ag__- "to drive, draw out or forth, move." Supposedly: “It forms all or part of: acorn; **acre**; agrarian; **agriculture**; agriology; agro-; agronomy; onager; peregrinate; peregrination; peregrine; pilgrim; stavesacre… It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Sanskrit **ajras** "plain, open country," Greek **agros** "field," Latin **ager** (genitive agri) "a field," Gothic akrs, Old English æcer "field." (OED) / Turkish **kır**: country, open fields; **karık**: field; **akar** (Turkish Arabic): real estate; **agış**, **agar**: asset (A. Atabek) / **Agar** (Sumer.) > **kır** (land, country) / **Yer**: **earth**, ground, **terra** (**torpak**, toprak)

agror (Latin): ***ağrı*** *(B. Keresteciyan)*

ahnlich (German): **aynılık** / **aynı** (Turkish > Arabic): same; ‘**yangza**’: same (Altaic., Tel. - Radloff, 3-71)

ahoa, **aho** (Basq..): ***ağız*** *(H. Tarcan); Sumerian* ***ig*** *<* ***ağız*** *(M.İ. Çığ)* / **CHİ**, **ZAA**, **AX’E**, **XAAS** (ağız) / **os** (Latin), **aso** (Celtic)

aiguille (Fr.): ***iğne*** *(B. Keresteciyan)*

aim “PIE root”: "to copy." “It forms all or part of: emulate; emulation; emulous; **image**; **imaginary; imagination**; imaginative; imagine; imago; imitable; **imitate**; imitative; imitator; inimitable... It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Latin **imago** "**image**," aemulus "emulous," imitari "to copy, portray, imitate;" Hittite **himma**- "imitation, substitute." (OED) / **İm** (Old

Turkish): sign, trace, stamp, omen; **imge** (Current Turkish): image; imla: spelling, orthography / **im**, **imge** > **image**

aim (Eng.): purpose, target. Old Turkish '**amaç**' / Aim: **emel** (Turkish Arabic) > aim < **amaç**, **um**, **umaç**

aio (Latin): say < **söyle**. Eyle, eyle-mek, **ay**, **aydır** (say, tell, dico) / *Eyt-mek*, *eymek*, *aymak* > ***aio*** *(İ.H. Danişmend)*

air (Eng.); **aer**, **aura**, **aether** (Latin): **1-** '**Air**' as inhaled gas. The root is '**awer**'. '**Hava**' > **awer**. **Hava** (Turkish – Arabic): air / *Old Turkish '**kivak**' : air (Adnan Atabek)* / **Hava** (Codex Cumanicus - 1303): air; **2-** '**Air**': style, appearance, **hava**; **3-** '**Air**': song, melody (**yır**, **ır**, **ırla**-ma) / **air** > **hava** (Turkish - Arabic) > **aviation** / **Haua**, **hdba**, **hawa**, **aüa** (Cuman, Tatar, Balkar, Kazakh, Uzbek): **air** (Rasanen); uyar (Chuvash): air

aire, **-aire** (Fr.): suffix. Turkish '**yer**' (place). It denotes both the agent (maker) and the place. Vestiaire, aquarium … Latin **'-ari'**. Turkish '**er**': agent, maker, eder; '**yer**': place. In Turkish some French loan words: pudriyer, garsoniyer … (İlknur Arslanoğlu)

ais (Etrusk): God; **ais** (God - Yakut) > **ais**

ais: "PIE root", to wish for, search for. Old Turkish '**iste**': wish (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

ajar (Eng.), **ajour** (Fr.): '**acu**', '**açığ**', **açık**. " … perhaps from Scottish dialectal a **char** 'turned a little way,' earlier on char (mid-15c.) 'on the turn (of a door or gate),' from Middle English char 'a turn,' from Old English **cier** 'a turn' (see

chore)" (OED) / Old English **cier**, **char** < **çevir** (turn, twirl). Sumerian '**char**' > **çevir** (P. Kaya) / '**chore**' (Eng.) probably has Turkish '**çevir**' root.

ak: "PIE root", "be sharp, rise (out) to a point, pierce." Some of examples: **acacia**; acanthus; **acer**; acerbic; acervate; acescent; acetic; **acid**; acicular; acne; acrid; acridity; acrimony; **acro-**; acrobat; **acromegaly**; acronym; acrophobia; acropolis; acrostic; acrylic; **acuity**; acumen; acupuncture; **acute**; aglet; ague; anoxic; awn; dioxin; deoxy-; **eager**; **edge** (n.); epoxy; ester; exacerbation; hammer; hypoxia; mediocre; oxalic; oxide; oxy-; oxygen; oxymoron; pyracanth; paroxysm; selvage; vinegar… (OED) / '**Uç**': acro, peak, apex etc.; '**aç**': to open, to cut, sharpen etc.

ak, **aka**, **akatsbako** (Old Celtic - Basque): pure, perfect (Edo Nyland). Old Turkish '**ak**' represents purity and cleanliness; '**aka**': great, respectable person. **Aka**, **akabu** (Old Celtic – Basque): supreme, superior (Nyland)

akarno (Celtic): maple, **akçaağaç**

akin (Eng.): "related by blood" (OED). '**Kan**': blood / ***genos*** *(Greek)*, ***genus*** *(Eng.)*, *kan*, ***kian*** *(Proto-Türk) connection (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Kain**: kin (Radloff) / **Qadin**: kayın, kin, distant relative (Orkhon), **kün**: kin / For more detailed explanation see "**Kin**" item.

Akropolis (Greek): akro – polis < ***(y)ukarı balıg*** *(A. Atabek)* / **Balıg** (Old Turkish - Orkhon): city. **Balıg** > **polis** (word ending –k > -s sound changing rule – A. Atabek) / agru – balıg ('**agru**': high, up, above)

-al (Eng. - Latin): a suffix makes noun. Spiritual, congenital, anim-al… / In Turkish this same (**-al**) suffix has same function. Sak (head); sakal, sak-**al** (beard)

al: “PIE root”, (1) "to grow, nourish". Some examples: abolish; adolescent; adult; alderman; **aliment**; alimony; Alma; **alma mater**; alt ‘high tone’; **alti**-; altimeter; **altitude**; alto; **alumnus**; auld; coalesce; **elder**; **eldest**; Eldred; enhance; exalt; haught; haughty; hautboy; hawser; oboe; **old**; proletarian; proliferation; prolific; world… / Turkish ‘**al**’: take, get, have, receive etc. ‘**Ulu**’: great, grant, old, huge, high etc. **Al** > **old** < **ulu**, **ulga**, **algın**, **algay** (Old Turkish)

al: “PIE root”, (2) “beyond”. Some of the words those are claimed to originate from this root: adulteration; adultery; alias; **alibi; alien; alienate**; **alienation**; **allegory**; allele; **allergy**; allo-; allopathy; allotropy; Alsace; alter; altercation; alternate; alternative; **altruism**; eldritch; **else**; hidalgo; inter alia; **other**; **outrageous**; outre; parallax; parallel; subaltern; synallagmatic; ulterior; **ultimate; ultra**… / Old Turkish ‘**el**’: foreigner, distant person; ‘**ilgerü**’: beyond, far, far away; ‘**ileri**’: forward…

al: “PIE root”, (3) to burn… Old Turkish ‘**yal**’: fire (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

ala (Latin): wing, army division, troop. '**Alay**': regiment, crowded group / '**Kol**': arm, army division; '**el**': hand / ***Ala*** *(Lati.) <> alay (B. Keresteciyan)*

alaba (Basque): *daughter, noble woman.* ***Abla****: elder sister (H. Tarcan)*

a-lan, a lan (Irish Celtic): many, **nalian** (many) (Yakut Turkish); **nelijen** (Kalmuk Turkish): quite, pretty (Rasanen)

alas (Eng.): an exclamation. **Alas** (Altaic. –Teleud, Leb.): shaman's exclamation (Radloff, 1-364)

alatz (Basque): miracle. Old Turkish **alas**, **alaz** mean fire, holy spirit in the fire (in shamanic custom).

alba (Latin – Eng.): white. For example: **linea alba**, **albino**… / ***Beyaz*** *(Turkish – Arabic)*, ***bayan***, ***bayad***, ***badan****: white.* ***Elpe****: peak, summit…* ***Alps*** *(mountain) (A. Atabek).* They are most likely be related to 'white'.

Albert: a name / Albert: proper name, from German (the French form is Aubert), from Old High German Adalbert, literally "noble-bright," from Old High German **adal** "noble family," from Proto-Germanic ***athala**- (see atheling) + second element from ProtoGermanic *berhta- "bright" (from PIE root *bhereg- "to shine; bright, white"). (OED) / **Adal** < **adal** (also is a Turkish name. It means loyal, trustable, noble etc.), **ad**: name; **athala** < **ata** (ancestor, fathers); **bhereg**, **bright**: **parlak** … all have Turkic roots. / In ancient Turks, the name could be taken after doing an important job or performing a heroic act. / **Alper** > Albert (Ç. Garaşarlı)

alder (Eng.), **alnus** (Latin): "Alder: tree related to the birch, Old English alor, Old Norse ölr, Danish elle, Swedish al, Dutch els, German erle, Latin alnus, from

root ***el- 'red**, **brown**,' used in forming animal and tree names" (OED). / So… **elk** < **elik** > geyik. Because '**al**': red, crimson; '**ala**': colorful, red-brown / **Alisa** (Celtic): **alder** (alağaç – red tree)

algebra (Eng. –Arabic): the root is Arabic Turkish 'cebir' (synthesis, mathematic, force, power, violence). Old Turkish '**çap**': hit, cut; '**çapul**': robbery

algorithm (Eng.): **Another exemplary sample for the West's perception of language and the East:** 1690s, "Arabic system of computation," from French algorithme, refashioned (under mistaken connection with Greek arithmos "number") from Old French algorisme "the Arabic numeral system" (13c.), from Medieval Latin algorismus, **a mangled transliteration of Arabic al-Khwarizmi** "native of Khwarazm" (modern Khiva in **Uzbekistan**), surname of the mathematician whose works introduced sophisticated mathematics to the West (see algebra). The earlier form in Middle English was algorism (early 13c.), from Old French. The meaning broadened to any method of computation; from mid-20c. especially with reference to computing. (OED) / This great scholar, **El-Harizmi**, who discovered the concept of "**0**" and some other things in mathematics, wrote his works in Arabic. But he knows Turkish like every Turk living in his region, because he is Turkish. It is certain that he is not Arab, but there are those who claim that he is Persian.

alien, **alibi**, **alienation**… (Eng. - their root is '**al**'); **alienatio**, **alienus**, **alieno**, **alienigena** (Latin): " 'from alius 'another, other, different' (see alias (adv.). Alias (Latin) : mid- 15c., 'otherwise called,' from Latin alias (adv.) 'at another time, from PIE ***al**-, Sanskrit anya 'other, different,' Avestan anya-, Armenian ail, Greek allos 'another,' elles 'otherwise, else,' Modern English **else**.' " (OED). / Old Turkish '**el**': beyond, distant, distant person, alien (Orkhon, DLT); **äl**, **el**, **älik**: wild; '**el'**: region, province, tribe; '**elkin**': guest (DLT – 1073) / So English '**alter**'

has the same root. / **El** (Akkad.): beyond / **Alyos**, **aralyos**, **all**, **arali**, **aile**, **eile**, **allo** (Celtic): **other**, başka, **öteki**, **el** / **Jata**, **itara**, **atha** (Sanskrit.): **other**, **öte**, **öteki** / **arti** (Laz): **öte**

aliment, **alimentary**: nourishment. *'**Alım**': take*, *take in*, *receive*, *have*, *drink*, *swallow etc. (Kisamov)*

all (Eng.); **alles**, **allerlei** (German): her, hepsi, her çeşit. **Aluan** (Kirghiz) > **allerlei** (Radloff, 1-388); **kolbo** (Altaic, Teleud, Leb): connect (Radloff, 2-603) / Also **alqu**, **alku** (Old Turkish, Altaic) > all (Clauson – Kisamov) / **Ol**, **ol**-mak (one of its meanings): complete, be completed (**all**) (DLT – 1073 – Kaşgari)

allergia (Eng.): Alleged "PIE root" **al** (beyond). **Al** < **el** (distant, foreign)

allot: *Probably related to Türkic '**al**' (take*, *get) root (Kisamov).*

ally (Eng.): "from a differentiated stem of aliier (from Latin alligare '**bind** to, tie to,' from ad 'to' (see ad-) + ligare 'to bind, bind one thing to another, tie' (from **PIE root** ***leig**- 'to tie, bind')" (OED). Just it is old Turkish, new Turkish '**ile**, **ula**, **iliş**, **ulaş**, **ilik**' etc. : to bind, to connect, bound etc. So… ligare, ligamentum etc. See "**Ligare**", "**Ligamentum**" items

alms (Eng.): charity, help. Turkish *al*, *alım*, *almak (take) (Kisamov)* / 'Alms' is most likely related to Turkish '**al**' (take)

alone (Eng.); **einzig**, **allein** (German): **yalnız**. **Aynak**: alone, idle; **aylak**: **yalnız**, alone (Radloff) / **Yalang**: **yalın**, **yalnız**, alone, naked, simple, bare (Radloff) / ***Lone***, ***alone*** < ***yalnız*** *(first letter Y > L sound change rule) (A. Atabek)*

Alpes, **Alpin**: mountain name; **Alpheus**: river name. It's said that they had "unknown" origin and their root may be 'albus' (white). / '**Alp**' (Old Turkish):

valiant, hero / **alba** > **alpes** <> **beyaz** (Arabic ‘abid’ - white) > **ab** > **elpe** (apex) > **albus** (cloud)… Semantics connection of apex, white, cloud etc. / See “**Alba**” item

alter (Eng.), **andern** (German): Alleged root is "**al**". Turkish ‘**el**’: other, beyond, foreigner / ‘Al-ter’: el-doğru (See “**Through**” item) / ‘**alt**’: under, lower

altitude (Eng.); **altus**, **altum** (Latin): Alleged PIE root is ‘**al**’ (to grow, nourish) (?) / See “**Al**” “PIE root” item / Old Turkish '**ulu**, **uluğ**': huge, old, great, sublime etc. / ***uluğ*** *>* ***altus*** *(Latin) (word ending -g > -t sound change rule) (A. Atabek)* / Turkish ‘**alt**’: under, below

am (Eng.): I am < men-**im**. **ben** > **men** > **am**. At the and of a sentence or a word Turkish '**m**, **ım**, **um**…' represents first person single. I am a writer: Ben bir yazar-**ım**, or yazar-**ım** / **mi**, **me** (Celtic): **ben**, **men**, **im**; **ma** (Laz.); **asmi**, **aham** (Sanskrit)

ama (Basque): mother / ***ana*** *(H. Tarcan)* / **ama** (Old Celtic - Bask): nun, **ana** (mother) (Nyland) / Also Old Turkic ‘**oma**’: mother

ambush (Eng.): **pusu** / 'am-bush', Turkisk ‘bük’: bush. / '**bük**' > **bush** / Akkad. ‘**usuptu**, **susuptu**’ > **pusu**, **ambush**

amen (Latin, Greek, Eng. Hebrew …): amin (Arabic Turkish) / ***emin*** *(Turkish Arabic): safe, trustable (Kisamov)* / ‘**em**, **emin**’ (Altaic Turkish): remedy (Clauson) / *‘**Eminç**’ (tranquility, serenity) > emin (safe) (A. Atabek)*

amme (German): foster mother. '**Ämig**' (Orkhon – O. Turkish): suck, mamma / ***Amma*** *(IE, Latin, Germanic) <* ***meme***, ***emme*** *(breast, suck) and* ***ana*** *(mother) (İ.H. Danişmend), (M.İ. Çığ)*

amor… **amabilis**, **amabilitas**, **amatio**, **amator**, **amicus**, **amici, amor**, **amo**, **amare** (Latin); **ambitious**, **amity**, **amiable**, **Amy**, **amateur** etc. (Eng.): they are all about “love” / **amrak** (Old Turkish): lover, love; **amrak** köğnül (Old Turkish): loving hearth / Turkish ‘**am**’: female genitale, about maternity / **amme** (German), **amma**, **UMUE** (Native American) etc. : mother. See “**Mammal**” item / **umdu**: desire, wish; **umza**: desire, wish, request (Altaic - Radloff) / **amaç**, **umaç** > **aim**, expectaion / **um**, **umma**: hope, wish

amputation (Eng.): Am-**putation** < **budama** (pruning) (A. Atabek)

amuse (Eng.): (in ‘absorb’ meaning): **emüz** (suck) / (Clauson -Kisamov)

amusment (Eng.): **muse**, **music**… '**Mıs**', '**komıs**' in Eurasian Turkish dialects “amusment, music, entertainment” (Altai, Teleud, Saka, Uyghur…) (Radloff, 2-668, 670)

an, **anc**, **ananc** (Etrusk): her, his, its; **onun** (its) / ‘**Ane**’ (Sumer.): **onu** (Kurmaev)

ana- (Eng. – Latin – prefix): "upward, up in place or time," "back, backward, against," "again, anew," from Greek ana (prep.) "up, on, upon; up to, toward; throughout; back, backwards; again, anew," from an extended form of PIE root *an- "on, upon, above". For example: **anatomy**, **anabolic**, **Anatolia**… '**Ana**': mother, general, whole, basic, complete… '**Ön**': front, first, anterior, preliminary… Old Turkish ‘**öng**’: aspect, front …

anarchy (Eng.): an-**archy** / Alleged root of ‘**archy**’ is ‘**Archon**’ (One of Ancient Greek leader). That's a pretty superficial, weak claim. The Old Turkish root we recommend fits perfectly: ‘**erk**’ (power, authority, power to rule). Also See “**Archaic**” item

Anatolia (**Anadolu**): " … ancient name of Asia Minor, from Medieval Latin Anatolia, from Greek anatole ‘the **east**,’ originally ‘**sunrise**’ (**which of course happens in the east**), literally ‘a rising above (the horizon),’ from **anatellein** ‘to rise,’ from ana ‘up’ (see **ana**-) **+ tellein** ‘to accomplish, perform’” (OED). '**Ana**': 'up' ? '**tellein**', ‘**tole**’ < **dol** (fill); **east** < **ışıma**, **ışıtma** (lighten); ‘**tole**’ < **doğ** (sun rise); **ana**: mother, general, main, basic; ‘**ana yurt**’: mother earth, mother land

and (Eng.): ve, **de**, ile. For very short words, etymology is always problematic. But... '**Anta**' (Old Turkish): until; ‘**-den**, **-dan**’: then; ‘**de**’: also, besides... / ***Until*** < ***anta*** *(Norm Kisamov)* / “PIE root of ‘and’ ”: **en**; Turkish suffix ‘**-en**, **-an**, **ilen**’ (bunu**nla**, bunu**nlan**): with, belong to it… ‘**Ulan**-ma’: connection

anda, **eno** (Celtic): there, over there, beyond… , **anda** (Old Turkish) (there, until) / **Adas**, **atra**, **ittha** (Sanskrit.): ora, orada, öte, ötede (there < ora, anda, onda)

angina (Eng.): pharyngitis / *ingin (common cold) (A. Atabek)*

angel, evangelist … (Latin, Eng.): "one of a class of spiritual beings, attendants and **messengers** of God," a c. 1300 fusion of Old English **engel** (with hard -g-) and Old French **angele**. Both are from Late Latin angelus, from Greek angelos, literally "**messenger**, envoy, one that **announces**," in the New Testament "divine messenger," which is possibly related to angaros "mounted courier," both from an **unknown Oriental word** (Watkins compares Sanskrit ajira- "swift;" Klein suggests Semitic sources). OED / Old Turkish ‘**ün**’, ‘**ünne**’: call, sound, announce … This is exact root. And … Old Turkish ‘**gel**, **gelen**’: come, incoming; ‘**ulak**’: envoy, messenger (?)

angler (Eng.): fisherman. According to Norm Kisamov the ‘**Anglo**’ of ‘**Anglo-Saxon**’ came from this root. Old Turkish '**an**, **en**, **engle**': wild games… foods

obtained by hunting and fishing… Old Turkish ‘**an**’: animal, wild animal; **ançı**, **angçı**: hunter; ‘**ağ**, **ag**: net, web, fishing net / **Angçı** > **hunter**; **an**, **ang** > **animal**

angst, **angh** (Eng.); **eng** (German): narrowness, shortness, tightness, boredom, straits, **anxiety** (Eng.). '**Keng**' (Old Turkish), ‘**geniş**’: wide. **Mung**, **bung** (Uyghur, Altai, Scythian, Koib, Tel. Leb. Koib. Küar.): tightness, choking, distress, anxiety, boredom (Radloff)

animal; **anima**, **animo**, **animus** (Eng. - Latin): “Mind, spirit, Jung's term for the inner part of the personality, or the female component of a masculine personality. from fem. of Latin **animus** 'the rational soul; life; the mental powers, intelligence' (see animus)” (OED). Also, for example, the concept of **reanimation** in medicine. Old Turkish '**an**': mind, power of mind. **An**, **ang** (Old Turkish): animal. **-an**, **-en**: (suffix): doer, maker / In Turkish, many animal names, especially wild ones, end with '**-an**': aslan (lion), kaplan (leopard), sırtlan, hayvan (animal), çiyan, yılan, solucan, pelikan, doğan, ceylan, ceren, koyun, maymun, sülün, karakaçan, gergedan, orangutan, ayuan (ayı), pelikan, sazan, papağan, saksağan, ağaçkakan, varan, kulan … Kuzgun, balina … / **aneval**, **anmandae**, **anifail**, **ainmhi** (Celtic): **hayvan**, **an**, **animal** / **NUUN**, **COGHE**, **CAAX** (male animal), **NUNN**… **koç** (ram, coach) / **İİN** (N. American – mind) >< **an** (mind)

Anna (Greek, Latin, Eng. …): name, **Hannah** … from ‘grace’ (?). May be, but real root Turkish, Hittite, N. American ‘**ana**’: mother

annal, **annual** (Latin – Eng.): Old Turkish '**an**': mind, know, remember; ‘**an**’: time; '**anı**': memory / ***an*** *'yearl' (Manchu, Tungus, Mong.).* ***An****: 'time' (old Turkish).* ***An*** *'year' (Latin - Fr.). Tunguz Turkish* ***anani****: 'year' (Evenki). The Turks*

must have brought this word to Latin. Tungus people did not come here. (A. Atabek).

announce (Eng.): So called root is '**neu**' (shout). '**Ün**': sound, calling; **ün**-lemek, **ünne**-mek: shoting, calling

annuire (It.), **unnan** (Anglo-Saxon): ***onamak***, ***onaylamak*** *(to approve)*, *Japan* ***un*** *(B. Keresteciyan)*

ante (Eng. - Latin): **ön**, **önde**, önceki, öndeki. "from root ***ant**- 'front, forehead" (OED) / "Proto-Nostratic root ***xaŋ**- (~ *xəŋ-): Extended form: (n.) *xaŋ-tº-a 'the most prominent or foremost (person or thing), front, front part' (…) **Etruscan hantin** 'in front of' " (Bomhard) "Proto-Altaic ***āŋo** ('front, front side' >) 'right (side)' " (Allan Bomhard) / Hittite '**qanti**': forehead / **ONENİE**: front (Native American) / **Hanti**, **hantezzi** (Hittite): **önde** (Kisamov) / **Önde** > **hanti** > **ante**

antjo, **ant** (Celtic): **end**. **Turkish** '**en**': most. "**En** son": latest. '**Ön**': front, first. '**Anda**': **yon**, **yonder**, there

anus, **anilis**, **anilitas** (Latin): old woman. **Ana**: mother, old woman

anxiety (Eng.); **angst** (German); **anxiatatem**, **angustus** (Latin): **bung**, **mung** (Altaic. - Radloff); **bunal**-ma (anxiete, angst, boring, depression)

any (Eng.): her, herhangi, hiçbir, her **ne** … ***Ne*** *(thing, object, subject) (Kisamov)*

ap, **apt** (Eng.); **appropriate**, **apt**, **applicable**, **apply**, **apparatus**: **Yöp** (Altaic, Tel. Leb. Küar. Kar.): **apt**, **applicable** (Radloff, 3-454,455). '**Apar**': do, make, take, manage… **Yap**: do, make, **apply** / **Atatürk** also saw this commonalty.

apa (Etrusc.): father, ancestor; **apa** > **ata**, **baba** (father) / **aba**: respected, great person; **aba** > **apa**

apart (Eng.): a-part… '**Parça**, **barça**' (Old Turkish - part) > **part** / See "**Part**" item

apex (Latin - Eng.): **uç**, **ucca** (Old Turkish – end, apex). **Ab**, **aba**, **apa** (Old Turkish): high position, important person

apocalypse (Latin – Eng.): ***obağ*** > *afet (Turkish Arabic - catastrophe)* > ***apocalypse*** *(A. Atabek)*

appear (Eng.): **belir-**mek. " … from Latin apparere 'to appear, come in sight, make an appearance,' from ad 'to' (see ad-) + **parere** 'to come forth, be visible'. Of persons, 'present oneself,' late 14c. Meaning 'seem, have a certain appearance" (OED). Old Turkish '**barla**, **barla-ma:** peyda olmak, appear (DLT-1073). **Parla**: flame, blaze, appear. On the other hand Old Turkish **bar** (Orkhon) > **var**: exist, present, there is, **appear**… / **Apu** (Akkad.): appear, to become visible, belir-me, apaçık… / '**Apaçık**, **ap-açık**': obvious; '**ap**': meaning strengthening prefix; **ap** > **ob**, ob-vious, **ap**-pear

appetite (Eng.): **Şabıt** (Kirghiz) / **appetite** < **tat** (**taste**)

apply (Eng.): **Yöp** (Altaic, Tel. Leb. Küar. Kar.): **apt**, **applicable** (Radloff, 3-454,455). '**Apar**': do, make, take, manage… **Yap**: do, make, **apply**

aqua (Eng. - Latin): su. **Ügü** (Radloff): water. **Ak**, ak-mak (Old and New Turkish in every Turkish dialects): flow, water flow. '**Akış**': water (Radloff) / ***Ak****-mak* > *Aqua (İ. H. Danişmend) (Osman Karatay); Old Turkish '**ögüz**': river* / **Akw**, **ekw**, **aku**, **eku**, **egw**, **ekuzi** (Hittite): to drink, drink / **egw** < **iç** > **aku** > **ak** / **UK**, **UKS**, **AS** (Native American): drink, **ak**, **iç** (drink) / **YAKARUSU**, **AKARA**, **AKARİ**, **KOKSOAK**,

KALAKAN… Some Native American river names (Tahsin Mayatepek) are related to ‘**ak**, **akış**’ root / **İ** – **AKANG** (N. American): flowing water

aquarius (Eng. - Latin): **kova**, kova burcu. **Kova**: bucket; **akış**: water; ‘**ak**’: flow. Therewithal ‘**ak**’ means white, water color and water clarity in Turkish. / *The sacred figure of 'White Mother – **Ak Ana**' in Turkish mythology is the fairy of waters (Sibel Küçükoğlu)* / ‘**Ah**’ (Sumer.) < ak (white) (Kurmaev) / N. American **AAK**, **SAK**: white = **ak** (white, flow)

ar: “PIE root”, “to fit together”. Some of words those are claimed to originate from this root: adorn; alarm; aristo-; **aristocracy**; **arm** 'upper limb of the body', **arm** 'weapon'; armada; armadillo; armament; armature; armilla; armistice; armoire; armor; armory; **army**; **art** 'skill as a result of learning or practice'; **arthralgia; arthritis; arthro**-; arthropod; arthroscopy; article; articulate; artifact; artifice; artisan; artist; coordination; disarm; gendarme; harmony; inert; inertia; inordinate; ordain; **order**; ordinal; **ordinance**; **ordinary**; **ordinate**; ordnance; ornament; primordial; subordinate... / ‘**Ark**, **arık**’: waterway, water channel. ‘**Ör**, **örme**’: knitting, weaving, walling. ‘**Yarak**’: arm, weapon, tool. ‘**Ordu**’: army. ‘**Arkuy**’: fortification, bulwark, canal. ‘**Urtur**’ (Old Turkish), **art** (Turkmen): sculpt, script. **Art** <> **urtur**, **architecture** <> **ark**, **arık**, **arkuy**

ara (German), **era** (Eng.): devir, dönem, çağ, **ara** / **era** < **ara** < **ara** (time, time period)

arabata (Basq.): *car*, ***araba*** *(Haluk Tarcan)*

arachnoidea (encephali, spinalis); **arachne** (Greek); **araneus** (Latin): spider, **örümcek** (Mustafa Celalettin Paşa)

arare (Latin): to plow, ***yar***, *yar-mak (M. C. Paşa)* / Turkish '**yar**, **arık**, **karık**, **ark**, **hark**' (plough, agricultural field, water canal etc.)

aratz (Basq.): pure. **Arığ**, **arı**: pure, clean (Old Turkish – DLT, 1073)

arch, **architecture** (Eng.); **architectus**, **arhitectura** (Latin): Old Turkish '**ark**', '**arık**': water canal (DLT) / *'**Arkuy**': trench*, *fortification*, *castle*, *pit*, *stream (Orkhon) (Muharrem Ergin)* / **Art** (Eng.) < **urtur** (sculpt, carve, script – Old Turkish, Orkhon) / Sumerian ***sur***, ***sir***, ***su***, ***ur*** *… (M.İ. Çığ)* / *'**art**' < **art** (Türkmen) (carve*, *sculpt) (Ünal Mutlu*, *Yavuz Seyhan)*

archaic (Eng.): '**arka**': back, past, past times. "from Greek arkhaikos 'old-fashioned', from arkhaios 'ancient, old-fashioned, antiquated, primitive', from **arkh** 'beginning, origin', verbal noun of arkhein 'to be the first', hence 'to begin' and 'to rule' (see **archon**)" (OED). What is **Archon**? He is one of leaders of Athens and he had power, authority, "**archy-cracy**". So Turkish **'erk**': power, authority, **archon.** "Arch: also **archi-**, word-forming element meaning 'chief, principal; extreme, ultra; early, primitive,' from Latinized form of Greek **arkh-**, arkhi- 'first, chief, primeval,' combining form of arkhos 'a chief, leader, commander." '**Arka**' greatness, height, glory (Radloff, 1-285). '**Arka**': past

generations (Radloff, 1-286) / ***Archaic**: (adj.) "antique, antiquated" ~ Türkic ürke, ürde (adv.) "once, of old" (Kisamov)* / **arki**, **arkat**, **arka** (Akkad.) < **arka**

archetype (Greek, Latin, Eng.): Yes, Jung's archetypes. **Arche** – **type** … Turkish '**arka**': back, behind, past, past generation... **Arka** > **arche**, **archaic**... **Tapga**, **tamga**: stamp, mark, marker, stigma, etc. **Tapga**, **tamga** > **stamp**, **type** (blank 'S' rule at the beginning).

archy (Greek – Latin – Eng.): for example '**anarchy**', oligarchy, monarchy, hierarchy … / **an - archy** / Alleged root of '**archy**' is '**Archon**' (One of Ancient Greek leader). That's a pretty superficial, weak claim. The Old Turkish root we recommend fits perfectly: '**erk**' (power, authority, power to rule). Also See "**Archaic**" item

ardent, **ardour**, **ardor** (Eng.): **arzu**. '**Arzu**' is said to be Persian. But '**ar**' here may be related Turkish '**ört**': burn, fire. Like in '**arson**' / ***İrik** (wish) > arzu > **eros** > irade (A. Atabek) (-k > -s,z sound change rule)*

arduous (Eng.): **hard**, sert, zor. Turkish 'art' means high mountain passage. **Ard**, **hard** < sert < **hartı**, **kert** (hard)

are (Eng.): Turkish '**dır**'. *They are writers: onlar yazar-**dır-lar** (Kisamov)* / **dır**, **lar** > **are**

area (Eng. - Latin): Turkish '**ara**': place between two things, distans. '**Yer**, **ir**': earth, ground, terra (Orkhon) / **Yer** > ***area** (İ. H. Danişmend)*

argil (Eng.): **kil** / *kes- ker - kil: **kil**, **clay**, **argil** (A. Atabek)* / **Hlina** (Hittite): kil

argue, **argument** (Eng.): **yargu**, **yargı** (argument – Nişanyan), tartışma, hır. "from Latin argumentum 'a logical argument; evidence, ground, support,

proof,' from arguere 'make clear, make known, prove'. Sense passed through 'subject of contention' (1590s) to 'a quarrel'" (OED). / ***Argument <*** *jargu*, *yargı (argument) (Ü. Mutlu)* / Another opinion: *Arku*, *arqula* > ***argue***. ***Argue****: Türkic arqu-, arqula-, arγula- (v.) "discord, disagreement, strife". Ultimately fr. a polysemantic verb* ***ar****- "separate, part" for a piece that bridges two parts, a:ra (n.) "middle, center", its deverbal noun derivative arqu: "ravine (valley)", and finally its denoun verbal derivative arqula- "sow discord", lit. "cause ravine" between two sides. (Kisamov)*

aria (Eng.): "from Italian aria, literally 'air'. **Air** (Eng.): 'melody, tune, connected rhythmic succession of distinct musical sounds, 1580s, nativized from Italian aria" (OED). '**Ir**, **yır**, **ırla**-mak, **yırla**-mak': sing, song (DLT-1073) / *Oratorio < **ır** (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Ariya** (Hittite): oracle, to study an oracle, ask an oracle. Ira, ıra-ma: sing, shaman sing, bard sing / **IRA** (Native American): sing >< **ır**, **yır** / **Arrane** (Celtic): **ır**, **ırla**-ma / **Viru** (Sanskrit) <> ırla, yırla

arid (Eng.): dry soils. Old Turkish '**arık**': field, agricultural field, dry, weak. '**ärig**' hard thing, dry, arid (Orkhon) / *Sumerian '**aria**' (Necdet Sümer); '**arid**' (Ü. Mutlu) connection* / **Dürr**, **trocken** (German), Old German '**dreug**' < Turkish '**karg**', '**kurak**', '**kuru**' (arid) / German '**armut**' > poor < **arık** / ***arık*** > ***arid*** *(-k > -d word ending sound change rule) (A. Atabek)*

ark (Eng.): ship, Noah's ship, Turkish **barka**. See "**Barge**" item

arm (Eng.): Türkic '**karı**, **karu**': arm. **Karış**: hand, touch with palm, caress. '**Karulu**': strong, powerful… **Kraft** (German): power / **Har-**, **har(k)** (Hittite): to hold, to have, to keep. "Proto-Nostratic root ***gar**- (~ *gər-) (vb.) 'to seize, to grasp, to take hold of' " "Proto-Altaic ***gara**, *har-a 'hand, arm': Proto-

Mongolian *__gar__ ‘hand, arm’ ” (A. Bomhard) / **caress** < karış > karı > **har**, **hark** (Hittite) > **uru** (Akkad.) / ‘**Kar**’ (Sumerian) > **karı** (arm) (P. Kaya)

arm, **army**, **armor**, **armature** … (Eng.); **arma**, **armatura**, **armatus**, **armiger** … (Latin): " from PIE *armo-, suffixed form of root *__ar__- 'to fit, join'" (OED). Old Turkish '**yarağ**, **yaraq**': arm, armor (Orkhon). Yarmakan (armağan): gift given in feast, arm. Yarık, yarıklan-mak: armor, be armored (DLT-1073) / *Yat yaragh:* ***Armures et Armes*** *(B. Keresteciyan)* / **jagara**, **qarw** (Sanskrit) > jaraq, arm / **Erin** (Hittite): army, infantry, **ordu** (army) <> **er** (male, man, soldier) / **Karas** (Hittite): army, troops. **Karakol**: small headquarters of army, police or gendarmerie; patrol. **Karakol**, **karagul** (Turkish, Mongol.) > **karas** / **Karasu** (Akkad.), **harranu** (Akkad): ordu / ‘**Eren**’ (Sumer.): troops (P. Kaya) < erler > ordu > army

armut (German): poor, poverty. The root is '**ar** < **ar**'. **Arig**, **arık**: weak, barren, dry…

aro (Celtic): agriculture, **tarım**. Arık, ark, karık: agriculturel field, water canal

arrive (Eng.), **reach** (Eng.), **erreichen** (Gerna): **er**, **er-mek**, **eriş**-mek. So called explanation of ‘**arrive**’: Ad-Ar (Latin prefix) + rive: coast (OED). **Ar** < **er** connection is already obvious. ‘**Ar**' root – Sanskrit - : 'to bring near, to reach, obtain'. **Erebu** (Akkad): arrive, **swareo** (Celtic): er, var … **Var**: reach, arrive

arson (Eng.); **ardebit**, **ardere** (Latin): fire, burning. Old Turkish ‘**örte**, **örten**, **od**, **ot**, **ateş**’: ignite, fire, burn … ; '**ört**': fire; '**ürt**': fire, exciting, excited (Radloff)

art (Eng.): **urtur**: sculpt, carving (Old Turkish - Orkhon). See “**Arch**” item. **Art** (Turkmen): peel, to carve, to shape (Ünal mutlu, Yavuz Seyhan). /

Arthur, **King Arthur**: ‘**art**’: increase, rise (at the same time sign of power and nobility); **arttur**: be rise / **Artur** (Turkish name - More in Azerbaijanis), **Artuk** (a

Turkish commander's name, Artuk Bey (Seljuk Sultan, governer of Jerusalem) / King Arthur is said to be of Etruscan origin (Geoffrey of Monmouth) / **King Arthur** < **Kengu**, **Kengeş** (of the congress) + **Artur** / Sanskrit '**artha**, **arha**, **artagani**': wealth, money… / Arthur is a Turkish name to its fingertips. Means "giver, donor" in Turkish. Arthur is buried in a Turkic 'kurgan'. His son's name '**Amr**' (Amhar) is a Turkic name. **Amr** > **amrak** (darling, beloved) > **amor**. For those who think the 'Amhar' link as a fabrication, let's give them his other son: '**Duran**'. There are hundreds of thousands of 'Turan, Duran' in Türkiye (basic information from N. Kisamov).

artus (Latin): close, **ört** (close); narrow, narrowing (dar, darlaştırma) / **art** > **ört** >< **dar** > **narrow**

arura, **arvum** (Latin): field, agriculture. **Arık** (Old Turkish): agricultural field, irrigation canal. **Tarı**, **tarık**, **tarla**: agriculture, agricultural field (Radloff) / **Yer**: earth, ground, soil, terra

Aryan (Eng.), **ariana** (Latin): Iranain, Aryan Race, ari. **Ari** < '**Arı**, **arığ**' (pure, clean – Old Turkish) / *'**Arı**, **arık**', '**arya**' Sanskrit: **pure** (B. Keresteciyan) / '**er-ır**': ar-ya (Sanskrit: brother, noble, brave); air-ya (Zend: noble, brave); uir-vir (Latin: man, brave, noble) (İsmail Hami Danişmend) / '**ar**' Sumerian: clean, '**ari**': water canal, **ar-arı** (Türkik): pure, clean, aruna (Sanskrit) (Hasan Reşit Tankut)*

as (Eng.): '**ise**', öyley-**se**... (Kisamov) / *'**As**': '**es**-kaza': by accidant, (if an accident happens) (A. Atabek)*

as (Eng.): gibi, **-sı**, **-si** (suffix). Mavim-**si**: blu-**ish**

ascend, **ascension** (Eng.); **ascendo**, **ascensus** (Latin): '**aş**' (pass over, overrun), '**as**' (hang), '**asıl**' (hang, be suspended) ... '**Seki**, **sekü**': **scene**, step, terrace, high place; **sekü** (elevate) (Mong. – Nişanyan). Western sources parse "ascend" as 'a-scend' by separating it from its prefix, like many other words. 'A': direction indicator, 'scend', Latin 'scan', to rise, to climb. Thus, the word is freed from roots that overlap with Turkish. Another example of prefixed Latin and English words that are very similar to unprefixed Turkish... While the words were being formed or transferred from language to language, they either took Turkish roots and added prefixes, or they were integrated into Turkish words with their suffixes and roots. But there is no way out for these Western fabricators. / ***As**: rise (**se lever**, s'lever) (Fr.); as-mak: **suspendere**; ağmak, ağası, yir: **ascension** (H. R. Tankut)* / **Aşıt**: mountain passage, **eşik**: treshold (Sumerian '**gişik**' – O.N. Tuna). '**Ostium**' Latin): door / **Askand**, **sas**, **skand** (Sanskrit.); 'ascend'; Türkic 'aş-mak'. **Asman** (Sanskrit.), asuman (Pers. - Türk.): **sky**, 'asılı – high place'... / **Asman**, **aspan** (Çagatay, Kazakh, Kirghiz): sky (Rasanen) / **Asirtu** (Akkad.): top, upper / Another elevation, ascension root in Turkish is '**yük**', '**yük-sek**': acro, scend

ash, **ashes** (Eng.): **kül**, **köz** / **Has**, **hās**, **hāss** (Hittite): **ash** > **köz** / **İs**: soot; **köz**: cinders / **XOOST**, **XOOSHT** (Native American): burnt matter, charred wood, charred / **ash** < **is**, **köz** > **XOOST** > **has** / **xa:s** ("PIE root" – Starostin, Kassian, Zhivlov) / ash: **İTS'İİS**, **XOOST** (burned material), **K'ELT**

asina (Latin): female ass, donkey. In Old Turkish mythology '**Asena**' was the female wolf, or one of female wolf's sons. **Asinius**: a Roman noble surname.

ask (Eng.): **iste**, sor. **Öşkör**: ask, wish, argue, petition, meeting; öşkörü, öşkörcü: magic, magician (Radloff). **Köze**: ask, wish (Radloff) is related to '**excuse**'. / *Ask, wish: **iste**- irde- ilte- z-r-l Turkish triple (A. Atabek)* / **uesk** (Hittite): to implore. Hurrian '**ašk**': to ask; Basque '**eske**', '**eskatu**': ask, to ask for; **Mongolian** '**acyyx**, **asuukh**': to ask; Sanskrit '**āśā**': hope, expectation; Avestan '**isa**': to seek, look for; Kazakh '**izdew**': to seek (Mel Copeland) / **Sakı**: look; izdew: seek; iste: to ask for; sor: ask; **köze** (Altaic, Radloff): wish, ask for; öşkör (Altaic, Radloff): demand, petition

Aspen (American city name), **Ascension** (an island name), **Asunsion** (a capital): Most likely they are related Türkic '**as**' and '**sek**, **seki**' roots. **As**: hang, elevate, raise… All of them express highness. / **Aspan**: sky (Kirghiz); **asman**, **asuman** (Turk., Pers. Sanskrit.): sky, high place… **aş** (Turk.): go over, **as**: hang up, **aşıt** (Turk.): mountain passage, **seki**: platform.

asquint, **askance** (Eng.): **şaşkın**, **şaşkın** bakmak, **şaşı**

ass (Eng.), **esel** (German), **asinus** (Latin): **eşek**. '**Eşek**' or 'eşgek' Old Turkish (DLT) / *Eşek: **equus** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / '**Enshe**' (Sumer.) > eşek (Kurmaev)

assault, **assailant**, **assail**, **assailer** (Eng.): **saldır**, **saldır**-mak. Turkish '**sal**' root: throw, leave, hit, attack…

astonish (Eng.): **ex** – **thunder** (OED). '**Thunder**': Old German 'donar-donner', '**tone**' (sound) < **tını** (sound) / '***Tan***' *(first light of the morning, dawn)* > ***astonish*** *(Kisamov)* / Astonish: Turkish **şaş**

astray (Eng.): **astıktır**, **astık**, **astır** (Scythian and some other Turkish dialect): astray (Radloff). **Astır** (Crimea, Kirghiz, Tatar …): lose one's way, stumble (Radloff). **Aza**, **ada**: bad soul, to lead astray (Radloff).

astute, **astutus** (Eng. - Latin): **tetik** (Kirghiz): smart, vigilant (Radloff) / *asurtγuq (adj.) clever (Norm Kisamov)*

asylum (Eng.), **asyl** (German): place of refuge, sanctuary. **Üs**: basis. **Sağ**, **sağlık**: live, health. **Selam**-et (Turkish Arabic): safety, health; **sağlam**: solid, durable, healthy

at (Eng.): -de, -da / **da**, **at** (Celtic) / at: **Tİ** (N. American), **de** >< **Tİ**

at-al: "PIE root", race, family. **Atheling** (Eng.): noble family member. '**Ata**': father, ancestor; '**ad**': name, fame; '**adal**': reputable, honorable

atavism (Eng.): **atacılık**. **Ata** (Old Turkish): father, ancestor

atavus (Latin): **ata**, **atalar**: father, fathers, ancestors (Old Turkish) / **Aita** (Old Celtic - Bask): *baba*, *ata*, *dede*, *father*, *grand father (Nyland) (B. Keresteciyan)*

ater: "PIE root", fire. '**Ateş**': fire. '**Od**-**ot**' (Old Turkish): fire, flame. '**Adandya**' (Celtic - kindle) < **od** > **ater** > **ateş** / **odu**, **odvu** (Laz) < **od**, **ateş**

atera, **ate** (Old Celtic - Bask): go out, exit (Nyland). Bask '**ate**': out, '**atera**': door. Old Turkish '**id**, **it**': send, leave, walk and go (Orkhon) / **Itinerary** < id, it

Athabaskan, **Athabascan** (Eng.): a Native American tribes group. **Ata**: father, **baş**: head, **başkan**: **boss**, chief… Atabaşkan (? no comment)

atheling (Eng.): "related to Old English æele 'noble,' from Proto-Germanic *athala- (cognates: Old High German adal 'noble family'), from PIE ***at-al**- 'race, family" (OED). Turkish '**ata**': father, grand father, ancestor; '**adal**': named important person (**ad**: name); noble / **Adolf** (German name) / In ancient Turks, the name could be taken after doing an important job or performing a heroic act.

athlete, **athletism** (Eng.): '**at**' Old Turkish motion root. '**At-**mak, **atla-**mak, **atıl-**mak' (throw, jump, attack, send …) (Kisamov) / ***at***- > *atlık* > *athlet* >< *id-man (sport) (A. Atabek)* / **Uatku**, **uatkunu** (Hittite): jump, at, **atla** / jump: **TLET** (N. American); **atla** >< **TLET**

atrium (Eng. - Latin): room, **oda**, **odacık**. Most probable roots are: **od** (fire), **otur** (sit) (Carra de Waux – D. Perinçek) / Alleged PIE root is '**ater**' (OED): **od**, ateş, fire

atrocity (Eng.): the root is '**ater**': **ateş**, **od**, **ot** and '**okw**': see… (OED). / '**Otrul**' (Old Turkish): cut, to be cut off; '**at**': cut

attach (Eng.): **tak**-mak, **tuttur**-mak… "perhaps from Frankish *stakon 'a post, stake' or a similar Germanic word, from ProtoGermanic *stakon- 'a stake,' from PIE root ***steg**- 'pole, **stick**' " (OED) / **steg**, **stig** < **dik** (In Turkish to Western languages transfers there is a law: Empty (blank) 'S' at the beginning of words rule… S-tick < **dik**) / '**tach**' < **tak** (affix) / *Attacher (Fr.): tak-mak (B. Keresteciyan), 'çotuk' (tchotouq) > stake (B. Keresteciyan).* ***Attach*** *< tağ > takmak (K. Mirşan)*

attack (Eng.), **attaque** (Fr.), **attacare** (It.): **atak** (New Turkish). But… Old Turkish the '**at**' root is movement, motion root. There are many words in Turkish from Old Turkish: atmak, atlamak, atılmak, atik, atılgan etc. Nearly all of them are related to "**attack**". / *Atak* > ***attaque*** *(Fr.) (H. R. Tankut), (Ü. Mutlu)*

attribute (Eng.): Turkish **atıf** / mid-14c., "stated sum of money or other valuable consideration paid by one ruler or country to another in acknowledgment of submission or as the price of peace or protection," from Anglo-French tribute, Old French tribut and directly from Latin tributum "tribute, a stated payment, a thing contributed or paid," noun use of neuter of tributus, past participle of tribuere "to pay, assign, grant," also "allot among the tribes or to a tribe," from tribus (see tribe). Sense of "offering, gift, token" is first recorded 1580s. (OED) / Very well, but what about Turkish '**atıf**'? Some says it has Arabic root. No, also Kipchaks has this word. It seems related to Turkish '**at**' root (throw, send, utter, deliver, heave …). And what about Turkish '**adak**, **ada**mak': offer, offering, dedicate …

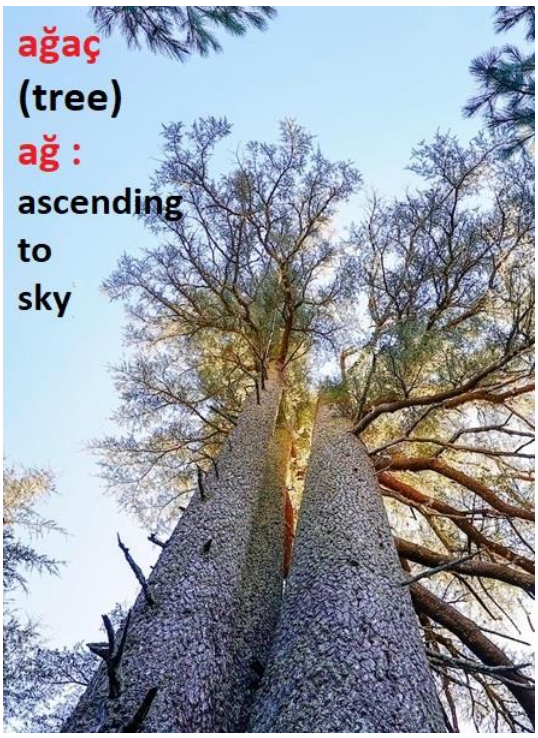
audio, **audacious**, **audibility**, **audience**, **audit**, **audition** … (Eng. - Latin): **dinle**-me, **duy**-ma (listening, hearing); **de**-me (saying, telling) / **İtle** (Chuvash): listening / "Proto-Nostratic ***d-y-¨an-a** 'sound; hearing; organ of hearing, ear' " (Bomhard) / **Duy** <> toi, toydur (hear) (Radloff)

audit (Eng.): The root is Latin **auditus** (hear, listen). According to Kisamov it came from Türkic '**ay**' (say). / Also **audit** < **duy** (hear), **de** (tell)

aug: "PIE root", "to increase". Some examples: **auction**; **augment**; augmentative; **augur**; August; august; Augustus; author; **authoritarian; authorize**; auxiliary; auxin; eke; inaugurate; nickname; waist; wax... etc. / '**Ağ**-

mak’ (Old Turkish): ascent, soar in the sky. ‘**Yük**, **ük**’: Old Turkish root of elevation, rise, increase… / **Augur** < **uğur** see “**Augur**” item

augment (Eng.); **aug**, **augmentum** (Latin): **ak**, **ag-ağ-ağ**-mak (rise, increase) . **Yüg** (the root of ‘yüksek, yükselmek’ ‘high, rising’– Old Turkish); **üktü**: increase, growing; **ügün**: increase, collect (Radloff) / **Augment** < **ağ**, **yüksel** (rise, elevate)



augur (Eng. - German): **uğur**, **öger** / ***Augur*** *is directly related to Old Turkish* ***uğur*** *'**kut**'.* ***Öger*** *'prophecy'.* ***Uğur*** *'luck, fortune'* > ***augur.*** *Ap + öger* > ***emeger*** *'magic' (Sumer.);* ***yura*** *'fortune telling'* > ***yorum*** *(comment);* ***kömen*** *'fortune telling, magic' (Uyghur)* > ***comment****.* ***Körüm*** *'magic, fortune telling'* > ***herm-eneutics*** *'yorum' (A. Atabek)*

aule (Greek), **ovil** (Latin), **aul** (Latin): corral, sheep fold, hall… **ağıl** (Old Turkish-Nişanyan): corral, sheep fold; **avlu**: court, court yard... / Old Turkish **aul**: hunting ground, common area, pasture, dormitory / *Ağıl (Orkhon) <> Sumerian 'agıl'* > *ağıl (Muazzez İlmiye Çığ); avlu - ul* > ***aula*** *(İ. H. Danişmend);* ***caula***, ***aoul*** *(Latin):* ***ağıl*** *(B. Keresteciyan)*

aulos, **eul**, **heul**: "PIE root", tube, hole, street … / Turkish '**oluk**': hole, little water canal (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / **yol** (way, road) >< **oluk** > **eul**, **heul**

aunin, **unin** (Iberic Spain Language): married woman, lady (G. Diaz-Montexano). Ana, kadın, hanım

aureate (Eng.), **aureus** (Latin): **sarı**, **golden** color. "resembling gold, gold-colored,' also figuratively, 'splendid, brilliant,' from Latin aureatus 'decorated with gold,' from aureus 'golden,' from aurum 'gold,' from PIE root ***aus**- 'gold'" OED. / *Sarı* > ***jaune*** *(Fr.)* > ***aurum*** *(Latin)* > ***sear*** *(Eng.): sarı* > ***sallow*** *(Eng.): solgun, solgun sarı (B. Keresteciyan)* / The "**altın** (gold) – **ağır** (heavy) – **aurum** – **sarı**" connection was analysed by also Olcas Süleymanov.

aurora (Eng.): Old Turkish '**yarıq**' (light) (Kisamov)

aurum (Latin – Eng.): gold. "**Ağır** (**gravity**, heavy) – **aurum** – **sarı** (yellow)" connection (O. Süleymanov)

aus (German), **out** (Eng.): **dış**, **tış** (Old Turkish). Also Turkish '**ök-**, **ös-**, **os-**, **aks-**' function like prefixes in some words like "öksürük, öskürük, osuruk, aksırık" (cough, cough, fart, sneeze). / (N. American) 'out': **TS'UZAA**, **TS'İ DİTTS'İ** < dış / see "**Exit**" item

aus: "PIE root", "to shine", especially of the dawn. It forms all or part of: austral; **Australia**; **Austria**; Austro-; **Aurora**; **east**; Easter; eastern; eo-; **Ostrogoth**… etc. **Işı**-ma: light especially the radiating from the dawn. **Aus** > **east** < **ışıma** <> **doğuş** (sun rise) / **aisk**: "PIE root", shine, bright / Old Turkish '**ışı**': shining, bright (Osman Karatay) (Pokorny)

auscultation (Eng. – Latin): aus-culta… Aus: out (**tış**, **dış**, **os**); **culta**: hear (**ku**) / **Os**, **as**, **ak**: ossuruk, öksürük, askırık, aksırık (farting, cough, sneeze) / **ku**: voice, sound; **kulak**: ear / Aus-kult: **işit** (hear), kulak

ausıkı (Basq.): ***ısır***, ***ısırıık*** *(bite) (H. Tarcan)* / ausıkı < **ısır** > **beissen** (German)

aussuchen (German), **choose** (Eng.): **seç**, **seç**-mek

aversion, **evers**, **averse** (Eng); **aversus** (Latin): '**auş**': aversion, turn (Radloff). '**Audır**': bend, bow, overturn (auf die seite) (Radloff) / Türkik '**vir-vır**' suffix, and '**oro**' root express 'turning'. Examples: De-**vir**, e-**vir**, çe-**vir**, sa-**vur**, kı-**vır**, ka-**vur**… All are related to 'turning, rolling, spinning' concept.

avian, **aviation** (Eng.): supposed "PIE root": '**awi**': bird. Latin '**avis**', Sanskrit '**vih**'; Avestan '**vish**', Old Turkish '**kuş**' (bird) / Hava: **air** … see '**Air**' item

awi: "PIE root" bird. Latin '**avis**', Sanskrit '**vih**'; Avestan '**vish**', Old Turkish '**kuş**' (bird)

ax, **axe** (Eng); **kürzen** (German): **kıs**, **kıs**-mak

axe (Eng.): balta. **Alax**: little hoe, axe, (Radloff) (el (hand) -ax) / **agu**, **hassinu** (Akkad.): pickax, digger (Copeland).

axle (Eng.) dingil, eksen. A relatively new Turkish word 'eksen' is supposed to be of 'Greek' root. But in old Turkish there is '**ok**' in the same meaning (Kisamov). '**Ok**': till, shaft; pole to which oxen or horses are attached to a cart or plough. And again, Kisamov made a connection with the word '**iki** - two', with the meaning of combining two things.

Axona: Celtic Goddes of river. Turkish '**ak**': flow (aqua), '**ana**': mother

baby (Eng.): **bebe**, **bebi**, **bebek**

Bacchus (Greek - Eng.): ***bağcı*** *(vigneron, vinegrower) (M. C. Paşa)*

bach (German): stream, creek. **Bük** (Old Turkish - Nişanyan): bend, meandering –curving- water's edge, swamp, shore, bay … bush…

back (Eng.), **rücken** (German): **arka**. '**Arka**': back, support, help … (Radloff) / *'**Eğin**' > **rücken**: 'arka'. There is a rule of empty R in the beginning of some words between Turkish and "IE". (A. Atabek)* / 'Back' <> **bekle**, **bekçi** (to guard, guard; pek, pekiştir (strong, reinforce, support) / **Arku** (Sumer.) (back of head) > arka; '**e-gir**' (Sumer) <> **geri** (P. Kaya) / **Agar** (Sumer.) < arka, back (Kurmaev)

backen (German): **bake**, **piş**, **pişir**-mek, **pişi**. Bread: ek**mek**, Old Turkish 'ek**bek**, öt**bek**' / See "**Bake**" item

bad (Eng.): kötü, **bet**; **better** (Eng.): more good (opposite dilemma). 'Bedük': great, gorgeous (Orkhon, DLT). In Türkiye Turkish folk saying '**bet**': good, beautiful. Turkish beter: worse. Old Turkish '**bad** - **bat**': unfit, bad, sickly (Radloff, Orkhon, 4-1508) / N. American 'bad': **BAEDZE** <> **bat**

baden (German): swim, bath; Turkish '**bat**': sink / See "**Bath**" item

badge (Eng.): the root is bagge, **bagis** (Latin) … "unknown origin" OED. Turkish '**bağ**, **baj**': bond, tie … (Kisamov)

bag (Eng.): **bağ**, **bağlama**, **boğça** (bind, bond, package, bundle). '**Pokco**': bohça (Radloff) / Bag: **bolgo** (Celtic) < bogça / bag: **POOJ**, **PAWO**, **BA** (N. American) <> **bohça**, **bağ** (bundle, bag, bind)

bagauda (Celtic): warrior. **Bagatur**, **bahadır** mean warrior, war hero in Turkish. Thousands of people named "**Bahadır**" live in Türkiye. **Bahadır**: hero, warrior (Rasanen)

baggage (Eng.): **bağ**, **bağlama**, **boğça** (bind, bond, pack, bundle). '**Pokco**': bohça (Radloff) / **Baule** (It.): luggage / *Turkish '**bağ**': bundle, back bundle (DLT) (O. Karatay) / Turkish '**ba-bağ**' root and **band**, **bind**, **bound** connection… (B. Keresteciyan)*

bait (Eng.): ***meng*** *> bait (-ng > -t) (A. Atabek)* / **meng** (Altaic): food, meal

baize (Eng.): **bez** (Kisamov) / Old Turkish '**is**': weave, textile, baize */ **Baize**: bez < bez, is, böz (Turkish triple) (A. Atabek)*

bake, **bakery** (Eng.): **bişir**, **biş**, **bişi**, **baz**, **bazlama**, **piş**, **pişi**, **pide**… (bake, bakery, cook, bread, a kind of pizza, pasta) / **pişi** > **pide** > **pizza** / **Bread**, **pizza**, **bake**, **bakery**, **pastry**, **pasta**… They say these are not of Turkish origin! YA BASTA! / **Bake**, **brot** (German): Ötpöt, ötmet (Otm.); ötnök (Kom. Crimea, Kar.); **ötpök** (Altai, Tel.); **ippek**, **itpek**, **etpek** (Sctyhians); bökmö (Kas.): bread (Radloff) / **Et-pek**: **et** (**edo**, **eat**); **pek** (**bake**) / "**Bhreu**" "PIE root" < 'börek', Yakut. 'börüek':

pastry, ‘baklava’ (Turkish Arabic): Turkish baked sweet from (phyllo dough) / **wakatas**, **wakesr**, **wakesn**, **wagesa**, **wista** (Hittite): bread, kinds of bread. Here they are ‘pek, bek, mek’ roots. Pişi, bazlama > **wista**

balaclava (Eng.): from Balaklava, village in the Crimea, which is from Turkish balıklava. A hoodlike knitted cap covering the head, neck, and part of the shoulders and worn especially by soldiers and mountaineers. (Burak Demir)

bald (Eng.): *bül (adj.) / English bald (adj.) “lacking hair” ~ Türkic bül, bol (adj.) “bald”. The Türkic term bül/bol is denoted specifically in respect to horses and a bald patch on the head of a horse (blaze). Significantly, Celtic ‘bal’ means the same, “white patch, blaze, especially on the head of a horse or other animal”, attesting that if not earlier, the word existed at the time of the Celtic Kurgans' departure from the Eastern Europe. (Kisamov)*

Balder (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): God of light, peace, rebirth, and justice. His wife: **Nanna**. Turkish '**balkı**': shine, bright... **Nanna** < **ana** (mother), **nine** (grandmother)

bale (Eng.): balya, **bele** (wrap someting or wrap a baby). So called “PIE root”: “bhel” < Türkik **bol**, **bolçuk**, **polçuk**, **bel** verme… See “**Bhel**” and “**Ball**” items / Also it may be related to **bağ** – **bağlama** – **bind** - **bound** root connections. / ***Bale*** *(v., n.): bele- (v.) … balya (Kisamov)*

Balkan: a large geographical area, mountain name. In Turkish ‘**Balkan**’: steep and forested mountain range. **Balkı**, **balkı**-mak: shine, lightning… See “**Bhel**” “PIE root”

ball, **ballo** (Eng.); **play** (Eng.); **ballo** (Latin): dance, play. '**PiyAlA**, **piyele**': play, dance, 'tanzen' (Altaic - Radloff). **Bi**, **bila** (Kirghiz): 'tanzen', play. 'Bişi': tanzer,

dancer (Kirghiz - Radloff), '**biyi**': 'tanzen', dance, play (Radloff) / *'Büdi –pici – bük' Turkish triple means dance. (A. Atabek) / Russian 'balalaika' comes from this Turkish root (Burak Demir).*

ball, **bulb**, **bull**, **balloon** (Eng.); **bulla** (Latin): **polçok**, **bolçok** (ball, globe, lobe, tuber); **bultay**, **bultak** (swelling, tuber) (In many Turkic dialects - Radloff) / **Bulla** (**büll**): swelling in the skin or elsewhere (medical term).

ballistic, **bullet** (Eng.): the root is '**ball**' (round shape). Turkish root: '**bol**, **pol**' … See "**Ball**" item / ***pula(ğ)*** > ***bullet***, ***ballistic*** *(-g > -t word ending sound change rule (A. Atabek)*

balsam (Eng.); **balsam**, **balsamum** (Latin): '**Bal**' > **mel** (honey – Latin). Also Türkik '**ba**' root, express 'water', 'liquid'. Turkish 'bal' also express all kind of sugary, viscous liquids. For example some liquids of plants.

balteus (Latin): scabbard, belt … Turkish '**balta**', '**baldu**' (DLT): axe.
Baldu *(Swedish): balta (Ö. B. Etli)* / **Paltu** (Akkad.): balta, axe

Baltic, **Baltık**: a sea name. '**Ba**' means 'water' in Turkish and there are many words related to water that start with '**ba**'. Batak, balık, ban, balçık etc. See "**Bath**" item / Another opinion: Adnan Atabek associates this name with blackness. *Bulg (black, dark)* > ***Baltık*** > ***Baltic*** > ***beltza*** *(Basq.)* > ***black***

ban (Iberik Spain Language): **ben**, **men**, **I am** (G. Diaz-Montexano)

ban (Eng.): forbid, prohibit. Turkish Arabic 'man-men': **ban**. Old Turkish '**ban**': bind, be tied (Orkhon). "**Band**: Proto Germanic *bindan, from PIE root *bhendh- 'to bind'' (OED) / ***Bound-band-ban*** *connection (O. Karatay)* / So called "PIE root": '**bha**'. Order, shouting… '**Bha**': shout < **bağır** (shout)

bandage (Eng.): **bağ**, **bağla**-mak, **bohça**, Old Turkish **ban**… (bind, bond, pack)

bank (Eng.): *Sumerian '**nanga**' (Osman Nedim Tuna)* / Old Turkish 'yanğak', **yangak**: river bank (DLT) / Beach, shore: **JAAL JA'O**, **YEEK** (N. American): **yalı**, **yaka**

ban-ön-a (Celtic): queenn. **Banu** (a noble woman name) / **Venus** (?) The alleged "PIE root" of Venus is "**wen**": to desire, strive for and win. Turkish '**yen**': win, gain … Turkish '**beğen**': like, wish … It comes from Turkish '**beg**' (lord) … Banu may be related to 'beg', 'beğen' (?)

baptise, **baptism** (eng.): vaftiz. Suya **batır**-mak (to sink, submerge in water). **But** (Uyghur): su, '**ba**': water. "from Latin baptizare, from Greek baptizein "immerse, **dip in water**": suya daldırmak, **batırmak** (OED) / 'Abdest' (ablution - Arabic Turkish) also is related to the same root.

bar (Eng.): In Türkiye Turkish, in some regional folk saying '**bar**': garden wall, fence (**parmaklık**: fence). / **Barmak**, **parmak** (finger - Codex Cumanicus (1303) – middle Turkish) (?).

barbaric, **barbarian** (Eng.): it came from Old Turkish '**böri**' (wolf, beast); **börk** (furry hat); **barak** (dense haired big dog) … **fur**, **fury**, **furious** etc.

baret (Eng.), **beret** (Eng.): bere. **Börük**, **börü**, **börk**: hats made by ancient Turks from animal skin or fur. / *börk*, *börig* > ***barrette*** *(Fr. – It.) (-k, -g > -t law) (A. Atabek)*

bargain (Eng.): ***bargaan*** *(Altaic. – argument) > pazarlık >* ***bargain*** *(A. Atabek)*

barge (Eng.): *Barge (n.) (boat): **barq**. "Boat type" ~ Türkic barq (n.) "construction, constructed object". (Kisamov) / Hakas. '**barka**': boat. It's also in*

*Latin. Latins didn't go the region of Hakas but we know Latin has Etrusc root. Etrusk, Latin '**arca**' < **barka**. In English it is living on as '**ark**' (Noah's ship) (A. Atabek)* / **Barco** (Spanish) > **Barcelona** < **barq**

bark (Eng.): dog yell. '**Barak**': Old Turkish dog, a legendery dog (DLT) / ***Barak**: very hairy dog (O. Karatay)* / *Sumerian **barak**: dog (S. Meydan)*

barley (Eng.): ***arpa** (Kisamov)*

barn (Eng.): ahır, **barınak** (shelter), ambar. ***Barın** (barn) (Kisamov)*

baron (Eng.): *baryn (high title) (Kisamov)* / 'Barı, barın' (Mongol.): having a house. (Nişanyan) / **Bar**, **var**, **barlık**, **varlık**: wealth

barrack (Eng.): **baraka**. Old Turkish '**borak**', '**bark**, **barq**.' / "a word of **unknown origin**. Perhaps from Celt-Iberian or Arabic. Meaning 'permanent building for housing troops" (OED). "**Unknown Origin**"? / **Barq**: (Orkhon – 8th century), **bark**: ev (DLT-1073) / Park, bark: building, house (Radloff) / **Pēr**, **parn**, **parna** (Luvian, Hittite); **bira** (Lydian): house (Copeland) / '**Barag**' (Sumerian): wooden house < baraka (P. Kaya)

base, **basement** (Eng.); **basis** (Latin) **üs**, **baz**, **bas**. '**Bas**': step, stand on something, stand on some place… **Basin**: collapse, pressed (Old Turkish – Orkhon) … **Basic**, **basin…** / "Base: 'Bottom, foundation, pedestal,' early 14c., from Old French bas 'depth' (12c.), from Latin basis 'foundation,' from Greek basis 'step, pedestal,' from bainein 'to go, walk, step,' from PIE root *__gw__- 'to go, to come'" (OED) / *Baz (Tatar): basement (Ü. Mutlu)* / **İsdu**, **durussu** (Akkad.): **üs** (Arabic -Turkic), **baz**, **bas**, **tös** (basis, basic, step, basis) / **Üs**, **tös:** '**die Basis**', base (In Eurasia Turkish dialects) (Radloff); **baz** (Kas. Kar.): basement, cellar (Radloff, 4-1541) / Basic, base < **esas** (Turkish > Arabic)

bash (Eng.): Old Turkish '**buz**': demolish, destroy… *'**Bas**': press, push, attack, raid (Kisamov).*

bashibazouk (Eng.): **başıbozuk**. An obvious loan word. They are not important such words like 'yogurt, pasha etc.' for our root connection thesis.

basic (Eng.): Old Turkish '**bas**, **baz**' root. See "**Base**" item.

basin (Eng.): su havzası, su **basma**sı… **Bas**, **baz** (basic, basement). '**Ba**, **bu**, **pu**' as Old Turkish roots take place in many words about water. Batır, bandır, balak, balçık, balık, batak, karabatak, bula, buğu, bulut, buz, pus, bulanık, balina, balkaş, balkam, baldır … / Also see "**Base**" item

basting (Eng.): **bastırma** (folding and sewing the fabric edge in tailoring, tacking)

bat, **beat** (Eng.): *Scythian '**pata**', and in some other Turkish dialects '**bad-ar**'. Since Sumer in many tribes 'bad, bat': hit, kill (Kisamov)* / **Patak** (current Turkish): beat / **Batrak**: stick, spear with a pennant tip in battle order (DLT)

bath (Eng.); **balineum**, **balneum**, **balineae**, **balneator**, **balnearius** … (Latin): In Turkish many of words beginning '**ba**', '**bu**' are related to 'water'. Batır, bandır, balak, balçık, balık, batak, bula, buğu, bulut, buz, pus, bulanık, balina, balkaş, balkam, baldır, balk, bal etc. **Balık** (Old Turkish) mud, slime, fish; '**balk**': mud; **batır**: sink, dip, immerse, submerge (DLT). / ***Bathian** (Anglo-Saxon), **bad** (Sanskrit), **baigner** (Fr.): banyo (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Balkaş**: bataklık > **sumpf** (Radloff), swamp. 'Su' in 'sumpf' < '**su**' (water). Balkam: fluid; baldır: a water plant; bu: wapor (Radloff, 4-1330) / fish: **BU'UL** (fish gall) (N. American) / N. American 'fish': **BAEY**; **BA**; **LUUX** < **balık** (fish)

batir (Iberic Spain Language): honorary title, dignity. **Batur** (war hero) (G. Diaz-Montexano)

baton, **bat** (Fr. – Eng.): stick, truncheon, staff. Old Turkish '**batrak**' is a spear or pole with a pennant tip used in wars. Later, the word '**bayrak**' (flag) developed from this. This is the root of the concepts of "**matrak**" and "**matrakçı**". **Matrak**: a war game played with spears without pointed tips. / N. American 'weapon' **BA'AOOTAYON = batrak (?)**

battle (Eng.): "from Late Latin battualia 'exercise of soldiers and gladiators in fighting and fencing,' from Latin battuere 'to beat, to strike'" (OED) / ***Patak*** *(beat) >* ***batacchia***, ***battre*** *(B. Keresteciyan)* / '**Batur**', '**batır**', '**bahadır**' (Old Turkish): war hero. **Batıl**: courage (Radloff, 4-1513) / '**Battal Gazi**': a name of a war hero, '**battal**': supreme warrior, brave / ***Battle*** *< patera (Hun language) (Last sound r > l change rule) (A. Atabek)* / **Batrak**: is a spear or pole with a pennant tip used in wars (DLT). **Matrak**: a war game played with spears without pointed tips. / to fight: **BA'ATE'EL** (N. American)

baule (It.): luggage / **Bale** (Eng.): balya, **bele** (wrap someting or wrap a baby). / *Turkish '**bağ**': bundle, back bundle (DLT) (O. Karatay) / Turkish '**ba-bağ**' root and **band**, **bind**, **bound** connection… (B. Keresteciyan)*

baum (German): tree. Bay, **bağ**, '**ba**': grape plant, vineyard, garden.

bay (Eng.): **cove**, **koy**. **Bay**: **bük**

bawl (Eng.): Turkish '**bağır**': shout, yell, speak aloud

bayou (Eng.): swamp. Turkish '**bataklık**'

bazaar (Eng.): **pazar** (Codex Cumanicus – 1303). Turkish '**baz**': peace, bazaar. /

Kumuk language 'uçar': bazaar, Local Dialects Compilation Dictionary 'tazar': bazaar, prove their Turkish origin (A. Atabek) / ***bäzar*** (Turkmen, Tatar): bazaar (Rasanen)

be, **become** (Eng.): ***bol***, ***bol****-mak (become, to be) (İ. H. Danişmend)* / *Old Turkish* '**pol**-**bol**-mak': be, become, to be / Sanskrit. **bhu**, **bhuta**: bol, become / Pol-bol: become (in many of Eurasian Turkish dialects) (Radloff)

beach (Eng.): The place where the river bend. Pük, **bük**: The place where the river and the sea bend (Radloff). Examples from Türkiye: Palamut**bükü**, Türk**bükü**. '**Bük**' means 'bush' as well. English '**bay'**: **bük**

bear (Eng.), **bar** (German): ayı, **aba** (DLT). Old Turkish (Orkhon): '**börı**': primarily 'wolf'; beast, bear (?) / " … from PIE ***bher**- 'bright, brown'". (OED) (?). / Sanskrit. '**bhr**': wild animal, beast. Böri > **bear**, **beast** > Börteçene (The legendary wolf that saved the Turkish race) / '**Burru**' (Sumerian) > **börı** (wolf, beast) (Kurmaev) / **Böri = ursa** (Latin) (?)

bear (Eng.): carry, give, endure etc. / *'**Ver**, **ber**' Old Turkish root: give, carry, deliver, bear, birth etc. (Kisamov)* / "PIE root": "**Bher"** / **Para**, **par** (Hurrian, Hittite): to take away, to carry, to bring, bear / '***Be-r***' *(Sumerian) >* ***ver*** *(deliver) (Kurmaev)*

beard (Eng.), **barba** (Latin.), **bart** (German): Turkish '**barak**' (very hairy) (A. Atabek)

beauty, **bella** (Eng. – Latin, It.): Alleged "PIE root" is '**deu**' = **do** < et, ed, Old Turkish **tan**, Chuvash **tu** (do, make)… **Beauty**, **bella** < **beğen** (like, wish) / See "**Deu**" item

bebe (Fr.), **pupus** (Latin): ***bebek*** *(B. Keresteciyan)*

beer (Eng.): Turkish, Old Turkish alcoholic or non alcoholic beverages names: **bor**, **bura**, **boza**; ***begni*** *(wine) (Kisamov)*

beetle (Eng.): böcek (bug). *Turkish '**bit**' (louse) (Kisamov)*

before, **fore** (Eng.): **purun**: eher, früher (before, early) (Radloff). / '**Pro**-**pre**' < '**bir**' (one, **first**) / **Purunçı** (Uyghur): **front**, before, **first** / Old Turkish '**burun**': front, forward, nose (Nişanyan). **Pronus** (Latin): protrude, **burun**. **Purun** (Scythian): nose; purna: first, go ahead; boroncı: früher, fore (Radloff) / Sanskrit. **pra**, **prak**, **pura** (bir, birinci); **anti** (**önde**). English '**once**' < **ön**deki, birinci etc.

beg (Eng.): "**Beg**: '(modern Turk. bey), **a Turkish title of unknown origin appearing on the oldest monument of the Turkish language**, the 8th-C. Orkhon inscriptions, meaning 'nobility' and opposed to bodun.'" (Oxford Dictionary) / ***Beg**: lord; **bagış**: give, donate, grant, gift; **mag**: Old Turkish magician, shaman, shaman lord; **büyük**: big, **bügü**: magic… **Beg** > **mag** > **bügü** >*

büyük > ***big*** > ***magician*** > ***beg*** *… (Bey ve Büyücü) (O. Karatay)* / "***Beg****: bağ-ar-'wish, petition' > beg (A. Atabek)* / **Begeo** (Celtic): to ask (bağış)

begum (Eng.): Indian noble woman… No !.. Not Persian (Persian is already half-Turkish language), not Indian. The name **Begum** is a name belonging to the Turkish dynasties in India. It comes from '**Bey**, **beg**' (lord). It means woman **beg**, woman sultan. **Begüm**: noble woman (Cagatay, Tatar., Old Turkish) (Irek Bikkinin). For example: **Haydar Begüm** (Queen of Haydarabad), **Ercüment Banu Begüm** (Queen of Delhi), both belong to Turkish dynasty in India.

bei (German): near, **beri** (near)

beil (German): **balta** (ax) / '**bile**': sharpen

beissen, **bissigen** (German): bite, **ısır**, **ısır-mak**. **Be-issen** … **Essen** (German): eat, food < **aş** (food, meal) / (Sioux) **KAPSUN** > **kap** (bite)

beleg (German): **belge**, document, receipt. '**Bälgü**': sign, insignia (Orkhon). **Berge**, **belge** > berat (Arabic Turkish): **beleg** (German)

Belenus: Celtic God of healing. They say its meaning come from 'bright, shine'. Turkish '**balkı**': shine, bright; '**bil**': know; '**bilge**': wise / **Bilgemeş** **> Gilgamesh** (Sumer)

believe (Eng.): inan, **bil**, **bil**-mek. Be-lieve (?) **In the etymology of Western languages, prefixed explanations are sometimes correct. But when it comes to Turkish roots, most of the explanations are fake. The examples we gave from Sumer, Hittite and Akkadian refute these lies.** / **Mal**, **mala** (Hittite): to think, to suppose. **Bil**: to know, to suppose. "Proto-Nostratic root *bil- (~ *bel-): (vb.) ***bil**- 'to see, to know' " … " Proto-Altaic *ila 'evident, visible' (…) Shira-Yughur hele 'known, evident, obvious'. Proto-Turkic ***iler**- 'to be dimly visible' "

(Allan Bomhard) / İler tutar yanı yok (Turkish idiom – there is no point to it). İler: visible, little visible / '**Bel-a**' (Sumer.) < **bil** (to know) (Kurmaev)

bellow, **bell** (Eng.): **böğür**-mek, **bağır**-mak. "Apparently from Old English **bylgan** 'to bellow,' from PIE root *__bhel__'" (OED). This explanation is anatomically related to the waist and flank areas of animals or of humans. Turkish '**bel**': waist; **böğür**: flank, bellow. / ***Bellow*** *(v.): belä- (v.) (sheep voice), mele, melemek (Kisamov)*

belly (Eng.): Turkish '**bel**': waist, loin, middle part of a body / "bholgh-, from root *bhelgh- 'to swell,' an extension of *__bhel__- 'to blow, swell'. Meaning shifted to 'abdomen of a human or animal'" (OED). Also in Turkish '**bel**, **bel** vermek': to swell, bend in one direction. / **Bolgos**, **boly**, **kroth**, **bola**, **bolg** (Celtic) < **bel** / *IndoEuropean (*__Kerp__-/)*__Krep__- 'abdomen, body' ~ Dravidian *karʌ 'fetus, womb' ~ Altaic *__k'arbi__- 'abdomen, belly fat'.* (Bomhard) / **karbi** > **korba** (Laz.) > karın > **kroth** (Celtic)

belt (Eng.): *Old Turkish '__bel__': belt (Ç. Garaşarlı) (Bikkinin)* / '**Belt**' is originated from Turkish 'bel' (waist) / Kirghiz '**beldik**' > **belt** / "from Proto-Germanic *baltjaz (source also of Old High German balz, Old Norse balti, Swedish bälte), an early Germanic borrowing from Latin balteus 'girdle, sword belt,' said by Varro to be an **Etruscan word**'" (OED). / **Puta**: belt; **belbeG**, **belbAy**: belt (Radloff) / *bellik* > ***belt*** *(-k > -t sound change rule - A. Atabek)*

beni, **beno**, **bono** (Etrusk); **bene**, **beneficarius**, **beneficium** … (Latin); **beneficial**, **benefic**, **bonus**, **benign** … (Eng.): alleged "PIE roots": "**Dhe**-", "**Deu**-" and many word examples are given for these roots including even '**bella**'. These explanations are confused, inconsistent and unconvincing. Meanwhile the alleged "PIE root" is "**deu**": "to do, perform; show favor, revere." **Deu** = **ed**, et,

Chuvash **tu**, Old Turkish tan (do, perform) / Also different options can be thought and discussed: Turkish '**beğen**' > bien (Fr.) (like). '**Beğen**' comes from '**beg**' (lord). / **Beğen** > **mögen** (German) / **Beni** (Etrusk) (good) < **beğen** (like) (?)

bennako (Celtic): **benek** (spot, speck)

bent (Eng): ***Bünek*** *(curved) >* ***bent*** *(-k > -t – A. Atabek)*

berg (German – Eng.): mountain, hill, peak … Ice**berg** ... Turkish '**bek**, **pek**, **berk**': strong, tough, resistant… , '**berk**': fortified place. Allan Bomhard mentions about a Proto-Nostratic, Urallic '**berg**' root that means 'highness'. / **Park** (Hittite): to grow, elevate, peak, mountain / **Bergamo** (an Italian city), **Bergama** (A Turkish town with its ancient name)

bergamot (Eng.): bergamut / type of citrus tree, also its fruit (similar to bitter orange), and the essence prepared from the oil of the rind of the fruit (formerly much used in perfumery), 1690s, from French bergamote (17c.), from Italian bergamotta, named for **Bergamo**, town in northern Italy. The name is Roman Bergamum, **from a Celtic or Ligurian berg** "mountain," cognate with the identical Germanic word… Earlier (1610s) it was the name for a kind of pear deemed especially luscious; in this sense the word is ultimately a Romanic folk-etymologization of Turkish **beg-armudi** "prince's pear" or "prince of pears," influenced in form by the place-name (probably not directly from the town name, because it is on the opposite end of the peninsula from where the pear grows). Also used of garden plants of the mint order with a smell like that of oil of bergamot (1843) (OED). No comment ! / See "**Berg**" item

Bering: A geografical name, strait. ***Bar****- 'pass' (Yakut) > bridge; bere (bridge); per (strait);* ***bering*** *(A. Atabek)*

berry (Eng.): **böğürtlen** (a kind of berry, a forest fruit). **Erimu** (Akkad.): berry. **Erik:** general name of fruits in Old Turkish) / *Böğürtlen*, *mare (folkloric spoken language) >* ***berry*** *(A. Atabek)*

best (Eng): ***Basık*** *> best (word ending -k > -t sound change rule – A. Atabek)*

betiar, **bitiar** (Iberic Spain Language): about inscriptions (G. Diaz-Montexano). Old Turksih '**betig**, **bitig**': writing, inscription

better (Eng.): '**Bedük**': great, gorgeous (Orkhon, DLT). In Türkiye Turkish folk saying '**bet**': good, beautiful, many. **Bediz**: adorn (Orkhon). Turkish beter: worse. '**Bad- bat**': unfit, bad, sickly (Radloff, Orkhon, 4-1508) / See "**Bad**" item

beugen (German): **bük**, **bükül**, bend, **bow** (Radloff)

bha: "PIE root", "to speak, tell, say" (especially loud, the word of a higher authority and constitutes a serious sanction). Some examples: abandon; **anthem**; antiphon; **aphasia**; **aphonia**; aphonic; apophasis; apophatic; **ban**; **banal**; **bandit**; **banish**; banlieue; banns; **blame**; blaspheme; **blasphemy**; cacophony; confess; contraband; dysphemism; euphemism; euphony; **fable**; fabulous; **fado**; fairy; **fame; famous**; **fatal**; **fate**; fateful; fay; gramophone;

ineffable; infamous; infant; infantile; infantry; megaphone; microphone; monophonic; nefarious; phone; phoneme; phonetic; **phonic**; -phemia; polyphony; **preface**; profess; profession; professional; **professor**; prophecy; **prophet**; prophetic; symphony; **telephone**; xylophone... etc. / '**Bağır**, **bağır**-ma': to shout, yell; '**böğür**': bellow. **Ban** (forbid) < **ban** (bind) > **men** (forbid) (Turkish – Arabic)

bhag: "PIE root", "to share out, apportion; to get a share." It forms all or part of: aphagia; Bhagavad-Gita; baksheesh; **esophagus**; nebbish; pagoda; -phage; phago-; -**phagous**; porgy; **sarcophagus**... / **Pay**: share, portion; **bağış**: donation, grant

bhau: "PIE root", "to strike." It forms all or part of: abut; baste; battledore; beat; beetle; botony; boutonniere; butt (thick end); butt (strike with the head); buttocks; button; buttress; confute; halibut; rebut; refute; sackbut; turbot... / **Patak**: beat; **battle**: patak; **batur**: fighter, hero; **battal**: war hero; **matrak**: spear stick, bat. **Matrak** > **bat** > battle **<** patak

bheg: "PIE root", **bake**, **bakery**, **brot** (German). **Bişir**-mek, **biş**: cook; **bişi**, **pişi**: a kind of bakery. **Bişi** > **pizza** > **pide** > **bazlama.** Ötpöt, ötmet (Ottoman); ötnök (Kom. Crimean, Kar.); **ötpök** (Altai, Tel.); **ippek**, **itpek**, **etpek** (Scythian); bökmö (Kas.): bread (Radloff) / **ekmek** (Anatolian Turkish): bread. Notice those '**pek-bek-mek**' roots. / **wakatas**, **wakesr**, **wakesn**, **wagesa**, **wista** (Hittite): bread, kinds of bread < bek, mek

bheidh: "PIE root", "to trust, confide, persuade." Some examples: **abide; abode**; affiance; bide; bona fide; confederate; confidant; confide; **confidence**; confident; defiance; defy; diffidence; **diffident**; **faith**; fealty; **federal**; federate;

federation; fiancee; fideism; fidelity; fiducial; fiduciary; infidel… / ‘**Bağ**, **bağıntı**, **bağlılık**, **bağıt**’: bond, relation, devotion, loyalty, covenant.

bhel: “PIE root”, “to blow, swell.” Some examples: **bale**; baleen; **ball**; **balloon**; ballot; bawd; bold; bole; boll; bollocks; bollix; boulder; boulevard; bowl; **bulk**; **bull**; bullock; bulwark; **follicle**; **folly**; **fool**; foosball; full; pall-mall; **phallus**… / **Phallus** < **bel**. Büllük: penis. **Polçok**, **bolçok** (Altaic): globe, ball, lump; **bultay**, **bultak**: swelling, globe. ‘**Bel** vermek’: swell; swell –or bend- to one side. **Bol**: wide, ample

bhel: “PIE root”, “to shine, flash, burn.” Beluga; Beltane; **black**; blancmange; **blanch**; blank; blanket; **blaze**; bleach; bleak; blemish; blench; blende; blend; blind; blindfold; **blond**; **blue**; **blush**; conflagration; deflagration; effulgence; effulgent; **flagrant**; flambe; **flambeau**; flamboyant; **flame**; flamingo; flammable; Flavian; Flavius; fulgent; **fulminate**; inflame; **phlegm**; **phlegmatic**; phlox; refulgent; riboflavin... / **Balkı**-ma: to shine, flash, lightning (Codex Cumanicus 1303) / **Phlegma**: **balgam** (Kisamov) (balgam – Kutadgu Bilig 1069)

bhendh: “PIE root”, “to bind, bond”. Examples: band; **bandanna**; **bend**; **bind**; bindle; **bond**; bund; **bundle**; cummerbund; ribbon; woodbine… **Bağla**-mak: to bind; **bağ**, **ban** (Old Turkish): bond, bind

bher : “PIE root”, "to carry, to bear children." Examples: Aberdeen; amphora; anaphora; barrow; **bear; bearing**; Berenice; bier; **birth**; bring; burden; Christopher; chromatophore; circumference; **confer; conference**; **difference**; **differentiate**; efferent; esophagus; **euphoria**; ferret; **fertile**; furtive; indifferent; infer; **Lucifer**; metaphor; odoriferous; offer; opprobrium; overbear; paraphernalia; **periphery**; pestiferous; pheromone; phosphorus; **prefer**; proffer; **proliferation**; pyrophoric; **refer**; reference; semaphore; somniferous; splendiferous; suffer; **transfer**… / **Ver**, **ber**: give, yield, bring, deliver, bear, pass, supply etc. **Fertile** < **verimli**, **refer** < **verme** / Altaic ***bari-** ‘to take into the hands’ (Bomhard) / ‘**Be-r**’ (Sumerian) < **ver** (deliver) (Kurmaev) / **Differ**, **different** (dis-fer) (root: **ver**, ber, bher): **farklı**. Fark, faraka, furkan (Arabic Turkish): differ, difference / Boreas < **bora** (gust, gale,storm) (PIE root: **bher**) / Altaic ***bari-** ‘to take into the hands’ (Bomhard)

bher, **bhereg**: “PIE root”, “to shine, bright, brown, white.” **Parla-ma**. **Bright** > **parla**, **parlak** > **fire** > **bher** < **bur** (burn, fire) / Berth, Albert, Bertha, Egbert, Robert, Robin, Gilbert, Herbert, Hubert … come from this root according to OED.

bher: “PIE root”, storm, gust, **bora**. Proto-Altaic root: ‘**bora**’ (storm) (Bomhard). See “**Boreas**” item

bherg: “PIE root”, "Proto-Indo-European root meaning ‘high’, with derivatives referring to hills and hill-forts" (OED). Samples: **berg** (German – mountain); barrow; belfry; borough; **bourgeoisie**; **burg**; burgess; burgher; burglar;

faubourg; **iceberg**… / '**Berk**': fortified place, fortified position, strong. **Pek**: strong, resistant / *Berg (Proto-Nostratic, Uralic): high, highness (Bomhard) / **Park** (Hittite): to grow, elevate, peak, mountain

bhergh: “PIE root”, "to hide, protect." Samples: bargain, borrow, **bury**, **harbor**, hauberk, scabbard, burial... **Bhergh** > **bury**, **burial** < **bürü**-mek (cover, hide)

bheug: “PIE root”, “to bend”. **Bük**-mek: to bend, bend, twist... **Bheug** < **büg**, **bük** > **bucklig** < **bükön**g (Altaic - Radloff) > **bogen**, **beugen** (German) > **buckle** > **bow** (Eng.)

bheuh: “PIE root”, “to grow”. **Büyü**-mek: to grow / **bheuh** < **büyü** (Svitych, Bomhard) / Bheuh *buHi ‘to grow up, to arise’: Indo-European *bheuH- ‘to grow up; to become, to be’ ~ Uralic *pu¦e ‘tree’ ~ Altaic ***büi**- ‘to be’ (Bomhard)

bhl-endh: “PIE root”, “to mix, turbid” (Bomhard, Svitych) / **Bhl-endh** < **beleme**, **bulama** > **bulga** > **bulamaç** / Bhl-endh *bulʌ ‘precipitation; mud’: Hamito-Semitic *b(w)l ‘to moisten, to dampen; to mix’ ~ Indo-European *bhl-endh- ‘turbid; to mix’ ~ Altaic ***bulʌ** ‘mud; to stir up, to mix’ / Balçık: mud; bula: smear; **bulanık** > **blurry**, **blurred** / **bele**me, **bula**ma: mix, **malax**, smear

bhorh: “hole, pierce.” **Bura**, **bur**, **burgu**, **boru**: **bore**, pierce, hole, pipe. Samples: Boris; burin; **foramen**; foraminous; interfere; interference; **perforate**; perforation… / **Bur** (bore), **boru** (pipe) > **bore**

bhorh: “PIE roots”, “hole, pierce.” **Bura**, **bur**, **burgu**, **boru**: **bore**, pierce, hole, pipe. Samples in medical terms: **foramen**; **perforate**; **perforation**… / **Bur** (bore), **boru** (pipe) > **bore**

bhreg: “PIE root”. Turkish ‘**kır**’ (break, crack, fracture, hurt …) “Proto-Indo-European root meaning ‘to **break**.’ It forms all or part of: anfractuous; Brabant; bracken; brake "stopping device for a wheel;" brake "kind of fern;" brash; breach; **break**; breccia; breeches; brioche; chamfer; defray; diffraction; **fractal**; fraction; fractious; **fracture**; **fragile**; fragility; **fragment**; frail; frangible; infraction; infringe; irrefragable; irrefrangible; naufragous; ossifrage; **refract**; refraction; refrain; refrangible; sassafras; saxifrage; suffragan; suffrage… It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Sanskrit **(giri)-bhraj** "breaking-forth (out of the mountains);" Latin frangere "to break (something) in pieces, shatter, fracture;" Lithuanian braškėti "crash, crack;" Old Irish **braigim** "break wind;" Gothic brikan, Old English brecan… " / Break < **kır**, **kırık** (break, dig, scrape, broken) / Break = **bırak** (pause, stop, **break**) (?) / **Bırak** > **free** / **crack** < **kırık**; **hurt** < **kır**, **kert**; **crush** > **kır**; **bruise** > **bere**

bhreu: “PIE root”, “to boil, bubble, effervesce, **burn**" with derivatives referring to cooking and brewing. Some of samples: barm; barmy; braise; brawn; brawny; braze; brazier; **Brazil**; **bread**; **breed**; **brew**; broth; **effervescent**; **ferment**; **fervor**… / ‘**Börek**’ (Anatolian Turkish), ‘**buroek**’ (Yakut): pastry. **Bur**: fire, cook. *Bur*, *pir* > *piş* > *bul Turkish trilogy (A. Atabek)*

Bible, **biblia** (Eng.): *Turkish **bitig**, **bilig** (script, text, writing) (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Bible** (rolled paper): **bap** (book section - Arabic) / bağ, ban > **bound** (roll) / ***Petka** (Sumerian): written document (bitig, bitke) (P. Kaya)*

biegen (German): to bend, curve. Turkish **bük**, **bük**-mek, **eğ**-mek. **Pük**, **bük** (biegen); pükte: herrabbeugen, krummbeugen; pükçük: **buckelig**, **bucklig**; bükrek (Radloff)

bien (Fr.): good. Turkish '**bigen, begen**': like; ‘beğenilen’: desirable. 'Beğenme' comes from Old Turkish '**beg-bey**' (lord) root. / **Bien** (Codex Cumanicus, 1303): beğen, like / See “**Bene**” item

big (Eng.): big, important, sublime, many … Its root is Old Turkish ‘**beg**’ (lord) > ‘**büyük**’ > **big**. "**Big**: 'powerful, strong,' of **obscure origin**, possibly from a Scandinavian source, Norwegian dialectal **bugge** 'great man'" (OED). Another ignorant statement from Western etymologia that does not know Turkish and does not take Turkish into consideration.

bikkano, **beagan** (Celtic): bir iki, birkaç (one, few) (?)

bild (German): picture, shape, image / Turkish ‘**bildey**’: shape, image (Radloff)

bill (Eng.), **billet** (Fr.): '**Belgü**' (sign, assign); '**bel**' (certain, sign). **Bilig**: knowledge, information; **biti**: writing (Orkhon) / *Biti-bitig: billet (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)*

bill (Eng.): ***balta***, *ax (Kisamov)* / N. American ‘ax’: **BAAT** >< **balta** / Turkish ‘**bile**’: sharpen

billig (German): right, true, fair, just, sane … Old Turkish ‘**bil**’, **bil**-mek (to know); bilgi (knowledge); **bilge** (wise, sage)

bin (German): **ben**, olmak, **bol**-mak, am, I am / **bin** < **ben**

bind, **bound** (Eng.); **binde** (German): **bağ**, **bağla**, **ban**. Bandage, bag, pack < bağ, bohça, ban… / ***baHʌ** ‘to tie to’: Kartvelian ***b-** (Laz.) ‘to tie to, to hang’ ~ Altaic ***bā-** ‘to tie to’ (Bomhard) / **Mahla** (Hittite): grapevine, branch (**bağ**, **bağla**). Turkish ‘**bağ**’: grape tree / **Foklo** (Celtic): **bağla**, bind

bio, **biology** (Eng.); **bios** (Greek): Old Turkish '**bit**, **bit**-mek': sprout, grow, appearance of vitality; '**bol**-mak': be, become (O. Süleymanov) / **gwei**: the root of **vita** (Latin), **vital. Bit**, **bit**-mek, **bitki** (sprout, plant, herb) / **Biwo**, **bevan**, **bywa**, **byw**, **bi**, **beo** (Celtic) > **bio**, **büyü**, **bit**, **bitki** / ***ḥaju** *'to live; life force': Hamito-Semitic *ḥjw 'to live' ~ Indo-European **hei̯u**- 'life force' ~ Altaic **öjü**- 'alive, life'* (Bomhard) / **heiu** (**heil** - German) > hayat > **öjü** > **yaşa** (life) / **Vasati** (Sanskrit): **yaşa** / **Gwei** > **göver** (revival); **gövde**: body; **kögüs**, **göğüs**: cage, chest, thorax

bird (Eng.): kuş; **burgit**, **bürkid** (eagle) / **CH'İİCH** (N. American): bird, kuş / **KOSH** (a kind of bird – N. American) / Sanskrit '**vih**'; Avestan '**vish**', Old Turkish '**kuş**'

birth (Eng.): **Börtle**-mek (sproud, birth … Koyunlar börtledi: The sheep gave birth). However its root is allegedly "**bear**". Old Turkish root '**ver**, **ber**': give, yield, serve, pass, deliver, generate, birth etc.

bit (Eng.): little piece. Turkish '**bit**': louse / Take a look at this, then think about it… **Button**, **bud** < **bud**, budak (bud, button, branch) / *butiq: budak, branch, little branch (Kisamov)* / budgay, buğday: wheat, corn

black (Eng.): According to Kisamov it came from Old Turkish '**bele**': smear, smear mud, be dirty. **Bula**: malax, besmear. Bula > malax / Alleged PIE root: '**bhel**': **balkı**, **balkı**-mak … / **Mlek(u)** (Hittite): dirty, to make dirty, pollute. **Black** < bele, bula > **mleku** / **Mel**, **melena** (black); see "**Mel**", "**Mel-e**" items

blade (Eng.): **bleda**, **balta**, **baltu** (ax, axe); **bile** (sharpen). All of them Old Turkish (DLT)

blatt (Eng.): leaf. *Palağ* > ***blatt*** *(-g > -t rule – A. Atabek)*

blaze (Eng.): alev, **alaz**, yalabız, **yalaz** … '**Bhel**' is its alleged "PIE root": **balkı** (shine, bright)

blend (Eng.): '**bula**', bulandır (smear, mix, stir) / "PIE root": '**Bhl-endh**': to mix, turbid, 'bula, **bulandır**' (Svitych, Bomhard) / Old Turkish '**bulga**': mix / *bulga* > ***meld***, ***blend*** *(–g > -d rule - A. Atabek)*

blessure (Fr.): yara, wound, injury / *balıg (injury) > blessure (–g > s rule - A. Atabek)*

blind (Eng.): It has an Altaic '**bal^**' 'bald?' (blind) root (?) (A. Bomhard)

blond (Eng.): alleged "PIE root" is '**bhel**' (to shine). Turkish '**balkı**': shining

blood (Eng.): ***bülü(ng)*** *(Mong.) > blood (end of word –ng > -d changing rule – A. Atabek)*

blur (Eng.): **bulanık**. So called "PIE root": '**blear**' … "watery, rheumy, perhaps related to blur. Compare Middle High German blerre 'having blurred vision'' (OED). '**Buğulu**': misted over, not clear. **Bulga**, **pulgak**, **pulgan**: mix, blurred,

blur (Radloff) / '**Bu**': as a Old Turkish root, ‘water’, about water. Bula, bulaştır, bulanık etc.

board (Eng.): committee, concil. *Barana, mereke* > ***party***, ***board*** *(A. Atabek)*

board (Eng.): wood. *Turkish '**batga**' (Kisamov) / **Bordana** 'timber'. Marang-oz (carpenter). Marang, barag 'wood' > **marangoz**. **Barag** >* ***board*** *(-k > -d) (A. Atabek)*

boarius, **bovarius** (Latin): '**boğa**' (bull), 'bozağu' (calf), ‘**bozağula**-mak’ (cow giving birth) (Orkhon). Bogra: bull (DLT). Buka: bull (Orkhon). **Bull**, **buffalo** (Eng.): boğa, buka / *Boğa: taureau (Fr.), bull (Eng.),* ***bock*** *(German) (B. Keresteciyan). Boğa:* ***Bos*** *(Latin),* ***boeuf*** *(Fr.),* ***bucca*** *(It.) ibex (İ. H. Danişmend), (O. Süleymanov)* / **Bou**, **bousso** (Celtic): cow, cattle < **boğa**, **buzağı** > **bovis** (Latin) / **Wawa** (Hittite): **boğa**

boat (Eng.): *Old Turkish ‘**bat**’ (Kisamov)* / Sanskrit '**beda**', '**bohitta**' / ***Bat*** *(Yakut) >* ***boat*** *(A. Atabek)* / This is real Turkish, because in Turkish ‘**ba**-**bu**’ means water, and there are many words beginning ‘**ba**-**bu**’ those about water. One of them is ‘**bat**’: sink, dip

bode (Eng.): ***bode*** *(v.) “**augur**” ~ Türkic bodi “insight, achievement of perfect wisdom”. Ultimately fr. a Türkic root büt-, büt, püt-, püt (v., n.) conveying mystical notions “believe, deity”, “pray, prayer”, “revere, idol, icon, cross”, “refer, truth, fact, verity”. The Türkic word belongs to a class of grammatically most archaic, distinguished by homonymic noun-verb pair and neutrality to transitivity. It was a primer of a word, not a tongue yet, in Skt. bodhi “enlightenment, awakening”. Time has erased in Eng. linguistic traces of the past religions supplanted by the later doctrines, leaving behind*

only monuments of the old cultures. The term bodi is a ***Buddhist*** *religious term of Türkic extraction, with vast spectrum of Indian derivatives:* ***Buddha****, bodimant "throne of enlightenment", bodisatva (bodhisattva) "enlightened (bodhi) being (sattva)", etc. Few of them rolled into a Türkic syncretic lexicon. The first* ***Buddha*** *brought a Buddhist enlightenment to India. He was a Türkic Saka extract, a Scythian "prince" Shakyamuni (6th c. BC), of the Saka (****Saxon****) Kurgan tradition. The Türkic bodi underlies the entire Buddhist lexicon.* ***Cognates:*** *A.-Sax. Buddhistic bodi- derivatives: bod "command(ment), message, precept, preaching", boda "messenger, herald, prophet, apostle, angel", bodere "teacher", bodian "foretell, announce, proclaim, tell, preach", bodiend "proclaimer, teacher, preacher", bodlic "command(ment), decree, ordinance", bodscipe "message, command", bodong "message, recital, preaching, interpretation", bodungdaeg "Annunciation Day"; secondary internalizations: OSax. (gi)bod, ONorse boð, Gmn. (ge)bot; Balto-Sl. (Lith.) budeti "awake", (OCS) bludet "be alert, follow"; Skt. bodhati "awake, watchful, observe", buddhah "awakened, enlightened", bud "Buddha" (and "planet Mercury"), Av. bütaj "name of one of the demons"; Pers. but- "idol, fetish" (also "beloved, sweetheart"), pwt- "Buddha"; Kor. mitta, mide, midin (믿다) "believe, trust". (Kisamov)* / **Bit**, **büt**, **bütün**: end, finish, whole, all, entire / **Bedük**: big, huge, sublime

bodega (Eng.): *butïq, little shop* / *butiq: budak, branch, little branch (Kisamov)*

body (Eng.): **beden** (Turkish Arabic); '**bod**', '**bodh**' (Old Turkish) (Osman Nedim Tuna, Rasanen): body; **boy**: body; **poi**, **pot**, **bot**: body (Radloff) / Sanskrit '**bandha**', '**budhna**' / **bod** > beden > **body**

bog (Eng.): swam, **batak** / '**bog**' is related to old Turkish '**ba**, **bu**' (water) root. '**But**' (Uyghur): water; **buğu**: mist, vapor; **bat**: sink etc. See "**Bath**" item

bog down (Eng.): ***boğul***, ***boğul-mak*** *(drown) (Kisamov)* / Well, already '**bog**' is related to old Turkish '**ba**, **bu**' (water) root. Sample '**batak**': swamp, bog

bogen (German): arc, bow. **Bük**, **büküк**, bükül (bend, bow, curve)

bogus (Eng.): fake / *Bögüš (adj.): "phony, sham" ~ Türkic bögüš (n.) "understanding, comprehension, misunderstanding, miscomprehension". IE etymology rated "origin is unknown". Quasi-scientifically, it is explained as a "folk speech". A nominal suffix -s/-š expresses negation (OTD 661, 663), i.e. "misunderstanding, miscomprehension"; it is "rare" (in eastern languages, thus a guest from the western languages). (Norm Kisamov)*

boia (Latin): neck tie, collar. Turkish '**bağ**': bond, '**boyun**': neck

boil (Eng.): *Turkish '**bula**' (Kisamov) / In Türk Language piş- pir-bula z-r-l triple means 'cook, bake'. (A. Atabek)* / **Palwa** (Hittite): blister, boil

bolt (Eng.): crossbar / *pozığ - börüğ - malık > bolt (z-r-l + -k > -t rules): nail (A. Atabek)*

bolus (Latin - Eng.): big pile, big dose (as a medical term); Turkish **bol** (many, much, **poly**, wide) / **bol** > **bolus**

bond (Eng.): **bağ**, **ban**, bağla etc. **Bun**: joint, tie (Radloff)

book (Eng.): Bitig, bidi, biti, **biçi**, **biçik**, bit, balbal… Turkish words related to writing, inscription in Altai and old Eurasian Turkish dialects (Radloff). OED says that the root is '**beech**'. 'Biçi' - '**beech**' similarity is interesting. / *'Bitik – bicik –*

buk' (Türk trilogy) > book (A. Atabek) / **Petka** (Sumerian): written document (bitig, bitke) (P. Kaya)

boost (Eng.): **bastır**-mak (press, push) (?) "1815, literal and figurative, American English, of **unknown origin**. Related: Boosted; boosting. As a noun by 1825" (OED). Turkish '**bastır**-mak': pressuring for something to happen, for something to be achieved.

boot (Eng.): long heel shoes. *Turkish '**but**': foot, leg (Kisamov)*

booze (Eng.): a beverage, an alcoholic beverage. **Boza**: a Turkish fermented drink

border (Eng.): **bung**: border, **beengung** (German), (**eng** - narrowness) (German) (Radloff) / **Rha**, **irha**, **erha** (Hittite): border, side, **boundary**. **Ara**: border, boundery

bore (Eng.), **bohrer** (German): Old Turkish 'borguy': blown pipe; 'pipe'; 'borı': ring put on the arrowhead (DLT) / *Boru: **pore** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / '**Boru**', '**bura**': pipe, bore, drill (Radloff). '**Burgu**': **bohrer** (German) drill, bore (Radloff) / " 'to bore': Hamito-Semitic *b(w)r 'to bore, to dig; opening' ~ , Kartvelian [***br(u)**- 'to turn'] ~ Indo-European ***bher**- 'to bore, to dig, to prick' ~ Uralic *pura 'instrument for boring; to bore, to hollow, to dig' ~… Altaic ***bura**- 'to turn, to bore' " (Bomhard). / Burmak: to twist, to bore / **bur**, **boru**, **burgu** > **bore** > **bohrer** (German) <> **bur** (Sumerian) (P. Kaya)

boreas (Eng. - Latin): … **Hyperborea legend** … **bor**, **boran**, **bora** : storm, gust, cold wind, swirling storm (**bur** – twist) (Old Turkish - Orkhon). Poyraz has same root. According to Nişanyan '**bora**' is Turkish, 'poyraz' is Greek !.. / *Bora: Boreas (Latin) (İ. H. Danişmend)* / Boreas: Indo-European ***bher**- 'storm; to seethe' ~

Uralic *purʌ- ‘whirl (of snow)’, *purkʌ ‘blizzard’ ~ Altaic ***burʌ/*bora** ‘storm, blizzard’ (Bomhard)

borrow (Eng.): ***borç*** *(Kisamov).* Borç: dept, loan (Codex Cumanicus 1303). It has ‘ver-ber’ (give) Turkish root

bosh (Eng.): **boş** (empty, unnecessary) talking (OED)

boss (Eng.): 'overseer' (?) Turkish: '**baş**': head, chief, leader. / "from Dutch **baas** 'a master,' Middle Dutch **baes**, of **obscure origin**" (OED) / **Baş**, **başbuğ**: leader (Radloff)

botanic (Eng.): **bitki** (plant). Greek **botanikos** < **bitki** / Old Turkish **bit**, **bit-mek**, **biten**, **büt-**, **büt-mek**: existance, sproud, plant, herb (DLT). **Ot**: herb, grass (Orkhon) / ***Bitmek-butmak***: ***bouton*** *(Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / Russian* ***pitat*** *(grow),* ***bidai*** *(buğday-grain),* ***budai*** *(buğday). Latin* ***vita*** *(life),* ***bios*** *(life),* ***be*** *(Eng.) become – bol-mak (O. Süleymanov)* / **Phyto** (Greek): 'bitki' / English ‘**bud**': budak; 'butık' plant stem, 'buğday', ‘**budğay**’: wheat, grain herb, corn

botch (Eng.): undo, break, disrupt. bud- (v.) / “destroy, ruin”, botcher (n.) ~ Türkic budun, buzun, yodun “obliterated, destroyed”. (Kisamov) / Turkish ‘**boz**’: break, disrupt, ruin.. / ‘**Biç**’: reap, cut

bottom (Eng.): **dip** … **Bat**-mak, **batım**: English ‘**dip**’ / **bit**, **büt**: complete, end

bouillion (Fr. - Eng.): *Old Turkish '**bula**' (boil, cook) (Kisamov)*

bourgeois (Eng.): burjuvazi, urban. See “**Burg**” item. Turkish ‘**ur**, **or**, **burç**, **berk**’: city, tower, castle

boutique (Fr. - Eng.): *butïq (branch, limb, offshoot) (Kisamov)* / ‘**Budak**’: branch, limb, offshoot

bovis (Latin): ox, **boğa**, **vqs** (Hebrew)

bow (Eng.): **bük**, **eğ** (bend). “Old English **boga** 'bend, bow, arch', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch boog and German **Bogen**, also to bow.” (Oxforf D.) / “**Bheug**” “PIE root” < **bük** (curve, bend)

bowels (Eng.): *Old Turkish **böven** (Kisamov)* (EDTL 2B 205) / ‘**Ba**’ Sumerians (P. Kaya) / Boğum, boğumlu: knot, knotty, gnarled (?); bükük, bükülü: bow, curved, bent (?)

box (Eng.): *Turkish **bog**, **bağ**, **bohça** (package, bond) (Kisamov) / Box < **pazak** 'box' (A. Atabek)*

boxer (Eng.): *Mongolian ‘**böx**’ “fighter, muscleman, athlete” EDTL 2B p. 212 (Kisamov)*

boy, **bov** (Eng.): oğlan, oğul, **ovul**... Turkish **boydak** (Kirghiz): young unmarried man (Radloff)

böse (German): evil, bad. **Boz**, **bozuk**: demolish, break, break down, ruin, hit, bad / **Puzuk**, **buzuk**: bad, ruined, breaken, demolish … **Puzul**, **buzul**: **boz**, **bozuk** (Radloff)

brae (Eng.): **bayır** (slope)

braid (Eng.): *'**Bur, burma**' (curl, twist) (Kisamov)*

brain (Eng.): **beyin**, Old Turkish **meyi**, **meni**, **me**. "Old English brægen 'brain,' from Proto-Germanic *bragnam (source also of Middle Low German bregen, Old Frisian and Dutch brein), from PIE root ***mregh-m(n)o**- 'skull, brain' (source also of Greek brekhmos 'front part of the skull, top of the head')" (OED) / *Brain > beyin (Ü. Mutlu)* / Greek '**myelos**' (**beyin**) > **myelin** (medical, anatomical term, neuron sheat) / **Me**: Altaic beyin (Radloff) / **Myelo** < **beyin** > **brain**

branca (Latin): shackles, fetters, pranga. Old Turkish '**bukağı**'. **B**uqa: bull, **buqarsi**: fetters (Orkhon – 732) / *Pranga > Italien branca (B. Keresteciyan) (Ü. Mutlu)*

break (Eng.): **kır**, kırmak, kırılma, **parçala** / *Kırmak: briser, casser (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / 'Ura' (Turkish) > break > kırmak (Ü. Mutlu)* / '**Break**' - '**kır**' - **crack**' – **fracture** – **hurt** … similaties … / German **kratzen** > **kır** Radloff) / Sanskrit **karni**, **khur**; Hebrew **kharit**: **kır**, **yar**, slit, slot, break / **karatu**, **karaşu** (Akkad): break / **Pararu** (Akkad): break, **kır**, ayır, **parçala** / **Prsulae**, **prsae**, **parsi/pars**, **parsiie/a**, **parsiianna** (Hittite): scatter, **break**, **parçala** (break into pieces) / / Break < **kır**, **kırık** (break, dig, scrape, broken) / Break = **bırak** (pause, stop, **break**) (?) / **Bırak** > **free** / **crack** < **kırık**; **hurt** < **kır**, **kert**; **crush** > **kır**; **bruise** > **bere**

breast (Eng.): meme, **bağır** / *barın* > *bar* > *breast (A. Atabek* / **Buzi, barba, bobra, borba** (Laz) > breast / **brusu**, **kikos**, **bronn**, **bron**, **cich**, **cioch**, **keeagh**, **brunnio** (Celtic) > breast / meme, göğüs, kögüs, bağır, böğür (all are related to breast, chest) / buzi > bosom / barba, borba (Laz.) > **bronn**, **brunnio** (Celtic) > breast / **kikos**, **keeagh** (Celtic) < **kögüs** / **cage** > **keeagh** < göğüs / **GUSHKA** (Tlingit, N. American) > **kuca** (Sanskrit.) < **kucak** (hug, bosom) > **kögüs** > **kikos** (Celtic) > **hug** / **BAA**, **İMİ**, **İM** (suck - Sioux) / Turkish meme (breast), **em** (suck), **bağır** (bosom)

bride (Eng.): ***Firik*** *(fresh, young, bride) > bride (-k > -d rule – A. Atabek)*

bridge (Eng.): [card game] (perhaps as early as 1843), an alteration of biritch, but the source and meaning of that are obscure. "Probably of Levantine origin, since some form of the game appears to have been long known in the Near East" [OED]. One guess is that it represents **Turkish *bir-üç** "one-three," because one hand is exposed and three are concealed. The game also was known early as Russian whist (attested in English from 1839). (OED)

bridge (Eng.), **brücke** (German): **Birleştir**: unite (?) / **Birik** (Ottoman, Kirghiz, Kom.): **bark**, **bauwerk**, construction work; **biriş**: unite (Radloff) / Alleged "PIE root": '**bhru**' (log, beam). '**Bura**': bram, log, scaffold (Radloff) / ***Bar***- *'to pass' (Yakut) > bridge; bere (bridge); per (strait);* ***bering***, ***Bering*** *(passage) (A. Atabek)* / **Briua** (Celtic) < bere, bura > bridge / **Pranta**, **prian** (Hittite) < **bere** (**bridge**)

bright, **brilliant** (Eng.); **brillant** (German): **parla**, **parlak**, **pırıltı** … Sanskrit **bhrajas**, **bhrajathu**, **prabarvat**; **brillar** (Spanish), Vulgar Latin 'berillare' / ***Barige*** *>* ***bright*** *> firuz (Pers.): light. Ürüng: bright, illuminated. Bakır: lighted up (A. Atabek)* / **Parkıra**: bright (Radloff) / "Bright: Proto-Nostratic root *bar- 'to shine, to be bright, to sparkle, to flash' " (Bomhard) / **Berk** (Celtic) **<** parla

bring (Eng.): getir, **ver** / **warra**, **uarissa**, **uariss**, **wari**, **warai** (Hittite): help, aid / **Ber**, **ver** > **warra**, **wari** > bring, give

bronchi (Eng.), **bronxos** (Greek): Turkish ***poreng*** *> bronxos (Greek):* ***boru*** *(pipe), bronş (Adnan Atabek)*

broth (Eng.): gravy, soup; Turkish *'**bur, bul**': cook, bake, boil, burn (Kisamov)*

brother (Eng.): **birader**. Turkish 'birader' is known as a Persian origin word. But here is another opinion: *"Birader: Chuvash 'paldır' means sister. Paldır became 'bilader', probably *pardır became 'birader'." (A. Atabek)* / 'Bradar' (Codex Cumanicus - 1303): brother

brown (Eng.): *'**bory, bori**': grey, brown (Old Altaic) (Kisamov)* / Altaic ***bor'a** 'brown' Brown *bor'a 'brown, grey-brown': Indo-European *bher-, *bhe-bhru-, *bhreu- (A. Bomhard) / It comes from the colour of Turkish '**börı**': wolf, beast

bruise (Eng.): Old Turkish **bere**, **bert** (injury, bruise) (DLT)

brutal (Eng.): comes from Old Turkish '**böri**, **börı**': wolf, beast

Brutus: He was the first English king to give his name to Britain. From **Geoffrey of Monmouth**... "Historia Regum Britanniae, completed c. 1138, contains the first narrative account of **Arthur's** life. This work is an imaginative and fanciful account of British kings from the legendary **Trojan exile Brutus** to the 7th-century Welsh king **Cadwallader**" (Wikipedia). According to Monmouth, English Kings are descendants of **Troy** (and Etruscan) lineage. *Geoffrey of Monmouth, Historia of the Kings of Britain, Tr: Aoron Thompson, Rev: J. A. Giles, in Parantheses Publication, Cambridge Ontario, 1999.* This is another form of confession of these Turkic roots English people. One of Brutus' sons is named '**Kamber**'. This is a Turkic name, and the name of the **Cambria** region originates

from him. Another individual from the royal lineage is named '**Gurgustius**,' which is also a common Turkish name, '**Korkut**'. Brutus comes from the lineage of the Trojan hero '**Aeneas**'. This also aligns with Turkic 'Eney' (Ç. Garaşarlı), and again Turkic Arabic names 'Enis', 'Enes'. "**Druids**" name has also Türkik root. According to Western sources, it means permanence and solidity, derived from the tree. **Durable**, **tree**... Turkish '**Dur**': to be permanent, stable. **Durable** < **durabilir**; **tree** < **terek**...

buck (Eng.): a kind of deer. Turkish '**buğu**' (male deer) (A. Atabek)

bucket (Eng.): ***but*** *(n.) "vat, container" ~ Türkic but "vat, container, bucket" (OTD 129) (Kisamov)*

buckle (Eng.): **bük**, **bükül**. **Beugen**, **biegen**, **gebogen** (German) > bük, bükülmüş (bend, curved, bow). Pökö, pökön, bur (Altaic 'bük-mek' - Radloff) / **Bukle**: curl

bucklig (German): humpback. Türkik '**büköng**' (Radloff). '**Bük**': bow, bend

bud (Eng.): **bit**, **bit**-mek: sprout, exist; '**budak**': branch / "Bud: Late 14c., budde, **origin unknown**, perhaps from Old French boter 'push forward, thrust,' itself a Germanic word (compare Dutch bot 'bud,' Old Saxon budil 'bag, purse,' " (OED) / Old Turkish **budgay**: buğday (wheat); **budhuş**: open, split (DLT). / ***Buda**-mak: **puto** (Latin) (prune) (B. Keresteciyan)* / Botok, budak (Radloff) > Sanskrit: **bheda**

Buddha (Sanskrit - Eng.): Buda. Bur-xan (Uyghur), burhäm (Middle Turkish), Purxan (Çagatay, Kazakh), Burqan (Mong.) etc : Buddha, God, holy spirit, idol (Rasanen) / Its Turkish root '**büt**, **bit**': complete, whole, become whole, culminate, sprout, emerge

bug (Eng.): **böcek**, **böcü** / ***Bu*** *(Fr.) tarantula*, *spider* < *böcek (B. Keresteciyan);* ***bug*** < *böcek (O. Karatay)* / **Vg** (Hebrew): **bug** > böcü > böcek

Bulgarian, **Bulgar**: they have Turkish origin (Bikkinin). / "… perhaps literally 'the men from the Bolg,' the River Volga, upon whose banks they lived until 6c. But the people's name for themselves in Old Bulgarian was Blugarinu. In other sources [such as Room], the name is said to be ultimately from **Turkic bulga 'mixed**,' in reference to the nature of this people of **Turko-Finnish extraction** but Slavic language'" (OED)

bulge (Eng.): Turkish '**bel**': swell, bel vermek … (swell, protrude). / **Palhi**, **palhasti-**, **palhātar**, **palhessar**, **palzahae**, **plha**, **plhes** (Hittite): wide, to strecht out, to expand, become wide, to be widespread. **Bol**, **bollaşma**, **polçuk** (Altaic): wide, large, **ball** shape

bulk (Eng.): Turkish '**balkan**': high, mountain, mountain range; balaman, **balaban**: big, huge; bollaşma: widen

bull (Eng.), **bulle** (German): **boğa**. Puga: bull (Radloff) / See "**Ball**", "**Bhel**" items

bullet (Eng.): its root is related to '**ball**'. Turkish root: 'bol, **pol**' (round shape) / ***pula(ğ)*** *> bullet*, ***ballistic*** *(-g > -t rule – A. Atabek)*

bulletin (Eng.): Old Turkish 'belet', 'belge': inscription, writing / ***Belge*** *> bulletta (It.) (word ending –g > -t sound change rule – A. Atabek)*

bundle, **bunch** (Eng.): ban, bağ, bağla (tie, bind, wrap etc.)

bunk (Eng.): **bön**, **bön**-lük (silly). *Turkish '**bun**, **bung**': stupidty (Kisamov)*

burg, **borough** (Eng.); **bourgeoisie** (Fr. - Eng.): **örökkö**: site, settlement; **or**, **ur**, **uruk**: settlement, camp, campus (Radloff). **KorGan** (Kirghiz, Tar. AT.): festung, burg, castle; **korGon**: kurgan, castle; **urın**: residential place, city; örgö: palace, dorm, country; **urın**: place, city; **uram**: road, street; **oram**: settlement (Radloff). **Ort** (German): yurt, village. '**Burg**, **borough**' mean settlement inside the castle. '**Burç**': castle, tower, castle wall, steep and rocky hill … / *Or > fortification, citadella (Fr.) , burg (German): or (B. Keresteciyan). Burg (Swedish): burç (Ö. B. Etli). 'Ur': city (D. Perinçek)* / Alleged "PIE root": '**bhergh**' (high place, castle). German, English '**berg**'. Sanskrit **'pur**, **puri**' / See also "**Berg**" item

burglar (Eng.): Old Turkish '**urı**, **ugrı**': robber. 'Burg-burglar' and 'uruk-ugru' similarities are interesting. 'City' – 'Robber' duplications / **Ogru** (thief); **uğru**, **uru**: thief, robber; **urla**: steal (Radloff)

Buri (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): first god and father of **Borr**. Turkish '**bir**': one, first, unit

burn (Eng.): *Turkish 'bur': fire, burn, cook (Kisamov)* / **Bur**: parla (blaze) / Turkish local folk saying '**börtleme**': burn / **Berwao**, **kwekw** (Celtic) **<** bur, kaynat > **cook** / **war**, **urāni** (Hittite): burn < bur / '**pishten**' (Akkad.): burnt, **pişkin** (Kurmaev)

bursa (Latin – Eng.): intra-articular sac. Medical anatomical term / bursa < **burış** (Turkic) / ***börk*** - ***börs*** *(leather hat, bag) > bursa (-k > -s) (Adnan Atabek)*

burst (Eng.): **fırla**-mak, **patla**-mak: **flirt** (Eng.), **fragor** (Latin), Sanskrit **phrut**. **Fırlat**: F > B changing. **Puncture** (Eng.), **punctum** (Latin): explosion

bury, **burial** (Eng.): *Turkish **bür**, **bürü**-mek, **bürün**-mek: cover, close (Kisamov)* / Bury: *büri 'to cover': Kartvelian *bur- 'to cover, to darken' ~ Dravidian *pūṟ-

‘to cover, to bury’ ~ Altaic ***büri-** ‘to cover’ (Allan Bomhard) / **Hariya** (Hittite): to bury. Basque ‘**ehortzi**’ > ört, bürü / **Hariya** < **kurgan** / also see“PIE root”: “**Bhergh**” item

buse (Fr.): **büz**, large pipe. *Büz > boru > mil … word ending z-r-l triple, proves that its origin is Türkik. (A. Atabek)*

bush (Eng.): **bük**. Old Turkish ‘bük’: trees, woodland (Orkhon) / *Bük: bush (Eng.), **bois** (Fr.), **busch** (German) (B. Keresteciyan) (H. R. Tankut)* / Sanskrit: '**chupa**' > **shrub** <> **çalı**, **çırpı**

bust (Eng.): ***baskın** (raid, sudden attack) (Kisamov)*

busy, **business** (Eng.): may be related to Turkish ‘**iş**’ (work, doing, issue). **Busu** (Teleud, Lebed ….): carefully, meticulously (Rasanen) / busy < **iş** > **issue**, **mission** (?) / See “**Mission**” item

butch (Eng.): **bıçak** (knife). Old Turkish ‘**biç**’: reap, cut

butcher (Eng.): Old Turkish ‘**biç**’ root: reap, cut / ‘**Buçuk**’: half (cut)

butt (Eng.): dip, dipçik / *'**Bit**, **bitim**', ‘tüb, dip’ (end) (Kisamov)* / '**Butt**' spelled backwards: ‘tüb, dip’ (?)

butt, **buttock**: Old Turkish ‘**but**’ (food, leg, hip). Sanskrit: **bhasad**

button (Eng.): See “**Bud”** item. ‘**Bud**-ak’ (bud, branch) is its Turkish root

buy (Eng.): Turkish ‘**bai**’, **bay**: rich, generous, having purchasing power; **bayıt**: be rich; **baylık**: richness (Radloff) "Old English **bycgan** 'get by paying for, acquire the possession of in exchange for something of like value; redeem, ransom; procure; get done,' from Proto-Germanic ***bugjan** (source also of Old Saxon

buggjan, Old Norse **byggja**, Gothic bugjan), which is of **unknown origin** and not found outside Germanic" (OED) (?)

cabbage (Eng.): Turkish '**kabak**': courgette, pumpkin (Kisamov) / ***Kebze*** *'vegetable' > cabbage (A. Atabek) /* Kebze is already vegetable.

cabin (Eng.): It is about Turkish '**kap**' root. **Kapalı**: indoor. **Kap**: capture, **kapa**: close, **kapla** : cover etc.

cachinnatio, **cachinno** (Latin): kahkaha, kişneme (laugh, whinny).

caecus (Latin): blind, kör. **KaraGu**: (Uyghur): blind. Karak (Turkish): look, gaze. **Sukır**, **sokır**: blind (Radloff)

caelum, **coelum** (Latin): sky, ***gök*** *(?) (M. C. Paşa)* / **Kalık** (Uyghur): sky (Radloff) / '**Kaku**' (Sumer.) <> **gök** (Kurmaev)

caes, **caessum**, **caedo** (Latin): to cut, to kill. **Kes**, kat (cut), kill, katl (Arabic), katlet-mek (Turkish – Arabic). Turkish '**kes**-mek' / *Kesmek: caedere*, *caessio*, *caessum (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan).* ***Keazo*** *(Greek.): kesmek (Ü. Mutlu). Caesar, Kaiser,* ***gazi*** *(ghazi, veteran) connection (Ü. Mutlu)*

Caesar: “The name is of **uncertain origin**; Pliny derives it from **caesaries** "head of hair," because the future dictator was born with a full one…” (OED) Caesar is known to be Trojan – Etrusk origin. When Caesar was born, he was with full 'hair': '**caesaries**'. Its name comes from the word 'hair': **caes** (caes < **saç** – Turkish). Another myth is that Caesar was given birth by cutting his mother's womb. The term cesarean section surgery (caes <> **kes** – cut) comes from there. The imperial names **kaiser** (German) and **char** (Rus.) also derive their origin from here (OED). Here, let me quote from Çingiz Garaşarlı's book "**Trojans and Etruscans Were Turks**": “The work titled '**The History of the Kings of Britain**', written in Latin by the ancient English historian **Geoffrey of Monmouth** in **1136**, sheds better historical light on the issue of the Trojan settlement in Britain. It is clearly stated in this work that the Trojans migrated to Italy and Britain after the Trojan War. According to what is told in the work, after **Brut**, a descendant of the Trojan hero **Eney** (Eneas), came to Britain with his tribe in the 12th century BC, his nation and country were called Britons and Britain after him. It is also said that Brut's son named **Kamber** led the Britons living in Wales, and after his death, the Welsh called themselves **Kambri** after him. The personal name Kamber, one of the oldest Turkish personal names, is

of the same origin as the word Kambar and is derived from the personal name **Kamböri** in the **Kazakh** Turkish heroic story. There are great similarities between the personal name **Gurguit** of the Briton dynasty and the personal names **Korkut**, Kurkut, Korkıt of the ancient Turks. Geoffrey of Monmouth also wrote in his work that the old name of London was **Troi Novo**. What Roman Emperor Gay Yuli **Caesar** said about the British is also interesting. Caesar said that the ancestors of the Britons and the Romans were the same, that both nations were descendants of the Trojan Brut and that they were the descendants of the Trojan Eney."

caesaries (Latin): hair, hairy, **saç**, saçlı

cage (Eng.): **kafes** (Turkic – Arabic), Türk '**kap**': (close, cover) root. 'Rib cage': **chest**. Turkish 'chest': **kögüs**, göğüs > cage. **KoGus** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Tob. Schor.): **göğüs**, **chest** (Radloff) / **Kikos**, **cich**, **cioch**, **keeagh** (Celtic): göğüs, kögüs / **Kuca** (Sanskrit.) <> kucak, kögüs > **hug**

caigo (Spanish): fall, **kay**-mak (slip) (S. Küçükoğlu) / **caer**, **caigo** > **kay**, **kaydım**

caique (Eng.): **kayık**. ***Caique*** *(Fr.): kayık (B. Keresteciyan)* / "Early 17th century: from French caïque, from Italian caicco, **from Turkish kayık**." (Oxford D.)

cairn (Eng.): *Turkish '**kayrak**, **kayır**' (Kisamov)*

cake (Eng.): kek. *It has been established a connection with Turkish 'kavur, kavurga, kavut (roast, some roasted food); kak (dried fruit). (Kisamov)*

calamo (Latin): **kalem**, pen, pencil. '**Kamış**' (almost in every dialects of Turkish): reed, cane, pen and 'kalem' is orginated from this. (Radloff)

calcify, **calcium** (Eng.); **kalk** (German): Old Turkic '**kalıng**' (Altai., Tel.), **kalın**, **kalınlaşma**: thick, dense, getting dense, thickening (?)

Caledonia: ancient Roman name for part of northern Britain, taken from the name of its former inhabitants, which is of **unknown origin**, presumably Celtic. Since 18c. it has been applied poetically to Scotland or the Scottish Highlands. Related: Caledonian. (OED) / Latin **-cola** "inhabitant" (OED) / Old Turkish '**kal**': stay, remain; '**kalanlar**': inhabitants (?)

call (Eng.): **çağır**, çağır-mak. Old Turkish '**käl**': gel, gelmek (**come**) (Orkhon). **Gel**, '**käl**'; küle: shout, call; '**kola**': shout, aloud, call (Radloff, 2-585) / *Turkish '**kulak**' (ear): 'ku-uk' (**ku**: sound, hear; **uk**: echo) (**Atatürk**)* / **Qol**, **qool**, **liqero** (Hebrew): voice, sound, **call**, kelam / **Galeo** > call < gel… '**Gaul**, **Gallic**' name comes from this root (OED), (Kisamov) / **Kalis**, **klis**, **kalleş**, **halzai** (Hittite): to call, **küle**, **kola**, **gel** (Altaic): loud voice, call / Akkadian '**sasu**': seslen, call / **SAA**, **XOOX** (N. American): call; **TZİE**, **TSATSİ** (N. Am.): call. **GUK** (N. Am.): ear, kulak / call: **SAA**, **XOOX**, **AAWA** (seslen, çağır, avaz) / **call** < **gel** (come); **kola**, **küle** (call)

calleo, **callus**, **callum** (Latin – Eng.): "to be hard, to be thick skinned": **kalın**, **kalın**-laşma

callow (Eng.): bald, no feather; Turkish '**kel**' (bald)… "PIE root" '**gal**': bald … **Kel** > **gal** > **callow** (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

calm (Eng.): Exactly Turkish **kal**, **kal-ım**, **kal**-mak… / **Qalu**, **kalu** (Akkad.): to stay, stop, remain… / **Kalank**, **klank**, **kuwaliu** (Hittite): soothe. Tocharian 'käly' to stand, Akkadian 'kalû' to stay calm, silent (Copeland) / **KAHAL** (Native American): **kal**, stay, stand, stop / **KAHAL** < **kal** > **calm**

calorie (Eng.), **caleo** (Latin): '**kala**' (Altai, Tel. Kirghiz) (burn, fire); **kalat**: (Altai, Tel) (burn); **cılı**: (Kirghiz, Kas.) warm, hot / "PIE root": **kele** / **Kalu**, **kala** (Akkad.): fire, heat / fire: **GHEL** (Native American), **K'İİLKAB**: warm / fire: **K'AAK**, **YAAC**, **GHEL**, **TAA** <> **yak** (fire, ignite); **kala**; **od** (fire) / **tan**, **aed** (Celtic) / warm: **CHOKOH**, **K'İİLKAB** >< **sıcak**, **kala** (Altaic. – warm) > **cheh** (Celtic)

calving (Eng.): **kulanla**-ma (horse, donkey calving)

camillus (Etrusk, Latin): cleric; **kam**, şaman, shaman

campane (Eng.), **glocke** (German): gong. **kongray**, **kongra**: bell, gong; **kongru**: shaman drum (Radloff)

can (Eng.): jug. *kanata, kendük (Kaşgarlı - DLT) (Kisamov)*

can (Eng.): ability. In Turkish '**-ken**' is a suffix that makes noun from verb. Samples: Et-**ken**, çalış-kan, üret-ken, değiş-ken... doer, maker, can do …

candle (Eng.): **kandil** (Turkish > Arabic) / It turns out that the 'kandil' called Arabic also exists in Native American languages: **KAA**, **K'AAN**, **KON** (light)

cannabis (Eng.): **kendir**, **kenevir** (Altai. and in many of Turkish dialects) (Radloff)

cant (Eng.): *qantar (turn inside out, turn over, avert) (Sevortyan 1997 cilt. 5-1 s. 261 - Kisamov)*

canto (Eng.); **cano**, **cantamen**, **canto**, **cantus** (Latin): song. Cassell's NLD: "Incanto / incantation (Eng.): magic, enchantment, saying incantations, enchantment ceremony, enchantment…" (?) Actors, birds, sirens, witches sing these songs (!).'**Kandır**-ma', '**kan**-mak': to deceive, fall for (?)

cap (Eng.), **cappa** (Latin, It.): **kepenek** (shepherd's coat) / "late Old English **cæppe** "hood, head-covering, cape," a general Germanic borrowing (compare Old Frisian and Middle Dutch **kappe**, Old High German **chappa**) from Late Latin **cappa** "a cape, hooded cloak" (source of Spanish capa, Old North French cape, French chape), a word of **uncertain origin**…" (OED) / Already Old Turkish '**kap**' root means cover.

cap, **cape** (Eng.): **kapak**, **kapamak**, **kap**. **Qab**: capture, grasp, hold, unite, cover (Orkhon). **Kap**: cup, bowl, sac, sack, bag, capture, bite … (DLT) / ***Cab**: vase (Fr.)*, ***capis** (Latin) > kap (B. Keresteciyan) (Ü.Mutlu)* / **Cape**, **capi** (Etrusk): cover, cape / **Kappu** (Akkad.): cap, eyelid; **h(g-k)uppu**, **quppatu**, **qappatu** (Akkad.): container, basket

capable (Eng.): The root is '**kap**'. Old Turkish '**kap**' root produce many words in Turkish. As a verb '**kap**': cover, close, contain, capture, hold, grasp, catch, bite … Kabil, kabiliyet … (Turkish > Arabic): able, ability / **kapabilir** > **capable**, kabil > **capable**

capacity (Eng.): "PIE root": '**kap**' < **kap**. See above, or "**Kap**" and "**Cup**" items. **Kapsa** (Tar. Tob. Tel. Scythian, .): hold, contain, cover, unite, surround … (Radloff)

capio (Latin): hold, capture. **Kap**-mak. "PIE root": "**kap**" < '**kap**' Old Turkish root

capire (Latin): catch, understand, to got. **Qap**: catch (Orkhon). '**Kap**-mak': to understand, to learn / ***Kap**-mak*: ***capere***, ***captare** (Latin)*; ***capter***, ***capturer***, ***captif** (Fr.) (İ. H. Danişmend)*

capped (Eng.): **kapaklı**, **kapatılmış**.

capsule (Eng.): kapsül, **kabuk**. The root is Old Turkish '**kap**'.

captain (Eng.), **capitano** (It.): **kapudan** (Ottoman head ship commander – Rasanen) (?) / It came from '**kaput**' (head) >< **kafa** (head) / See "**Caput**" item

captionem (Latin): tuzak, trap, **kapan**

captive (Eng.): **kapılmış**. **Captio**, **captatio**, **captator** (Latin): **kap**-mak (Old Turkish) / *Kapmak: capio*, *capto (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)*, *(Ç. Garaşarlı); Kap-mak:* ***capere***, ***captare*** *(Latin);* ***capter***, ***capturer***, ***captif*** *(Fr.) (İ. H. Danişmend)* / **Kap**: catch, hold, grasp

capture (Eng.): **kap**-mak. Nearly all western words begining with '**Cap**' are exactly orginated from Old Turkish '**kap**' root. Also '**have**' is related to same root. / *Kapmak: capio*, *capto (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Epp**, **app**, **ṣabātu** (Hittite): seize, to take / Proto-Nostratic root *gab- 'to grasp, to seize'" (Bomhard); "Proto-Nostratic root *k-h-ap-h-: 'to take, seize, or grasp with the hand; to press or squeeze with the hand' " (Bomhard) / **KAPAN** (Native American): cellar, supply depot / **Şabatu** (Akkad.): to take, seize… / **çoban** > **shepherd** / ***Capture*** *(v., n.): hapset (Turkish > Arabic root), kabız (Turkish > Arabic root- hold),* ***kap*** *(grasp, hold, catch) (Kisamov)*

capulus (Latin): ***kapak***, *kaput (M. C. Paşa)* / hilt, coffin, box, cupboard … kabza (hilt) / **capulus** < **sap** (hilt, handle)

caput (Latin), **kopf** (German), **chef** (Fr.), **kefalis** (Greek), **cephal** (Eng.) … : **kafa** (Turkish – Arabic !?): head. This word really Turkish, because: **Kap**, **kapak**: vessel, cap, lid; **kof**: hollow (they are all hollow and form a trio in Turkish) / **töbö**, **mama**, **kafa***:* head (A. Atabek) / **Cephalo:** Proto-Nostratic ***khappa** 'bowl,

cup, jar, container; skull'. Jaw: proto-Altaic ***k'epha** (Bomhard) / **Ka**, **kam**, **kapala**, **masta** (Sanskrit.): **kafa**, **baş** > **masta**

caput (Latin): **kap**, **kapak**, kaporta / ***Kapak***, ***kapaki*** *(Greek)*, *cap (Eng.) > kaput*, ***capote*** *(Fr.)*, ***kapsel*** *(German) <* ***kap***, ***kapak***

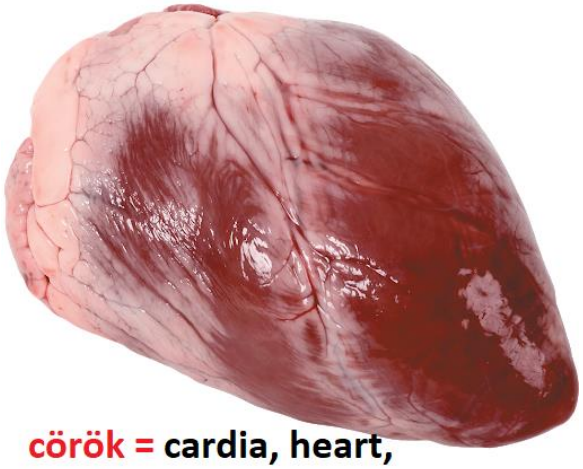
car (Eng.): **araba**. **Keriban**: caravan; **kang**: car; **kanglı**: two wheeler car (Radloff). **Kağnı**: Türkiye Turkish ox car. **Char**, **carrus**, **carruca** (Latin): car / *Turkish '**karutsa**': car, horse car (M. C. Paşa)* / '**Chariot**': war car. "PIE root" is '**kers**' < **koş** (run), **kır**: escape, run away, kut: run. *Küra: run (Kisamov)* / **Acarati** (Hittite.): car, araba

caracal (Eng.): an animal name. In Turkish '**karakulak**'

caragana (Eng.): a plant name. *In Turkish '**karakına**' (Kisamov)*

carbon (Latin - Eng.), **carbo** (Latin): Turkish '**kor**': coal, ember. Turkish '**kavruk**': burned. '**Kömür**': coal "… from Latin carbonem (nominative carbo) 'a coal, glowing coal; charcoal,' from PIE root ***ker**' 'heat, fire, to burn' (source also of Latin **cremare** 'to burn;' Sanskrit kudayati 'singes;' Lithuanian kuriu 'to heat,' hot, oven" (OED) / *Kor: charbone (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)*, *kömür: charbon (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)*.

cardia (Eng.), **kardia** (German), **cor** (Latin): **yürek**, heart. **Cörök**: heart (Radloff). Yürek, ürek, cörök > **cor**, **cardia** / **Kir**, **kardi-**, **kard** (Hittite): heart < cörök, yürek / '**Ur**' (Sumer.): ürek, yürek, **heart** (P. Kaya)



cörök = cardia, heart, kardia, cor

cardiology (Eng.): heart (**yürek**, **ürek**, **cörök**) (Radloff) / **Kir**, **kardi-**, **kard** (Hittite): heart < cörök, yürek / '**Ur**' (Sumer.): ürek, yürek, **heart** (P. Kaya)

care (Eng.): Turkish **küreme** (curettage), **çare** (Turkish – Persian ?) > cure (remedy) / **caress** < **karış**, **karışla** (touching with palm) / **koru**: save, protect / '**kayra**, **kayır**' : goodness, grace, charity, help / **Kara**: bad, sorrow / **Kork**: fear / ***Care**: qorq (**kork**: fear, scare) (root connection) (Kisamov)*

career (Eng.): run, run speedy. *Old Turkish **küra**: run (Kisamov)* / Koş, kır, kut: run. See "**Kers**" item

caress (Eng.): Old Turkish **karı** (hand, arm); **karış-la**: touching with palm / Turkish 'caress': **ovala** > **hyväillä** (Finnish)

carnage (Eng.), **carnosus** (Latin): body, dead body, flesh. **Carnal** (Eng.): about lust. " … from French, from Italian carnaggio, from medieval Latin carnaticum,

from Latin caro, carn- 'flesh'." (Oxford D.) / Old and new Turkish '**karın**': abdomen, middle of a body, inside of the body. / *Sumerian '**agarın**, **garın**': abdomen, uterus, karın (M. İ. Çığ)* / **Incarnation** (Eng.): the soul finding body, flesh, embodiment / **Haru** (**hernia**) (Etrusk): abdomen, karın / **Karat** (Hittite): body, inner body, entrails, interior / "Proto-Nostratic ***k'-w-ar-b-a** 'the inside, the middle, interior, inward part' " (Bomhard)

carnival, **carny** (Eng.): It comes from Latin '**caro**': flesh. Turkish '**karın**': abdomen, inside of a body… flesh (?) See "**Carnage**" item

carol (Eng.): **şarkı** (song); **ır**, **ırla** (sing, sing a song)

Carpatians: a mountain name. Some say that it is Türkic origin. They say Turkish 'Karpat' means "overflowing from its bed". It also may be related to Turkish '**kar**' (snow).

carpenter (Eng.): marangoz, **kerpici**. **Kerp**-mek: to carv, cut. Kerki, kerkit: hatchet, axe, adze; **kerpiç**: adobe … **Küre**: to carve / According to **Gordon Childe**, in ancient times, all craftsmen were identified with the same name: **Carpenter** (**What Happened in History**). The construction of boats, cars and buildings was called by a single name in Indo-European languages: 'Carpentry'. One of the oldest jobs and professions in history is related to Turkish. / According to the OED, 'carpenter' is related to the construction of a car and its root is again '**kers**': 'to run'. No problem! "**Kers**", and "**Car**" have also Türkik origin. See those items.

carpus (Eng.): wrist, wrist bone. **Karı** (Old Turkish - arm, hand)

carry (Eng.): Proposed "PIE root": '**kers**' again (to run) (?) / See "**Kers**" item. Also consider these: Turkish '**karma**': hold, grasp, carry (Radloff) (?); Old Turkish

‘**karı**’: arm, arm power / Also it must be related to ‘**car**’ < Turkish ‘araba, karutsa, kang’ …

cartilage (Eng.): Turkish ‘**kıtırdak**, kıkırdak’; Latin **cartilago**; German **knorpel**

carve, **carver** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kurçak**' (stone monument, statue). **Kerp**, **küre**: to carve

casa (Latin): **house**. Some say that it is originated from Latin (caes-kes-cut). According to Nişanyan '**kasaba**' (town) (Turkish Arabic) comes from Latin '**castrum**': (a place the entrance to and the exit from are cut (Latin **caes** – Türk kes). But… / **Kos** (Kuman, Kirghiz, Kazakh, Çagatay …): dorm, tent, cottage … **House** < **kos** > **casa**…

case (Eng.): box … ***Kese*** *(pouch) (Kisamov)* / Has the ‘kese’ Persian origin? No. ‘**Case**’ has the root ‘**kap**’. ‘**Kap**’ is an old Türkik root / See “**Kap**” item … **Cash**, **cashier** etc.

case (Eng.): state of affairs, event … Alleged “PIE root”: '**kad**' (fall). For example 'accident' has this root. **Accident** (Eng.) < **kaza**, **aksilik** (Turkish Arabic). As a matter of fact: " *'ağ' express ‘opposition’ in Türk Language. Ağ-dık (ağlık) means ‘opposite, crooked’.* ***Yağaz****: opposite. Arabic ‘**aks**’ was originated from ‘yağaz, ağaz’ (A. Atabek)* / Case: kıssa (short story, case); **kıssa** (Kutadgu Bilig, 1069); ‘**kısa**’: short (?)

case (Eng.): watch, **göz**etle (?) Turkish ‘gez’: look (göz, gez, arpacık – (aim at the target – göz gezdir – look, browse through)

casein (Eng.): **kesik**, **kazıntı** (Substances resulting from boiling milk). See “**Cheese**” item

casque: *kasak > casque*, ***casca*** *(Fr. – Spanish): kasket (A. Atabek)*

cassica (Celtic): **kısrak** (mare)

cast (Eng.): as the 'vomit' meaning, ***kus - kus****-mak (vomit) (Kisamov)* / **XEEJ**, **XEEH** (N. American): **kus**, vomit

castanea (Latin): ***kestane****. (M. C. Paşa) die* ***Kastanie*** (German) / *kas - har - kıl : thorn (z-r-l triple proves that the root is Turkish); kestane > kastanea (Greek): thorny (A. Atabek)*

castle (Eng.): **kale**. So called "PIE root": '**kes**'. Kes, kesik: cut. A sheltered place the entrance to and the exit from are cut (Latin **caes** – Türk kes). See "**Kes**" item / ***Kışla, kışlak*** *(garrison, winter dormitory) >* ***castle*** *(Kisamov)*

castrate, **castration** (Eng.); **castratus** (Latin): **Kes** (cut) / "from PIE root ***kes**- 'to cut'" (OED) / **Axta**, **akta**, **ahta**… (Lebet, Kazakh, Turkmen, Tatar, Çağatar, Uyghur); axta (Mongol.): **kastriert** (German) (Rasanen)

casualty, **casual** (Eng.): **Kaza**, **aksilik** (Kutadgu Bilig, 1069) / " *'ağ' express 'opposition' in Türk Language. Ağ-dık (ağlık) means 'opposite, crooked'.* ***Yağaz****: opposite. Arabic 'aks' was originated from 'yağaz, ağaz' (A. Atabek)"*

cat (Eng.), **cattus** (Latin), **katze** (German), kitta (Arabic): **kedi**. Old Turkish '**çetük**' (DLT) / Kedi: *Cattus (Latin) (V. Hatiboğlu). Kedi >* ***chat*** *(Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Katto** (Celtic): kedi

catch (Eng.): **kap**-mak, yakalama; **escape** (Eng.) **kaç**-ma. "Catch: c. 1200, 'to take, capture,' from Anglo-French or Old North French cachier 'catch, capture' (animals)? from Latin captare 'to take, hold,' frequentative of capere 'to take, hold,' from PIE root ***kap**- 'to grasp'" (OED). '**Kap**': hold, capture, grasp, catch…

" … from Anglo-Norman French and Old Northern French cachier, based on Latin captare 'try to catch', from **capere** 'take'." (Oxford D.)

category (Eng.): Turkish '**kat**': coat, add… Turkish '**göre**': according to, to, per, for …

catering (Eng.): alleged "PIE root" "**kap**" < **kap**. See "**Kap**" item. Turkish '**kotar**, **kotar**-mak': to pour from one pot to another pot, to carry out a task

Catholic (Eng.): According to Norm Kisamov, the concept of Catholicism arose from the Kipchak concept of 'katylyk - katilik': **katılım** (participation, unification). The person who created this teaching is **Damasus I**. Kipchak clergy gave him this idea.

catu (Celtic): battle, çat, çatış, çatışma (hit, fight)

cauculus, **calculatio** (Latin): **kaya** (Old Turkish - rock, stone) / **kaya** > **cauculus**

cauda (Latin): kuyruk, **kudruk** (tail) / **Kuyruk** - **Kudruk** > cauda (O. Karatay) / **Kudeli** (Laz.) < **kudruk** > **KOOWU** (Native American) > **cauda**

cauldron (Eng.), **kessel** (German): kazan. Old and Middle Turkish 'kazan' or '**kazgan**'. Alleged "PIE root" "**kele**". See "**Kele"** item: fire, heat, hot … Altaic '**kala**': fire, heat… Sanskrit '**katahah**' < **kazan** > **cauldron** / Kazgan: kız, kızan (get hot, heat) (?)

caurus (Latin): northwest wind, **karayel** (northwest wind)

cause (Eng.): **közya** / … late 14c., "produce an effect," also "impel, compel," from Old French causer "to cause" (13c.) and directly from Medieval Latin causare, from Latin causa "a cause; a reason; interest; judicial process, lawsuit,"

which is of **unknown origin**. (OED) / *trkm. közya двигать (Rasanen) a cause, bewegen (Kisamov)* / **Közya** (Turkmen.); **kozya** (Kazakh, Chagatai); **koska**, **kereya** (Kyrgyz, Teleud, Lebet…): to move, to activate, to excite, to anger, to awaken… (Rasanen)

cavalry (Eng.): *Turkish **keval**, **kevel** (horse - Kisamov)* / *"Turkish **kevel** is 'horse'. Kakaval is a kind of cheese made from mare's milk by Trak Scythian. (A. Atabek)*

cave, **cavern**, **cavity** (Eng.); **cave**, **cavitas** (Latin); **hohl** (German): **oyuk**, **kovuk**. **Kovuk** (DLT: kowuk) / "… from Latin cava, from cavus 'hollow' (compare with cavern) **excavate**: hollow out." (Oxford D.) / ***Cavea** (Latin) > kovuk (Ü. Mutlu)* / cave: koGuk; koGuz (Uyghur) (Radloff) / **Kob**, **kobı**, **kobuk**, **kof**: evacuate, hollow, empty. Kobuk (Uyghur, Kom.): kof (Radloff) / Sanskrit: **karta**, **khura**, **kevata**... / **kob**, **kof**, **kov** > **cave** > **vacuum**, **evacuate** (?) > **boş** (empty)

caviar (Eng.): **havyar**. According to Bikkinin it's Turkish. / "… from French caviar (16c.), from Italian caviaro or Turkish khaviar, from Persian khaviyar, from

khaya 'egg' (from Middle Persian khayak 'egg,' from Old Iranian *qvyaka-, from PIE ***owyo**-/***oyyo**." (OED) / “PIE root” '**owyo - oyyo**' < 'yumurta (egg)

cedo, **cedere**, **cessi** (Latin): go, give, yield, leave … '**Git**’: go. Old Turkish '**id**': send, leave (Orkhon) / *Gitmek: cedo (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan). Gitmek: cedere, go (Eng.) (İ. H. Danişmend)*

cedule (Latin), **schedule** (Eng.): ***çetele*** *(list, notch) (M. C. Paşa)*

celebrity (Eng.), **celebrer** (Latin): ***çelebi*** *(polite, respectable person) (?) (M. C. Paşa)*

celer, **cela**, **celi**, **celo**, **avil**, **velox** (Etrusc - Latin): quick, rapid; acil, acele (Arabic origin? - Turk.) / Old Turkish ‘**is**’: rush, rapid, hurry / Old ‘**ev**’: quick (Nişanyan) (**ivedi**) > **awil**, **velox** (Etrusk), **velox** (Latin)

cello (Latin): a musical enstrument. **Çalmak**, **çalgı** (play a musical enstrument, musical enstrument)

cemetery (Eng.): *Turkish ‘**simekle**’ (bury, cemetery), **simek** (copse; forest, jungle), q.v.; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (he died... the people in the house) uluğ yiğit sığıt kılı[pölügüg] **semeklegeli** [. . . Bitmezken] üč kün ertip ba[rdı. törtünč] kün... Suv. 5, 1-4 (text restored by Rad.) the meaning suggested by Malov, op. cit. above, is ‘raised loud lamentations; three days passed and they had not yet succeeded in **burying** the corpse. On the fourth day...' in this context **semekle-** might mean ‘to carry out (to **burial**)’ or the like; (after the passage quoted under **2 to:ğ**; it was impossible to block up that outlet quickly. Seeing this he thought ‘when this outlet was broken up, a deep channel formed’) ıncıp yüz miŋ kišiler birle **simeklep** terk tavrasar üč ayka tegi yeme bütürgülük iš ermez ‘so if a*

hundred thousand men together hurried to scoop up (earth) (?) the work of blocking it up could not be done within three months' do. 602, 15-18. (Kisamov)

cephalo, **cephalic** (Eng.); **kephal**, **kefalis** (Greek): **Kafa**. **Kopf** (German), **Chef** (Fr.): **kafa** (head). This word really Turkish, because: **Kap**, **kapak**: vessel, cap, lid; **kof**: hollow (they are all hollow and form a cluster in Turkish) / ***töbö, mama, kafa**: head (A. Atabek)* / **Cephalo:** Proto-Nostratic ***khappa** 'bowl, cup, jar, container; skull'. Jaw: proto-Altaic ***k'epha** (Bomhard) / **Biceps**, **triceps**… Biceps (cephal – **kafa**). Also it may be related to **capulus** (Latin) < **sap** (stem, handle)

cesarean (Eng.): Caesarean section (medical term), having the birth by cutting the uterus. It originates from the Latin root "**kes**" < **kes** (Turkish – cut). It also has something to do with **Emperor Caesar**. See "**Caesar**" item

cessation, **cession** (Eng.); **cessio**, **cesso** (Latin): They have come from Turkish "**kes**" (cut) root and "**kes**" PIE root. '**Cut**' and '**kes**', Emperor **Caesar** and '**cheese**' (kesik) … We have also discussed the relationship between these in other items. / Old Turkish '**sı**' root: cut, break; '**sınık**': broken bone

chabuk, **chabouk** (Eng.): whip. **Çubuk** (stick, thin stick) (Bikkinin)

chaff (Eng): *çöp (Kisamov)*

chain (Eng.): **Čay**, **čayan** (Ottoman, Çagatay, Middle Turkish): eine starke Fussfessel für die Kamele (a strong chain for camels) (Rasanen) / **Kençi**: (Scythian) chain (Radloff) / ***Künde**: chain (A. Atabek)*

chalk (Eng.): ***chol** (Chuvash) (Kisamov)*

challenge (Eng.): Old Turkish ‘**çal**’ root: hit, do, put, robbery … ‘**Çalış**’: hit, work. ‘**Çalım**’: feint, showy…

chamber (Eng.), **camera** (Latin): root is ‘**çember**’, ‘**çevir**’ / "vaulted building; **arched** roof or ceiling," from Latin camera "a vault, vaulted room" (source also of Italian camera, Spanish camara, French chambre), from Greek kamara "vaulted chamber, anything with an arched cover," **which is of uncertain origin**. (OED) / **Çevir**, **çevür** (Old Turkish): turn, upturn, surround; ‘**çember**’ (Turkish Persian): circle, ring

chang (Eng.): **çıngar**, **çongar** are in the same meaning. **Çınğrak**: smooth voice (DLT). **Çal**, **çalgı**: play a musical enstrument, musical enstrument.

channel, **canal** (Eng.): *In Türk language there are many words mean ‘**canal**’. Arık, yarık, curuğ, varak, karık... oram, yırım, curum, baram, karım... These are identical to 'canal' with certain sound change laws. **Garım**, **ganuk** (Sumer.): canal. Kanat ‘**canal**’ (Uyghur), **könüs** ‘**canal**’ (Yakut). (A. Atabek)*

chapter (Eng.): **sap** (Scythian, Koib.); **çap**: hit, stab (Radloff). '**Çap-çop**' in Old Turkish hit, cut, to hoe. **Saba**, **sabı** (Tel. Altai, Crimea): part, section (Radloff)

chariot (Eng.): *Turkish '**karutsa**' (M. C. Paşa)* / Old Turkish names about ‘car’: **kang**, **koç**; Middle Turkish **kağnı** / See “**Car**” item

charisma (Eng.): 1875, "special spiritual gift or power divinely conferred, talent from God" (as on the early Christians in "Acts," etc.), Latinized form of Greek kharisma "**favor, divine gift**," from kharizesthai "to show favor to," from kharis "grace, beauty, kindness" (OED) / Old Turkish ‘**kayra**’: grace, favor, divine gifts…

Charles, **Carl** (names): Latin **Carolus.** c. 1300, "bondsman; common man, man of low birth," from Old Norse karl "man" (as opposed to "woman"), "male, freeman," from Proto-Germanic *karlon- (source also of Dutch karel "a fellow," Old High German karl "a man, husband"). / **Kara**: low class, ordinary people; **karı**: woman; **koca**: husband…

charm (Eng.): **çalım** (showy). **Cartı**: stylish and attractive. **Görkem**: glory

chart (Eng.): **kağıt**. Old Chinese 'kaen', Kazakh 'gagaz', Old Uyghur 'kegdede', Manchu 'hoosan', Persian 'kagad' … / *Turkish 'koğ' means 'feather, bristle'. Kagaz 'kağıt-chart' and kegiz 'keçe- felt' originated from this. (A. Atabek)*

chausettes (Fr.): çorap (is said to be Arabic origin, no!), **sock**. **Oyok** (ojok) (Kas.): sock; **uçuk** (Uyghur): sock; **uç**, **uca** (Ottom.): leg (Radloff). / ***Çeska*** *(Türkmen) >* ***chausettes*** *(Fr.) > (**sock**): çorap (A. Atabek)*

cheap, **chapman** (Eng.): *Turkish '**çip**': twig, chip (Kisamov)* / Old Turkish '**çöp**': trifle, trash… '**çer-çöp**': trifle, cheap things … '**çerçi**': peddler

check (Eng.): It has many meaning in English. **Çek**, **çek**-mek (verb) has many meaning in Turkish. Those compatible with '**check**': pull, pull back, draw, withdraw, draw out, take back … (**çek**) (Kisamov)

cheek: *cangak "side below eyes" ~ Türkic ča:k, jak, ja:k, yak, yaak, caŋak (n.) (Kisamov)* / Current Türkiye Turkish: **yanak**

cheese (Eng.), **caseus** (Latin), **kase** (German): comes from exactly Turkish '**kesik**'. '**Kesik**': skim cheese made from raw milk, cottage cheese; the sediment that settles as a result of boiling sour milk. "Old English case... of West Germanic origin; related to Dutch kaas and German **Käse**; from Latin caseus "

(Oxford D.). **Keş**: a traditional very hard original Turkish cheese / Sanskrit **ksirah**, **ksiravaktir** / **Kissidu** (Akkad.) <> **kesik** > **cheese** > **kase**

chemistry (Eng.): The root is related to Turkish '**kımız**' (Asiatic traditional fermented alcoholic beverage made from milk). **Khimos** (Greek) - chemistry - kimya < **kımız** (Ü. Mutlu) / **Khumetsah** (Hebrew): hamız (acid – Turkish Arabic) > **kimos** > **khumetsah** <> **kımız** > **chemical**

cherry (Eng.): **kiraz** (Codex Cumanicus 1303) / Probably comes from '**kırmızı**', '**kızıl**': red, crimson

chest (Eng.): **göğüs**. Old Turkish '**kogus**' (Radloff) / **cage** < kogus / see "**Cage**" item

chew (Eng.): çiğne-me, **kemir**. **Çayna**: **çiğne** (Radloff). "from West Germanic ***keuwwan** (source also of Middle Low German keuwen, Dutch kauwen, Old High German kiuwan, German kauen), from PIE root ***gyeu**- 'to chew'" **Çıgrıt**: trample (DLT). / ***Gev**-mek*: ***ruminer** (Fr.), to chew (**geviş**, çiğnemek) (B. Keresteciyan)* / *Chew (Eng.) < çiğnemek (Ü. Mutlu)* / Kev, kemir > chew (Kisamov)

chiaus (Eng.): **çavuş** (Bikkinin)

chibouk (Eng.): pipe, **çubuk** (Bikkinin)

chicane (Eng.): *şike(k) > sahte (Pers.) > chicane >* ***chique*** *(Fr.) (A. Atabek)*

chick (Eng.): *Old Turkish '**chebesh**' (Kisamov)*

child (Eng.): **çocuk**. "Old English cild, of Germanic origin." (OED) / **Kind** (German). Old Turkish **çağa**, **çaga**. Sumerian **sag**: çocuk / ***Djudje*** *(Tchutchek): small, child, dwarf; 'ciuco et cuichino' (Italian Ombriya diyaleci): child, baby;* ***çiçu*** *(Sanskrit) (B. Keresteciyan) / Child, children (Eng.), çulpe, çulçaga (Turkish) (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Sisuka** (Sanskrit) <> **çocuk**, **bala** (Sanskrit.) <> **bala** (child) / **LE PAALO**, **CİİL**, **CHİL**, **CHİLA** (N. American) < **çocuk**, **bala** > **plant** (Celtic)

chill (Eng.): cold. Old Turkish '**çilden**': coldest period of winter. **Çilen**: avalange. Çilen, çilenti: drizzle. Çiy, çiğ: dew, wet. **Çiy**: dew … / ***Chill****: Türkic čı:la:-, čile-, čısdı: "drizzle", čil (chil), syil, yel, ye:l (v., n., adj.) "wind, windy", čilə (chile) "cool", Bashkir halqïn "cold" (Kisamov)*

chin (Eng.), **kinn** (German), **gena** (Latin): **çene**. It is not rooted in Persian as claimed. There is semantic integrity with Old Turkish "**kemür-çiğne**" (chew) / *Çene: gena (Latin), chin (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan). Çene: chin (Eng.) (İ. H. Danişmend)* / İngek, engek: chin (Radloff) / Sanskrit '**hanu**'

chip, **chips** (Eng.): **çöp**, **çip**, **çubuk**

chirurgie (Fr.): surgery, "to cut": **kes** / It's alleged "PIE root": "**kes**", "**sek**" < **kes**, **sek** (kesek, cut) / şirürji, nöroşirurji, **neurochirurgie**

chisel (Eng.): **keski**. **Kesik**, **çiz**-mek (cut, scar, scratch)

choice, **choose** (Eng.): **seç**, seçim, seç-mek. "from Proto-Germanic ***keus**- (source also of Old Frisian kiasa, Old Saxon kiosan, Dutch kiezen, Old High German kiosan, German kiesen, Old Norse kjosa, Gothic kiusan 'choose,' Gothic kausjan 'to taste, test'), from PIE root ***geus**- 'to taste, relish' (see gusto) " (OED). / The root "**geus**" (taste) < **geviş** (rumination, chew) / **Nasaqu** (Akkad.): select, choose, **seç**

choir, **chorus** (Eng.): **şarkı**, **çığır**, **ır**, **yır** (song, sing). The '**gher**' "PIE root" is claimed that means 'guard'. Nonsense! **Choir**, **chorus** < şarkı < **çığır** / ***Sir*** *(Sumer.): poem*, *song*, *ır*, *yır*, *şarkı (O. N. Tuna)*

choma (Latin): ***kumul***, *kumul tümsek (dune, dune hump) (M. C. Paşa)*

chop chop (Eng.): literally Turkish **çabuk çabuk** (hurry up, quick)

chop, **chopper** (Eng.): '**çap**' Old Turkish root (cut, hit). Çapkı: sickle; çabış (Altai., Tel. Leb. Kas.): reap, cut, hit, reap grass, scrab (Radloff). Old Turkish **çap**, **çop**: cut, behead. Sumerian: **şab**. / Çapa: hoe / "To cut with a quick blow,' mid-14c., of uncertain origin, perhaps from Old North French choper, from Vulgar Latin ***cuppare** 'to behead,'" (OED) / *Çap*, *çop* > *chopped*, *chopping (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Çap**, **çop** > **chop**

choque (Spanish): shock. **Çak** (hit, cut, lightning) > **choque**

chore (Eng.): trifles, boring tasks. Çer çöp: trifles. **Caru**, **caruçi** (Mong.): serve, server / Alleged root is '**cier**', '**char**' (turn) (OED). Old English **cier** > **char** < **çevir** (Old Turkish – turn) / '**Char**' (Sumerian) > **çevir** (turn) (P. Kaya)

Christ (Eng.): **Krishna** > **Christ**. The main points in the life stories of two great religious figures completely overlap. Legend of **Jesus Christ** is much older than

Jesus. The teachings of both are similar to each other at some points. Let's get to the etymology. '**Christ**' means anointed. The name **Messiah** comes from there. In Arabic, '**mesh**' means caressing with the hand. **Mesh** < **beş** (five). As a religious ritual it also means 'blessing'. It is said that '**Krishna**' was also anointed, hence his name. It's said that, he was an 'avatar', that is, the embodiment of God descended to earth. When he died, he didn't actually die, he rose to the level of God again, like Jesus Christ... Claimed PIE root of '**Christ**' is '**ghrei**'. To caress, to rub. English 'caress': Turkish '**okşa**', '**karış**'. To touch with the palm of the hand, to measure with the palm of the hand. According to the most common belief, the name '**Krishna**' comes from his black skin. So **Krishna**: **kara** – **karaşın** (black). None of it is a coincidence. According to some, his skin was bluish. Of course: because it will also bear traces of the belief in Old Turkish **Gök Tengri**: **Sky God**. / '**Cross** > **crucifix** < **karşı** (cross)

Christmas (Eng.): This legend, which has very clear winter, snow and cold figures, is connected to St. Nicholas (Santa Claus), a man from the hot regions of Türkiye, Antalya, Demre. However, this is a Siberian legend, a transformed version of the Turkic legend of **AYAZ ATA** (Ayaz Father). Ayaz (cold, night cold) > **ice**. Also ses "**Christ**" item

church (Eng.): **kertgün** (to believe, believing) (Clauson, Kisamov)

chut (Eng.): canal. **Çat**: creek, creek bifurcation, bifurcation place

cicatrix (Latin – Eng.): **Scar** < **kesi**, **kesi izi** (cut, scar) / **sec** (root): cut < **kes** > **kesek** (segment)

cion, **scion** (Fr. – Eng): descendants, sprout; Turkish '**soy**' (lineage). **Soy** > **cion**

cippus (Latin): *Turkish '**çubuk**' (M. C. Paşa)* (stick)

circuit, **circle** (Eng.); **circino**, **circinus**, **circuitio**, **circuitus**, **circulatim**, **circum**, **circumaco**, **circumdu**, **circus** … (Latin); **kreis** (German): **kur**, **çevir**, **sar**, **sarmal** … **Sar**-mak, **sarıl**-mak (wind, wrap, surround) (DLT); **çewrül** (turn, round, surround) (DLT) (chore, char, cier) / **Kur**: (Orkhon, Altaic): **circle** / **Soaruil** (Hittite): binding, binding for bundle of reeds / '**Char**' (Sumerian) < **çevir** (P. Kaya) / circle < **kur**, **sar**, **kreis** (German)

city (Eng.): "from PIE root ***kei**- 'to lie,' also forming words for 'bed, couch,' and with a secondary sense of 'beloved, dear '" (OED). / Old Turkish '**Kent**' (city) > '**kei**' > **city** (?)

claim (Eng.): claimed "PIE root" '**kele**' (cry, call). See "**Call**" item. Old Turkish '**küle**, **kola**': call; '**gel**': come, call. Arabic Turkish 'kelam': saying, word

clamare (Latin.): cry, Turkish '**ağla**', '**akıru**' < **cry**

clan (Etrusk. – Eng): tribe. **Clan** < oğlan (son, daughter) > **son**

clang (Eng.), **klang** (German): **çınlama.** "PIE root": "**kleu**". Turkish '**ku**': sound, '**kulak**' (ku-alak): ear (Atatürk)

clara, **clarus** (Latin): bright. Old Turkish '**yar**': bright. **Yarık**, **yaruk** (Altai., Tel. Leb. Küar.): light / *In Turkish yaruk-**caruk**-baruk is light. (A. Atabek)*

clay (Eng.): kil. **Hlina** (Hittite) > **clay** < **kil**

clean (Eng.): "PIE root" '**kleu**'; Turkish '**sil**' (wipe, clean) (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / Turkish '**kil**' (clay), and '**kül**' (ash) were used to clean clothes, some things… and these also may be related to this issue.

clear (Eng.): **clara**, **clarus** (Latin): bright. Sanskrit '**accha**' <> açık (open). Old Turkish '**yar**', 'yarık', '**yaruk**': bright, light (Altaic.) Radloff).

clone: claimed "PIE root" is '**kel**' < **kıl** (cut, do, make) / **Kulan**, **kulanlama**: horse and donkey calving

clothe (Eng.), **kleidung** (German): giyim. '**Ki**' Turkish root means 'kleidung' (Radloff) **Kijim**, **kiyim** (Altaic and in many Turkish dialects) / *"**Kijim** > kostüm ? - Kala(ğ) (Afghan Uzbek) > cloth (-ğ >-t)" (A. Atabek)*

cloud (Eng.), **wolke** (German): **bulut**. "Old English clod 'mass of rock or earth'; probably related to clot. Cloud dates from Middle English " (Oxford D.). 'Bulit, bulitliy': cloud, cloudy (Orkhon) / *Bulut: **brodh** (Anglo-Saxon) (B. Keresteciyan)* / Claimed "PIE root" is "**Nebh**", '**nebula**'. **Nebula** < **bulut** > **cloud** / According to Svitych Proto-Nostratic root 'bilwi', Altaic 'buli-t' / **wolke** < **bulut**

cluas, **klousta**, **klausta** (Celtic): **kulak**, ear. Laz. '**quci**', Sanskrit '**kuhara**'. Old Turkish '**ku**': sound. See "**Call**" item / **XİKİN**, **LE XİKİN**, **GUK** (N. American): **kulak**, ear

clue (Eng.): is said that the root is “thread, ball of yarn”. Turkish ‘**kıl**’: feather, hair … **kıl** > clue

co-, **com-**, **con-**, **coop** (Eng.); **co-**, **com-** (Latin): Old Turkic rooted prefixes. '**Ko-kom**' roots produce many words mean collecting, cumulating, connecting… '**Kamu**': common, public; **kenet**: connect, clasp; '**kosta**, **koşla**' (Scythian,): go together; **koşut**, **koşum**, **komşu**, **kamu**, **konmak**, **kopça** / **Kolbo** (Tel. Altai. Leb.): connect; **kopgı**: clasp; **kopgıla-**mak: collect (Radloff) / community, commun, common, cumulus > cümle, cumhur, cumhuriyet, cami, cem, cemiyet, cemaat, küme > **kamu**, **kamuq**, **kömek**, **cumul**, **küme** **…** / **Hopa**, **hopae**, **harpa** (Hittite): heap, to heap, to pile up. **Kop** (Old Turkish): pile up, very… **Kopça**: buckle, clasp; **kamık**: all, whole, everybody; **koş**: together, dual … / **Kavuş**: join, rejoin, come together

coach (Eng.): *In Old Russian Turkish rooted word '**koç**' means nomad’s tented car. Turkish ‘**göç**’ already means migration. And then '**kuç**', and ‘**kibitka**' words (Bikkinin)* / **Koş** (Crimea) car, horse car, **die Kutsche**; **koçu**: car (Radloff)

coagulate (Eng.) ***Koyul**-mak (Kisamov), koyulaş-mak*

coal (Eng.), **kohl** (German): **köi** (Scyth. Koib. Ktsch. Tar. Uyghur) burn, coal; **kül**: ash (Radloff) / **Kele** “PIE root” < **kala**, **cılı** (burn, fire, warm, hot)

coast (Eng.), **küste** (German): **kas**, **kaş**: (Scythian, Koib.) edge, side, border. **Kosta** (Greek): side, coast. '**Kaş**': Old Turkish same meaning / ***Göcek** (a Turkish coast place name) > coast, küste (German): **kıyı** (A. Atabek)* / **Kibru**, **kissadu**, **ksidu**, **kisadu** (Akkad.) > kıdı, kıyı, kaş (Turkish triple) > **coast** > **küste** (bank of a river, shore of the sea) / ‘**Ki-a**’ (Sumer) < kıyı (P. Kaya)

coat (Eng.): **kat**. "Middle English: from Old French cote, of **unknown ultimate origin** " (Oxford D.). **Qat**: kat (Orkhon). *Coat < kat (K. Mirşan)*

cob (Eng.): a kind of horse. ***Kev-, kevel**: horse (Kisamov)*

coccyx (Eng. - Latin): **koksiks**, **kuyruk sokumu** / kuyruk, kudruk (tail); **sokum** (enter point, root)

cock (Eng.): horoz. **Kürkü** (Scythian, Koib.): cock (Radloff)

cockle (Eng.), **coque** (Fr.): Shell, wrinkle, hull / *Turkish '**kak**': dried fruit. (B. Keresteciyan)*

code (Eng.): **kütük** (log, wooden inscription, notebook). It has same root with 'codex' and ve 'cauda' (kuyruk, kudruk)

codex (Eng.): **kütük**. " … from Latin, literally '**block of wood'**, later denoting a block split into leaves or tablets for writing on, hence a book." (Oxford D.) / ***Kütük**: **caudex**, **codex** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan), (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Kütük**: log, notebook, record book

coelum (Latin): sky, **gök**. **Kalık** (Uyghur): sky (Radloff)

coffee (Eng.): comes from Turkish – Arabic ‘**kahve**’. It comes from Turkish ‘**koyu**, **koyub**’ (dense, thick, dark).

coffin (Eng.): Turkish '**kefen**' (Turkish – Arabic ?) is cloth in which the dead person was wrapped. Old Turkish '**kof**': hollow, empty; '**kobuk**, **kovık**': cave, cavitas. In ancient times primitive graves were caves. / **Qevurah** (Hebrew.): coffin, bury / **Qeberu** (Akkad.) < kabir (Turkish > Arabic) > **grave** > **coffin** / **Qeberu**: to die: geber …

cognition (Eng.); **cogito**, **cognitis** (Latin): **Gno** “PIE root”, “to know.” Old Turkish ‘**ognan**, **ögren**’, New Turkish ‘**öğren**’: to learn; ‘**kanı**, **kan-ma**’: belive, opinion; ‘**kön**, **könül**, **kögnül**’: wish, perceive. Words that are claimed to derive from this root are: acknowledge; acquaint; agnostic; **can** "have power to, be able;" **cognition**; could; cunning; **diagnosis**; gnome; gnomic; gnosis; Gnostic; ignorant; ignore; incognito; ken "cognizance, intellectual view;" kenning; **know**; knowledge; **narrate**; narration; nobility; **noble**; **notice**; notify; notion; notorious; **prognosis**; quaint; recognize; Zend… Some Turkish examples: ‘**Ken**’ (English): ‘**kanı**’ (Turkish); ‘can, could’ > Turkish suffix ‘**ken**’ means “able to, making” (et-ken); ‘**öğren**’: know it / **gna** (Celtic) < guni (Altaic)

coitus (Eng.): "copulation, sexual intercourse," 1848, scientific use of Latin coitus "a meeting together; sexual union," past participle of coire "to come together, meet," from assimilated form of com "together" (**see co**-) + ire (past participle **itus**) "to come, **to go**," (from PIE root *ei- "to go"). (OED) / Yes, for ‘**co**’ see “**Co**” item, it’s Turkish ‘**ko**, **kam**’ … ‘itus’: to go (**git**), Turkish ‘**it**’ (push, send) … **coit** < kodu, **koy**, koy-mak (put, put in)

coicio, **colloco** (Latin): Turkish **koy**, **koy**-mak (put)

cold (Eng.): ***xaltara*** *(Chuvash): cold (Kisamov).* Chuvash '**hıl**' (kış – winter) (O Karatay) / German '**kalt**', '**kühl**': soğuk, cold. Sanskrit **sola**, **solika**, **susika**, **susima** … are about cold. / *Proto-Altaic '**kolyi**' to freeze* / Laz **okoru** / **Ouxto**, **ougros** (Celtic) < soğuk > **ague** (Akkad.) / cold: **SİSİ**, **SİİSKUN**, **SOGH; ZOGH** (freeze) (N. American) < **soğuk**

collar (Eng.): *Old Turkish '**kolan**' (saddle strap) (Kisamov)*

collect (Eng.): *For collect water, lake, pond, there are some same words in Turkish old dialects (**kölar**, **köler**: '**gölet**'). (Kisamov)*

colon (Eng. - Latin): It may be related to Turkish "**kol**" (arm, branch, leg of something, beam –column-) / Kalın: thick (?) / **Caulis** (Latin): stem (**kol**)

colony (Eng.): Alleged "PIE root" is '**kwel**'. **Kwel** < **kal** (stay, stop, stand, residence … Latin '**cola**' (inhabitant) (OED)

column (Eng.); **kolonne** (German); **colonne**, **columna** (Greek - Latin): **kol** / *'**kol**': reinforcement pole (M. C. Paşa) > **colonne*** / Turkish '**kol**': arm; "Dört **kollu** şamdan": four branched candelabra; '**kol**': thick branch of a tree; '**kol**': military troops, military or police post. / "PIE root" '**gol**': branch <> Turkish '**kol**': arm, branch (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

come (Eng.): **gel**. Alleged "PIE root": '**gwa**'. It's said that Latin '**ven**' and 'come' were produced by 'gwa'. So, '**gel**' – '**gwa**' (?) / *"Veni" (came) in "**Veni vidi vici**" is Altaic, Uyghur '**man**': walk (A. Atabek)* / Native American **TAAL**, **KİL <> gel**

comma (Eng.): Turkish '**kama**' (wedge) (?) Considering the incised signs on stone inscriptions.

command, **commander** (Eng.); **commandare** (Latin): Western explanation is ‘com’ + ‘mandate’ !.. ‘Com’ (?) Together, with how many people? Think about it this way: Old Turkish '**komıt**' (to excite, giving motivation); ‘**komut**’ (order); ‘komutan’ (New Turkish) (commander).

comment (Eng.): *Turkish, Old Turkish ‘yorum’, Old Turkish ‘**körüm**’ (fortune telling, magic) > herm-eneutics (A. Atabek)*

common (Eng.): **commonwealth**, **community**, **communism** etc. Old and New Turkish ‘**kamu**, **cumul**, **kömek**, **kamuğ**, **kamık** (community, society, get together, collect, meeting etc.) / Cem, cumhur, cümle, cemaat etc. / “ … from Latin communis … PIE ***ko-moin-i**- … from ***ko**- 'together' + *moi-n-" (OED) **A significant part of the West's so-called prefixed explanations are refuted when Turkish roots are shown.** / **Qamay**: all, complete, together (Orkhon); **qamuq** (Orkhon); **kamuğ**, **kamu:** all, together, society (DLT) / ***Communio***, ***communis*** *(Latin): kamu (H. Tarcan)* / 'Kömek': people; 'cumul' (Kirghiz): meet, come together (Radloff) / **Kamasu** (Akkad.) > **common** < **kamu** / **Kombuti** (Celtic) < kamu: community

con (Eng.): guilty, convicted. *Old Turkish '**kun**': steal, robbery (DLT) (Kisamov)*

concave (Eng.): **kavla**-mış, **kovuk**-laşmış (bend, hollow, cave). "from Latin concavus 'hollow, arched, vaulted, curved … + cavus 'hollow' (see cave)." (OED) So, this sentence is full of Turkish root: oyuk, kıvrık, kavlaş, kovuk … hollow, curve, cave etc … / *Yamrı-yumru: **convexe** (Fr.); kambur: **camurus** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)*

confer (İng): discuss, meet, give … **Ver**, **ver**-mek. “PIE root”: “**Bher”**: ver-ber (give). See ‘**Co-**, **com-**, **con-**’ item / **conference** (Eng.): from same root

conglomeration, **conglomerate** (Eng.), **conglomeratus** (Latin): **yumrulaşma**, **yumaklaşma**, **kangal**. "To roll together." Con- glomera… Glomus, lomo, lump < **yum**, **yumak** / **Yumru**: tuber; **yumak**: skein, ball; **yum**: something round; **kangal** (Greek origin?): coil / claimed "PIE root" of 'kangal' is "**Kenk**" (**gird** <> sar).

congratulation (Eng.): Old Turkish '**küngerü**': desire, wish, hope (?) / Alleged "PIE root": "**gwere**" … It is absolutely unreliable here too. And here, too, there is a harmony with the Turkish root '**ver**': give.

congress (Eng.): Old Turkish '**keng**': to consult, to meet; '**kengeş**': consultation meeting (Radloff)

conic (Eng.): konik. "from Latin conicus, from Greek konikos 'cone-shaped,' from konos (see cone)." (OED) "Cone: from Latin conus 'a cone, peak of a helmet,' from Greek konos 'cone, spinning top, pine cone,' perhaps from PIE root ***ko**- 'to sharpen' (source also of Sanskrit sanah 'whetstone,' Latin catus 'sharp,' Old English han 'stone')." / '**Köni**' (Bashkir): bucket with nozzle made of leather. In other words, a bag whose one end is narrowed and turned into a mouthpiece to flow or carry liquid from one place to another. So why is this a 'köni'? Köni means '**gön**', meaning animal skin (DLT). We can claim now: This 'cone' may be the first '**conic**' in history. What is a '**Könak**'? Old Turkish '**könak**': bucket, pitcher, flask (Orkhon) / *Köni > koni, konveks (K. Mirşan)*

connect (Eng.): '**Kenet**': clasp, clamp. '**Ek**', '**ekle**': extra, additional, fix, suffix, to add … / Kenet: to clamp (Radloff); '**kene**': tick, clinging parasite / *"**Kantar**- 'bind, bond' (Malkar), **kangda**- 'solder' (Teleüt), **künde** 'chain' " (A. Atabek)* / **Kene** (Kazakh): tick (Rasanen)

conscience (Eng.): Con-science / Old Turkish '**sak**': head, wisdom, mind; '**say**': consider, think, count; '**sag-saq**': vigilant, aware, understanding, wise (Orkhon); **san** - **san**-mak: suppose, think, imagine / Science > **scientia** (Latin) < san, sanmak (Ü. Mutlu) > **sak**, **sag**

consume (Eng.): con-sume, '**sume**' (**sömür**) / Claimed "PIE root" is "**em**". Old Turkish '**em**, **em**-me': to suck / Old Turkish singür, simür, **sömür**: digest, take inside, exploit

contra (Eng.): Old Turkish '**karşı**', '**kadra**': karşı (Radloff) / **Karşı**: cross, opposite, against, counter / con-tra .. Turkish '**ters**': contra

conventional (Eng.): *Tatar '**königilmiş**' (usual, customary) (K. Mirşan) Is it only a coincidence?* / The root is '**ven**', alleged PIE root: '**gwa**'. "**Gwa**": to go, come, Turkish **git**, **gel**

conversation (Eng.): **konuş**, **konuş**-ma (speaking). Kon, konuk, konuşmak, kengeş, konşu-komşu … **Kon**: to land, settle, sit; **konuk**: guest; **konuş**: conversation; **kengeş**: consultation meeting, to discuss; **konşu** or **komşu**: neighbour / **Komrado**, **komfrodano** (Celtic) < konuşma > conversation

cony, **coney** (Eng.): *Turkish **koyan** (Kisamov) (rabbit)*

cook (Eng.); **kochen**, **koch** (German): **kayna**-ma (boiling). *Cook: kavur, kaynat (Kisamov)*

coop- (Eng.): prefix denoting union. **Kopgı**: clasp; **kopgıla-**mak: collect (Radloff) / **Hopa**, **hopae**, **harpa** (Hittite): heap, to heap, to pile up. **Kop** (Old Turkish): pile up, very… **Kopça**: buckle, clasp; **kamık**: all, whole, everybody; **koş**: together, dual … **Kavuş**: join, rejoin, come together / See "**Co**, **com**" item

cop (Eng.): catch. **Kap**-mak. " … 'to seize, to catch, capture or arrest as a prisoner, … of **uncertain origin** … perhaps from Latin capere 'to take' (from PIE root *kap- 'to grasp'); or from Dutch kapen?" (OED)

cope (Eng.): close, **kapa**-mak

copious (Eng.), **copia** (Latin): many, çok / Old Turkish **köp**, **kop**, küp: many, plenty. **Qop**: many, çok (Orkhon) (O. Karatay) (Rasanen)

copper (Eng.), **cuprum** (Latin), **kupfer** (German): **bakır**. '**Copper**'s root is Old Turkish '**kap**': container, cup, vessel, pot / Also Turkish '**bakır**' means 'shining, bright'. A complete overlap of meaning and concept. Copper and bakır also have phonetic similarity.

core (Eng.): çekirdek. *Özek – uruğ - ilig: core (A. Atabek)*

corn (Eng.): **Germ** (Eng.) seed. **Üren**, **ürindi** (Tel. Schor. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Küar. Kas): seed (Radloff)

corner (Eng.): **köşe**, **kenar**, **kır**. Claimed "PIE root": '**ker**' (horn) / Old Turkish '**kır**': corner, edge, side (in almost all old Turkish dialects - Radloff). Old Turkish '**kıran**': edge / **Kurro**, **kurso** (Celtic) < köşe, kenar, corner, edge / edge, side: **K'AAN** (N. American)

cornu (Eng.), **corneus** (Latin): horn, **boynuz**. **Corneus** > **cornu** > **horn** < **boynuz** < horek / **horek** > **keras**, **kerat** (Greek) (-k > -s, -t) > **horn**: boynuz (A. Atabek) / "Proto-Nostratic (n.) ***k-hir-a** 'uppermost part (of anything): **horn**, head, skull, crown of head; …" (A. Bomhard) / Turkish 'kurtak': horn pipe, Kipchak 'kyrtyk' (Rasanen)

corona (Latin - Eng.): crown-shaped halo. “PIE root” ‘**sker**’ < **kıvır**, **kıvrık** (**curv**, **curved**)

corruption (Eng.): **iri**, **irik**, **irit** (corrupt); **kor**: fermentation; **kor**: shame, shyness, meanness, disgrace (Radloff) / **İrin**: pus, ichor

cosi (Celtic): scratch, **kaz** (scratch), **kaşı** / **Oqazu, oxazu** (Laz.) / **Kasati**, **kas** (Sanskrit): scratch; **kharju** (Sanskrit. – **kaşı** - itching) / to dig: **XAAS** (scrape)

costa (Eng.), **costa** (Latin): coast, edge, rib, rib bones. Sumerian '**maş**', Old Turkish '**kaş**' (DLT): edge, border, coast

cottage (Eng.): **çatı** (roof, home) / **Kota**, **koton** (Uzbek, Cagatay, Tatar, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Yakut); **koton** (Finnish): house (Rasanen) / for more information see “**Hot**” item

cough (Eng.): **öksür**, **öksürük** / **KOS**, **KAX** (Native American) <> öksür

counter: '**kadra**' (Uyghur): karşı (Radloff) / **Ters**: contra

country (Eng.): **kır**, **torpak** (**toprak** – soil, land) (**terra**) / *Sumerian: '**tir**', Old Turkish: '**yer**, **yir**'. (M. İ. Çığ)* / "from medieval Latin contrata (**terra**) '(land) lying opposite', from Latin contra 'against, opposite'." (Oxford D.). Latin '**terra**', Sumerian '**tir**', Turkish '**yer**' (Orkhon). **Terra**: **torpak** (Türk Dili 16) / Sanskrit '**ardha**': "place, region, country. Latin **ordo**, German **ort** (yurt). Turkish '**or**': place, land, mother land; Turkish '**orda**': middle, centre, location of the khan’s tent / *Country: **Haretz**: vatan, homeland (Hebrew.); **kıra** (Urartu); **kaar** (Hurri); **kiuru** (Akkad - Sumerians), **kuru** ‘**kara**’ (Turkish). **Kur küz yer**: land as a z-r-l triple is Turkish. (A. Atabek)* / **Kuera**, **kura** (Hittite): countryside. Kır: countryside / “Proto-Nostratic ***k-hir-a** ‘uppermost part (of anything): horn,

head, skull, crown of head; tip, top, summit, peak' … "Sumerian '**kur**': mountain." (Bomhard)

couple (Eng.): **çift**. **Cüp**: çift, two, double (Radloff) / *cub 'çift' > couple 'çift' (A. Atabek)*

courage (Eng.): bravenees. **coward** (Eng.) funky, timid. 'Courage' is related to '**cor**' (heart). Old Turkish '**ürek**', 'yürek': heart. '**Ürk** - **kork**': coward, fear. Old Turkish 'kara': brave. Old Turkish courage: '**kür**, **gür**' (at the same time, fight, battle, **guerra** < **gür**) / Sanskrit **'kakaruka**, **kakarava**': crying out like a cow, cowardly, Turkish 'korkak'.

course (Eng.), **cours** (Fr.), **cursus** (Latin): **kur** (Old Turkish) denotes that rank, stage, order, row, set up, stretch, collect, protect, belt … (DLT) / Old Turkish '**koş**', '**kır**': run (**cursus**) / "PIE root": '**kers**' < kır, koş

court (Eng.): Most likely is related to the Turkish '**koru**' (save, protect, guard). '**Koru**': protected forest, tree garden

cousin (Eng.): **kuzen**. It is considered one of the words that Turkish borrowed from the West. But: *"Kacı and ini both means brother – sister. They united by dublication: kuzen." (A. Atabek)* / ***Cousin**: qazïn (OTD) (Kisamov)* / Kadin, qajin, **kayın**: a relative through the bride or groom.

cove (Eng.): ***koy** (bay) (Kisamov)*. Kovuk (cave)

cow (Eng.): *Turkish qoy, qoyn, qon (Altaic): cow or sheep (Kisamov)* / The words of sheep and cow are the same or interchangeable in some old Turkish dialects. (O. Süleymanov) / *"Turkish **kap**: 'animal'" (A. Atabek)* / Sanskrit '**gavi**, **go**' / **Kevesh** (Hebrew.): sheep / kevesh > cow < koyun (sheep) > kap (animal – Old

Turkish) > **hawi**, **hawiasi** (Hittite): sheep, sheeplike animal / **Kuau** (Hittite): cow. Kov, gev (Turkmen): cow / Kuv (Old Turkish): bulgy, fatty (Arif Cengiz Erman)

cowl (Eng.): a kind of hat, ***kalpak*** *(fur cap) (Kisamov)*

cozy (Eng.): ***köşe*** *(corner, good place) (Maxime Coşkun)*

crack (Eng.): **kırık**, **kırıl**-ma, yar, **çatla**-ma. "Germanic origin; related to Dutch kraken and German **krachen**. Crack: is from Irish **craic**." (Oxford D.) / ***Crack*** > ***kırık*** *(Ü. Mutlu)* / Sanskritçe '**catitaka**, **catana**' : kırık, **çatla**, **çatlak**

cracy (Eng.): democracy, mediocracy … Claimed "PIE root" is "*kre-tes-, ***kar-** /***ker-** (**hard**)" (OED). Sample words**: Bernard**; cancer; canker; carcinogen; carcinoma; careen; chancre; -cracy; Gerard; hard; hardly; hardy; **Leonard**; Richard; **standard**… / 1- '**Kar**', '**ker**', '**hard**' < **hartı**, **kuru**, sert (hard); 2- Old Turkish '**karı**': arm, power; 3- Old Turkish '**erk**': power, power of rule, authority

cramp (Eng.), **krampf** (German): kramp, severe muscle contraction. Turkish '**kurul**' (Tel. Leb.), kurus (Sycthians) : cramp (Rasanen)

crash (Eng.): çarp, **ez**, **kır** … (hit, mash, break, cut) … '**Crash**, **squash**, **mash**', **ez**-mek / crash < kır

crazy, **crack** (Eng.): **çatlak**. **Kırakkay**, **kırakkayla** (Altai., Tel.): restless, quarrelsome, unruhig, zankisch (Radloff)

crease (Eng.): **kırışık**, **kırık izi**. / *'**Grimo**' (It.), '**grime**' (Fr.), '**grimas**' (Fr.) < kırış, kırışık, yüz **kırıştırma** (İ. H. Danişmend)*

create, **creation** (Eng.): **yarat**-ma, **kur**-ma. Alleged "PIE root" '**ker**': "to grow", like in 'crescent'. So Turkish '**gür**-leşme' (thickening) (?) / *Creare (Latin): kur-*

mak, *yarat-mak (Ü. Mutlu); Creatio (Latin); yaratı (Osman Karatay)* / **Create** < **kur**, **yarat**

creep (Eng.): **arepe** (Etrusk); **esati**, **tsar**, **tsarati** (Sanskrit.): **sürün**. Creep > arepe > esati, tsar < sürün (?)

crescent (Eng.), **crescendo** (Latin - Eng.): "PIE root": '**ker**' (to **grow**) > **gür**, **gürleşmek**, gürbüz, göver … (thickening, get greener and stronger) / '**aGru**' (Uyghur): up, above, high

cricket (Eng.), **heuschrecke** (German): **çekirge**, **cırcır** böceği. Sanskrit '**jhirika**, **jhiruka**'

crime (Eng.), **criminalis** (Latin – Eng.): Oguz Turkish '**kır**' (break, cut, kil); '**kırdur**': to kill (Dede Korkut) / Old Turkish rooted '**kırım**': to die en masse, mass murder / ***Kiro*** *(Greek): cut, break, to use weapon (İ. H. Danişmend)*

crimson (Eng.): **kırmızı**, **kızıl**. '**Kırmızı**' Oghuz Turkish and means red (Dede Korkut - Muharrem Ergin). / *Kırmız:* ***kermes*** *(Fr.)*, ***cramoise*** *(Fr.)*, ***chermisi*** *(Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / Sanskrit '**karmija**'

crisp, **wrinkle** (Eng.): **kırışık**, **buruşuk**

critic, criticise, critical (Eng.): from French **critique** (14c.), from Latin **criticus** "a judge, a censor, an estimator," also "grammarian who detects spurious passages in literary work," from Greek **kritikos** "able to make judgments," from krinein "to separate, decide" (from PIE root ***krei**- "to sieve," thus "discriminate, distinguish"). (OED) / Old Turkish '**yer**': criticise, Turkish '**ayır**': to separate, decide; Turkish '**yor**, **yargı**': comment, decide, judge…

crock (Eng.): *Turkish* ***kurun*** *(Kisamov)* / **kara**: black; **kuru**: unhealthy, weak

croop, **crumple**, **curl** (Eng.): **kıvrık**, **kıvırmak** … / Curl, croop < **kır** (to turn, fold); **kıvrık**, **kıvır** (curl, bend, curved)

crop (Eng.): **kırp**-mak, **kırk**-mak, **kırp**-ık / *Kırpmak > crop (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Crop**, **harvest** < Turkish '**körpe**' (young, crop) / *Crop < körpe (kırp) (Kisamov)*

cross (Eng.); **crux**, **crucis**' (Latin); **kreuz** (German): **karşı**, **qarşi** (Orkhon) / **KirAs** (Altai, Tel. Schor. Scythian, , Koib. Kas.): '**kreuz**' / Karıs, karsi, kars, karcı, karçi, karşı: cross (Radloff) / Old Turkish 'ugra': cross / **cross** < **karşı**, uğra, ugra

crow (Eng.), **krahe** (German): **karga**. "West Germanic origin; related to Dutch kraai and German **Krähe**, also to crow." (Oxford D.) We have learned from the magnificent Oxford dictionary that the Old Turkish '**karga**' is of West German origin. Yes, it's real German origin, but German is Turkish origin. / *Karga* > ***corbeau*** *(Fr.)* > ***corvus*** *(Latin) (B. Keresteciyan). Karga > crow (İ. H. Danişmend)* / Sanskrit **kaga**, **kaka**, **karata**, **karataka**, **khara** / **Graw**, **krowo** (Celtic): karga

crowd, **crowded** (Eng.): **kargaşa** (crowd of people chaos)

crude (Eng.): **koruk** > crude (word ending –k > - d sound changes rule – A. Atabek) / **kuru**: dry, dried, something with little or no water

crumb (Eng.): **kırıntı**. **Kroha**, **kışa**, **kroşa** (Russian): kırıntı (O. Süleymanov)

crush (Eng.): **ez**, **ez-**mek, **kır**-mak (smash, break, break in piece). Sumerian: **gaz** (O. N. Tuna) < **ez**, German 'zerbrechen' / *Crush (Eng.) < ez-mek (Ü. Mutlu)*

crusifix (Eng.): çarmıh, haç. Old Turkish '**kiras**', **karşı** (cross). See "**Cross**" item

crust (Eng.): kabuk, **kuru**. " … from Latin crusta 'rind, crust, shell, bark,' from PIE ***krus-to**- 'that which has been hardened,' from root *kreus- 'to begin to freeze,

form a crust' (source also of Sanskrit krud- 'make hard, thicken" (OED) '**Kuru**, **kuru**-mak' / Crust: Uralic *ćarʌ ‘(hardened) film’ ~ Dravidian *carʌ ‘rough’ ~ Altaic ***čar(ʌ)** ‘hardened crust’” (Bomhard) / “PIE”: **sker** > **crust** < **kuru** (dry, dried, hard) > **hartı** (hard) > katığ, katı (hard) > sert (Persian - Turkish) (hard)

cry (Eng.), **kreischen** (German): **kıygı**, **kıygır** (Kirghiz); **akıru**; **akhır**: cry, scream, invoke (Radloff). Also Turkish '**car**', '**çığır**': cry, call, shout / **TSAGH** (N. American) **><** **ağla**, cry

cryo (Eng.), **kryos** (Greek): freese, very cold. **Kriyotherapy**: freezing therapy / Turkish **kır**, **kırağı**, **kar** (white, frost, snow); **qar**: kar, snow (Orkhon)

cuddle (Eng.): Old Turkish **koyun**, **kod**, **koy** (bosom, breast, hug) (Kisamov)

cuisine (Eng): cook, kitchen, cuisine etc. all are related to each other. Turkish '**kaynat**’: cook, boil; ‘**kavur**’: roast; '**köz**': ember; ‘**kız**’: heat; ‘**kızart**’: fry … Considering this clustered root, in which language is the actual root?

cull (Eng.): **yol**, **yol**-mak, kopar … ***Cull*** *(v.): čul- (v.) “pluck, pick” ~ Türkic čul- /chul/, yul- (v.) “pick, pull out, pluck”. (Kisamov)*

culture (Eng.): this notion has **agricultural** root. " … **cultura** '**cultivation**'. Cultura: mid-15c., 'the tilling of land, act of preparing the earth for crops,' from Latin cultura 'a cultivating, agriculture … " (OED). **Till**: plough; **dilim**-leme (cut, slice). “PIE root”: '**kwel**'. It means to move, to lift and turn, to stay. Old Turkish ‘**kaldır**’: lift, heave (tearing apart the ground); **kal**: stay / But there is another information. ***Culture****: kültür- (v.) / Türkic kültür-, költür- (v.) “bind, fetter” (EDT 717, OTD 326 “to harness”). (Kisamov)* Türkic ‘**köl**’ root means **collect**

cumulus (Eng.), **cumulo** (Latin): **küme**, **kümelenme**. 'Küme' is relatively new in Turkish, but there are many similar words in Old Turkish. According to Osman Nedim Tuna, '**gukin**' (Sumerian): ökümene, ökün. Ökün: heap of money, roses etc. ; öküm: heap; üg: to pile, stack; öküş: many, abundance; **kömek**: people, folk; kamak: to pile (DLT). From M. Ergin, 'ökül': get together, be heap … / *Kombul > cumulus (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Kımı** (Altai., Tel. Kumd. Bar.): collect, wrap; **cumul** (Kirghiz): get together; **cumşılık**: union (Radloff). So Arabic – Turkish 'cumhur - cumhuriyet' (people, public, republic) are related to Old Turkish kamu, cumul etc. Cem, cemaat, cümle, cami etc. (society, all, whole, mosque)

cunado (Spanish): brother-in-law / **cunado** < **kayın** (a relative in law) (Sibel Küçükoğlu)

cunning (Eng.), **callidus** (Latin): kurnaz. **Kalt** (Kirghiz), **kultung** (Tel.): cunning (Radloff)

cup, **cuppa** (Eng. - Latin): **kap** (container, vessel, pot, bowl etc.). "Old English: from popular Latin cuppa, probably from Latin cupa 'tub'." (Oxford D.). Kap (DLT), **kap** (Orkhon) / *Sumerian '**ğab**' means basket; German '**korb**', Turkish 'kap' (M. İ. Çığ); küp > cupa (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / Kap, **cup** (Latin) relation (O. Süleymanov) / **Kappu** (Akkad.): kap; **h(g-k)ubsasu** (Akkad.): bottle - şişe, **kap** / **Kappi** (Hittite): pot, kap / '**Kapkagag**' (Sumer): utensils <> **kapkacak** (O. N. Tuna)

cuppare (Latin): to behead. *Cuppare > çop, çap (hit, cut, hit and cut) (Ü. Mutlu)*

curb (Eng.): edge of sidewalk, kenar, kır / Turkish **kır** / curb (n.) "edge" ~ Türkic kır (n.) "edge". (Kisamov)

curdle, **curd**, **crud** (Eng.): cheese, cheese products. Turkish '**gurut**, **kurut**' have just the same meaning / *Gallic*, *Irish* ***gruth***, *English crud*, *Turkish kurut (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Grutu** (Celtic): curd < kurut / "PIE root" '**gherto**' (milk, butter) is related to this and also Turkish "**yoğurt** – yogurt" (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

cure (Eng.): dry, dry food. **Kurut**: to dry, bake / ***Cure*** *(food, v.):* ***kuri:-*** *(v.) (to make brine, incense, canning, to smoke) (Kisamov)*

cure (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kür**' (çare), remedy (M. Ergin) / According to "Oxford Dictionary" there is the '**care**' in its root. Çare (Turkish Arabic): remedy, problem solving. Sanskrit '**kriya**': cure / **Kür**, çare, küre, kurut … (remedy, curettage, drying)

curettage (Eng.): **küre**, **küre**-mek (Old Turkish to shovel, curettage). **Kürek**: shovel, spade. Which language here is the main root? Another version of '**küre**' is '**kazı**': erase, scrape

curia (Etrusk. – Latin): convention; kurultay. **Kur**, kurul, kurultay … *Mongolian (?) 'kura, kural': meeting, council (Nişanyan)*

curl (Eng.): **kıvır**, kıvrık. **Krikso** (Celtic) > curle < kıvrık

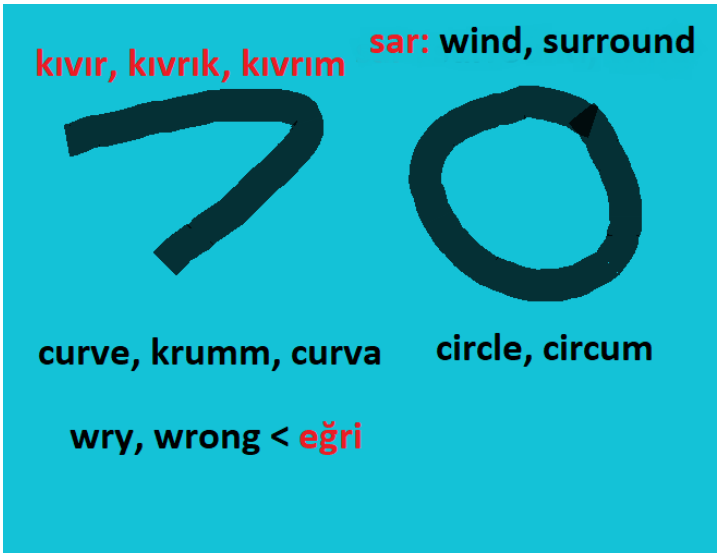
currare, **curre, cursus** (Latin): run, run away. Old Turkish '**kır**-mak'. 'Run – **kers** (root of run - ? -)' in Turkish: koş, kut (Teleud), kır … (Turkish trilogy) / **Kır** > **curre**

curse (Eng.): Old Turkish **karga**, **kargış**. "Old English, of **unknown origin**.' (Oxford D.). " … **uncertain origin**, perhaps from Old French curuz 'anger,' or Latin cursus 'course.' Connection with cross is unlikely. No similar word exists in Germanic, Romance, or Celtic. " (OED). So, They say that, there is no such a word even in Celtic! İnteresting. But there is and it's here: **Karja** (Celtic): curse,

blame < kargış / ***Ko***, ***kori*** *(Russian): reproach, rebuke (O. Karatay)* / **Karga**, **kargan** (Tel. Altai., Schor. Leb. Scythian, Ktsch. Koib. Küar. Kirghiz, Tar. Kas. Kom.): swear, curse… Küfür (Arabic Turkish - curse) < **schwören** (German) < **sök**, **söv** (swear). **Jurare** (Latin): **söv** > **swear** < kargış > **curse** < **jurare** > **karja** …

curt (Eng.): short, *curt adj.): qïrt (adj.),* ***kırt****, kısa, kısga (short) Kisamov)* / **kırt** > **curt** > **short**

curve, **curle**, **curvature; curva, crispum** (Eng. Latin); **krumm** (German): **kıvır-**mak, **kıvrık**, **kıvrımlı**; **kıvrım** / *Kıvırmak: tordre*, ***crisper*** *(Fr.)*, ***krumm*** *(German)*, ***cuar*** *(Gal.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Kurva** (It.), karga (Turkish), **arba** (Latin) hieroglyph connection (O. Süleymanov) / **Curvature** (medical anatomical term, about stomach) < **kıvrım**



cut (Eng.): **kes**. Arabic '**kat**': cut. Also in some Old Eurasian Turkic dialects '**kat**' means cut. "Cut: 'Late 13c., possibly Scandinavian, from North Germanic *kut- (source also of Swedish dialectal kuta 'to cut,' kuta 'knife,' Old Norse kuti 'knife')" (OED). Turkish '**ki**' root produces words about ‘cut' (Radloff). It is one of the most widespread common roots in all languages. / “ … alteration of Late Latin **cassare** … PIE root ***kes**- 'to cut'" What is that? Old Turkish 'kes' … ***kes** <

kes / Sanskrit **chedana**, **chedya**, **cuti**, **kas**, **kes** etc. **Kasthataks** (tahta kesme – wood cutting) / **Cut: okutoru, xerxi** (Laz.); **skanto**, **skentr**, **skiyo** -sek- (Celtic) / **Treghi**, **torri** (Celtic): cut (**tar** – break, break in piece, destroy) / **kasapu** (Akkad.): break off a piece, to chip, to trim (wood) / **kuers**, **kurs**, **kuer**, **kur**, **kuērzi**, **karsiie**, **karsesr**, **karsat**, **kars**, **kuar**, **kur** (Hittite): cut, cut off, to cut, cut up, to split up… Kes: cut, kır: break, yar: split up, kat (Altaic): cut / **K'OOTS (N. American)**: break, fold; **XAASH**: **kes**, cut; **KATS**: sharp; **KUTS**: cut (N. American) / **caesa**, **secare** (Latin) > **section**, **cessation** (Eng.) - **kesek** (turf, clod) – **kesik** (cut) / Sumerian **haş** (Polat Kaya), **kid** (Sumerian) < **kıd** (kat) (O. N. Tuna): cut into pieces

cutis, **cutaneous** (Latin – Eng.): skin, about skin. "PIE root": "**(S)keu**": **saklı**, **saklamak** (hide, cover) / Cutis < **kat** (coat) > coat

cuvette (Fr.): bathtube, **kova**, **kovga** (Old Turkish – Mong.) (Nişanyan) (bucket, water vessel), **aquarius** / Büvet: barrage, bank / **kova** > **cuvette** (küvet)

-cy (**si**) (Eng.): suffix. It expresses quality and status. Samples: 'intima**cy**', 'idio**cy**'. In Turkish there is a similar '**-si, -sı**' suffix. Yakın**sı** … Kırmızım-**sı** ... (as near, as red). These are like English '**as**', but they still indicate status. Gele**si**, gide-**si** (these also indicate the situation).

Cyprus: an island name. It came from '**copper**'. Copper came from Turkish '**kap**' (bowl, cup); Turkish '**bakır**'. See "**Copper**" item

da, **dail**: "PIE root" " ***dā-**, 'to divide.' It forms all or part of: betide; daimon; Damocles; deal; demagogue; demiurge; democracy; demography; demon; demotic; dole; endemic; epidemic; eudaemonic; geodesic; geodesy; ordeal; pandemic; pandemonium; tidal; tide; tidings; tidy; time; zeitgeist." (OED) / Old

Turkish ‘**dil**’: cut, slice, cut to piece, cut to slice; ‘**dağıt**’: divide, to deal, distribute

dactly (Eng.): finger. It is related to Turkish ‘**değ**, **dokun**’ (**touch**, **tact**) > **digitus** (Latin)

daddy (Eng.): baba, **ata** (**father**); **dede** (grand father) / **Dede** > **daddy**

Dagr (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): God of daylight, son of Delling and Nott. **Doğ**, (doğar) (sun rise, sun shining) > **day**, **tag**

dairy (Eng.), **mandra** (Latin): Turkish **mandıra**, man-**dra**. Some say it’s Old Greek, some say real Turkish. It is most probably related to Old Turkish root ‘**min**, **bin**’ (riding, manage). / Mandra < mandira (Sanskrit) > mandra *(It.)* < *mandıra (B. Keresteciyan*).

Dalai, **Dalai Lama**: Means ocean, okyanus. **Talay**, **taluy** is also Turkish and means 'sea' as the ‘Dalai’ it does. In Turkish, Mongolian mythology, **Talay Khan** is the God of the seas and waters. According to Allan Bomhard’a ‘**talay** = **talassa**’ (Greek) came from Old Turkish “**dalga**” (wave) root.

dame (Fr.): woman, lady. **Dome**, **domus** (house) is its root. **Domina** (Latin): landlady. Old Turkish ‘tam, dam’: wall, roof; Middle Turkish ‘dam’: house. / *"Damaç 'woman' (Türk Dili Araştırmaları Yıllığı, 1962)" (A. Atabek)*

damn (Eng.); **damno**, **damnosus**, **damnum** (Latin): calamity, curse. **Demon** (Greek): satan, evil spirit. Old Turkish '**tamu**': underground, hell / **Dammeshanu**, **dameshanu**, **tameisha**, **dameisha**, **dammesha** (Hittite): to punish, damage, punishment

damp (Eng.), **dampfen** (German): ***damla*** *(drop) (Kisamov)* / **Damp** (gas, wapor): **duman** (smoke, mist)

daps (Latin): feast, sacrificial feast. Turkish '**tap**, **tap**-mak': worship, deify

Darius (a Persian emperor name), also **Darius Codomannus** : Turkish '**tar**': tear, break, destroy. **Duran**, **Turan** (Old Turkish names). '**Doğru**': right (?); **dar**, **tar**: doer, maker; **tura**: durable, firm, beam, building … **Toraman**: big young … / Daruya, darya, dorya, daraya (Cagatay, Ottom., Kuman, Yakut): chef eines Bezirks, einer Stadt' chief of a district or a city', Basaraufseher, Polizeichef Bazaar attendant, chief of police, gouverneur… (Rasanen). Daruya (Mong.): chief of the a tribe, oldest of a tribe (Rasanen) / Western **Doria**, **Dorian**, **Doris** … names (?) / **Codomannus** (Kodoman, **kocaman** – big, huge, great -) ?

dark (Eng.), **dunkel** (German): '**tün**' (evening, dark, **tenebra**) / **tün** > **tenebra** > **dunkel**

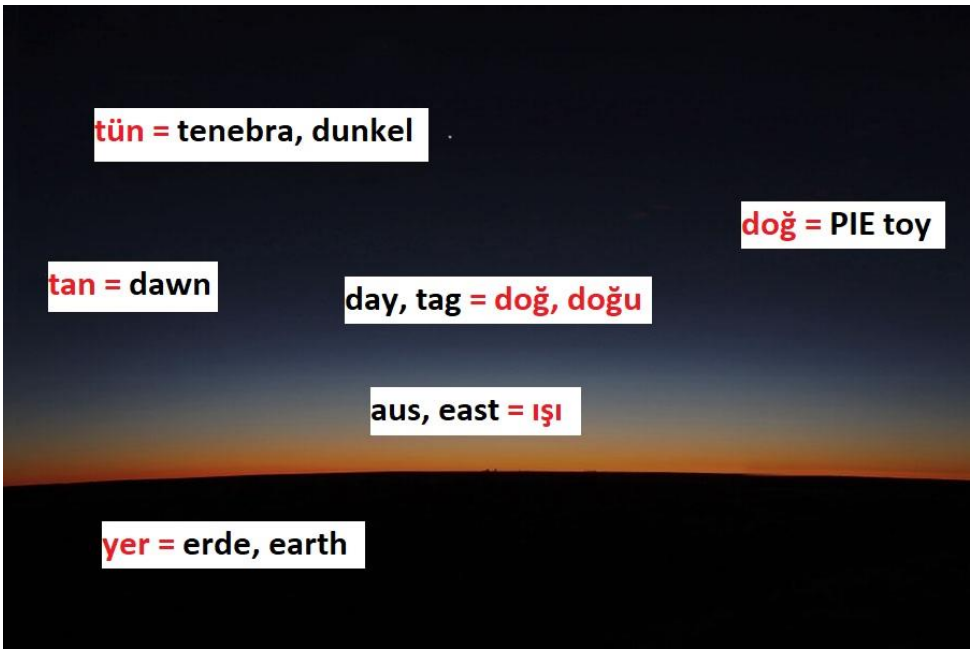
dash (Eng.): tire, trattino, short line as a punctiation. *Dika*, *dağ*, ***deş*** *(Sumer.)* > ***dot***, ***dash*** *(A. Atabek)*

dash (Eng.): " … probably from a Scandinavian source (compare Swedish daska, Danish daske 'to beat, strike'), somehow imitative" (OED) / *Sumerian '**tag**': throw, put on the ground (M. İ. Çığ)*. / **Tasta**, **taşta**: throw (Radloff); '**taş**, **daş**': stone

data (Eng.): from Old Turkish '**tut**' (hold, save, keep); new Turkish '**tutanak**' (record, report)

dawn (Eng.): **tan** (dawn, twilight, daybreak) / Sumerian '**dag**': bright, dawn (M. İ. Çığ) / … "**dauen**, 'to dawn, grow light,' shortened or back-formed from dauinge, dauing 'period between darkness and sunrise,' (c. 1200), from Old

English dagung, from dagian 'to become day,' from Proto-Germanic ***dagaz** *(-* ***doğuş*** *-)* 'day' (source also of **German tagen** 'to dawn;' see day). Probably influenced by Scandinavian cognates (Danish dagning, Old Norse dagan 'a dawning')" (OED) After knowing that there is a Sumerian word called Dag, which means **Tan**, don't these explanations seem very inadequate to you? However, the root words they mention are exactly same with Turkish '**doğ**', '**doğuş**' and '**tan**, **tang**'. '**Tag**' (German): day, **doğ**, **doğuş** (rise, sun rise) / **Dnkui**, **dnkuai**, **dankuis**, **dankui**, **dnkudr** (Hittite): dark, black. **Tün**: dark, evening / '**Dag**' (Sumerian): day break, dawn, **tan** (O. N. Tuna)



day (Eng.); **tag** (German); **dawn** (Eng.); **düny-den** (Rus.); **dies**, **deus** (Latin): ***gün***, ***tan***, ***dün***, ***Tanrı*** *(god) relation (İ. H. Danişmend)* / ***Tan*** > ***day*** > ***tag*** *(B. Keresteciyan)* / **Nndğa** (Laz.) / **Din**, **diyos**, **dia** (Celtic) / "PIE root" **'t'ey**, **t'oy'** < **doğ** (rise, sun rise, dawn, tan) / **din**, **dina** (Sanskrit.) < tün, dün (night, yesterday) > **tin** (Etrüsk.) / day: **KİİN**, **TAE** (N. American): **gün**, **tan** / **kün**, **gün** (day); **doğ** (sun rise, dawn) / **dawn**, **tagen** (German): **day**, **dia** (Celtic) / **dün** (yesterday) > **dunkel** < **tün** (dark, evening)

de- (Latin, English): negative prefix. In Turkish similar. Turkish '**değil**': not, no. Çevir, çe-vir: turn … devir, **de**-vir: overturn

dead, **death** (Eng.), **töten** (German): In Old Eurasian Turkish dialects, dead, death: **ütir**, **üdür**, **ödür** (Radloff)

deaf, **dump** (Eng.): *Turkish **deme** > deaf; **dumb** > **taub**, **dumm**, **stumm** (German) > thyma (Fin.) > tüp (Bulgarian Slav.) > tuli (Indonesia.) > dülii (Mong.) (A. Atabek)*

deal (Eng:): *Turkish '**dil**' (cut to piece, slice* – and so, 'share'*) **Deal**: "**cut to pieces**" deal (n.1) "a part or portion," Middle English del, from from Old English dæl "a part of a whole, a share;" with qualification (great, etc.), "an extent, degree, quantity, amount," from Proto-Germanic *dailaz (source also of Old Norse deild, Old Frisian del "part; juridical district," Dutch deel, Old High German and German teil, Gothic dails "**part, share, portion**"), from PIE ***dail-** "**to divide**" (source also of Old Church Slavonic delu, Lithuanian dalis "part"), perhaps a Northern Indo-European extended form of the root *da- "to divide," or perhaps a substratum word. (Norm Kisamov)*

dear (Eng.), **theuer** (German): değerli, **değer** (worth, value). Old Turkish '**tegir**' (portion, value) (Nişanyan). Old English deore 'precious, valuable, costly, loved, beloved,' from Proto-Germanic *deurjaz (source also of Old Saxon **diuri**, Old Norse **dyrr**, Old Frisian diore, Middle Dutch dure, Dutch **duur**, Old High German tiuri, German teuer), of **unknown etymology**.' (OED). **It is told about literally Turkish '**değer**', but unknown etymology!** / ***Daeger** (Swedish): değer (Ö. B. Etli), **dear** > değer-li (Ü. Mutlu)*

decorate (Eng.); **decus**, **decorare** (Latin): Claimed "PIE root" is '**dek**'. "to take, accept" OED (?). Turkish '**dik**, **dik**-mek': rise, erect, built, construct, sew …

Heykel **dik**ti … Bayrak **dik**ti … Perde **dik**ti … (erected a statue, erected a flag, sewed a curtain …)

dedicate (Eng.): adamak. **De**mek: tell, dico, dicare … **Dik**mek: for example, “erecting a statue in memory of …” See alleged “**PIE root**” “**Deik**”

deduct (Eng.); **decursus**, **dejectus, decido** (Latin): They all mean "downwards". Turkish '**düş**, **düş**-mek': fall, decrease, descent, slump, subtraction, deduction … / Some Latin and English words, which seem to deviate from Turkish roots with their prefixes, are in full harmony with Turkish roots when pronounced and interpreted as a whole. I created a pretty long list of these words. This requires a more careful review of the concept of prefixes in Western languages. Some of the prefixed descriptions are fabricated.

deem (Eng.): According to Kisamov Turkish '**de**, **de**-mek' (say, tell) is related to this English word. Another meaning of the ‘**de**’ is ‘to consider, to assume, deem’.

deep (Eng.): derinlik, derin, **dip** (bottom, end, depth). "Germanic origin; related to Dutch diep and German tief, also to dip" (OED) / **Diup** (Swedish): dip (Ö. B. Etli), *Deep < dip (K. Mirşan)* / Sanskrit **dhira**, **dhirsu**, **dirgha** / **dubno**, **dubni** (Celtic) <> dip, derin > deep

deik: “PIE root”, "to show," also "pronounce solemnly," "also in derivatives referring to the directing of words or objects". Turkish ‘**de**, **de-**mek’: to say, to **tell**, to talk, to declare, to order… Some of English words that are claimed to originate from this root: **addicted**; avenge; benedict; **condition**; **contradict** (karşı de); dedicate; **dictate**; **diction**; **dictionary**; dictum; **digit**; **disk**; edict, index; **indicate**; interdict; judge; paradigm; policy; preach; predicament;

predicate; **predict** (bir-ön de); prejudice; revenge; **teach**; **toe**; token; verdict… / **diction**, **dictum** < **de**-mek. **Toe**: Turkish '**toynak**' (animal nail)

dek: "PIE root". Although it is claimed in the OED source to mean "accepting, taking", the examples of words given are mostly about 'to stand up' or 'to stand upright'. Here they are: **condign**; dainty; **decent**; **decor**; **decorate**; deign; **dignify**; **dignity**; diplodocus; **discipline**; disdain; docent; docile; **doctor**; **doctrine**; document; **dogma**; dogmatic; heterodox; orthodox; paradox… / **Dik**: upright; **dik**-mek: erect, perk, raise; **dik** durmak: stand upright; **dikilmek**: stand.

delgos (Celtic): thorn, del, delici (drill, piercing); diken (thorn) / needle: **TL'AA** (N. American)

delh: "PIE root" pain, ache. **Dolor**, **dolores** (Latin): from "cutting, chopping". '**Del**, **del**-mek': drill, bore, pierce; '**dala**, **dala**-mak': bite, hurt, ache

delirium, **delusion** (Eng.); **deliratio**, **delirus**, **deliramentum** (Latin): Its origin is shown as "**de**-**liris**": going astray. Turkish '**deli**' goes directly into the situation as insane, without adding a prefix or anything. Western sources attach later prefixes and roots to some Western words with Turkish roots. / **Deli** (mad, crazy) / Delü-delülik (Dede Korkut, 1300) / *Delirium* > *delirmek (M. C. Pasha)* / **Telir**, **telirt**, telilis, telimze (Kar. Tel. Schor. Altai): stupidity, nonsense (Radloff) (in the purest Eurasian Turkish dialects these words used hundreds of years ago. The Oghuz people had them in the 1300s. How could they learn those sophisticated English and Latin terms?)

Delling (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): God of dawn and son of Dagr and Nott. **Doğ**: rise

delve (Eng.): search, search radically. *(v.), del- (v.), "cut into" ~ Türkic del-/tel-, deš-/teš- (v.) "pierce, punch, break through" (Kisamov)* / Also Turkish '**dil**': slice, cut into pieces

dem, **dom-o** : "PIE root", house, household. Old Turkish, New Turkish '**dam**': roof, house; '**tam**': wall. Some of the words that are claimed to originate from this root: Anno Domini; **belladonna**; condominium; **dame**; **danger**; dangerous; **despot**; **domain**; **dome**; **domestic**; domesticate; domicile; **dominate**; domination; dominion; domino; **Donna**; dungeon; **ma'am**; **madam**; madame; **madonna**; predominant; predominate; **timber**; toft… **Domus** (Latin)

Demioergoi (Greek): '**demirci**' and '**erk**' Turkish roots here. Relating to the artisan, free city class. Its slightly different spelling means God. God is the shaper, the master. Blacksmith God. The relationship with the Turkish words 'temir-demir' is obvious. Since the sanctity of the 'blacksmith' is frequently emphasized in Turkish mythology, it should not be surprising to find such a connection. (H. Tarcan) / '**Temir**, **demir**': iron; '**demirci**': blacksmith; Old Turkish '**erk**': power, autority; Old Turkish '**erg**': iron > **Demioergoi**.

demos (Greek): common people. About democracy, epidemic, pandemic … ***Teba*** *> demos (t > d, b > m) (A. Atabek)* / **Teba** (Turkish > Arabic): people under an authority … is it Arabic origin? No ! The root is Old Turkish '**tab**, **tap**': (Old Turkish – Uyghur, before 900 a.c. – Nişanyan) deify, worship … / Old Turkish '**tümen**': ten thousand, very crowded group

dense (Eng.): yoğun, **sık**, **sıkı**, koyu. *Tıng > dense (-ng > -s rule A. Atabek)*

dent : "PIE root", tooth, dental, dens (Latin). **Diş**, **tiş**, **tufa**: tooth, theeth

dent, **dental**, **dentist**, **dens** (Latin – Eng.): **Diş**, **tiş**, **tufa** " … from PIE ***dent-** **'tooth'**, Greek **odontos**, Latin dens, Lithuanian dantis, Old Irish det, Welsh dent… " (OED) / *Tiş-diş* > ***dent*** *(Fr.): tooth (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan); diş: tooth (Eng.) > dent (Fr.) (İ. H. Danişmend) / Turkish folk saying 'tufa': tooth (A. Y. Aksoy)*

deny (Eng.): '**tan**' (Tar. Ad. Kirhhiz, Kar., Ottom., Kom.) (deny) (Radloff) - "Zahit bizi **tan** eyleme." (The pious don't reject us - an old folk song lyrics)

depot (Eng.): Its root may be related to Turkish '**topla**-ma, **toplu**' (collect, all together)

depression (Eng.): De-press… Press - **bas**, **baskı** (press, push, step on)

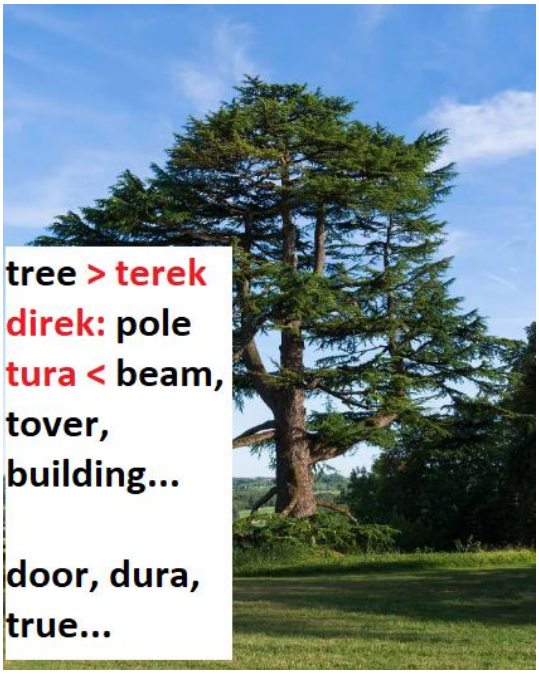
depth (Eng.): **dip**

dermatology (Eng.), **derma** (Latin - Greek): Old Turkish **deri** (skin) (DLT) / ***Derma*** *(Greek.): deri (O. Süleymanov).* ***Dera*** *(Greek) < deri (Ü. Mutlu)*

derrick (Eng.): ***direk*** *(pole, mast, column, beam, post …) (Kisamov)* / **Tarwi(a)**: (Hittite): wooden beam. **Tura**: beam; direk, terek: tree, beam

deru, **dreu**: "PIE root", "Proto-Indo-European root meaning "be firm, solid, steadfast," with specialized senses "wood," "tree" and derivatives referring to objects made of wood (OED). It forms all or part of: betroth; Dante; **dendrite**; **dendro**-; dour; **Druid**; **dura mater**; **durable**; durance; **duration**; **during; durum**; **endure**; indurate; obdurate; perdurable; philodendron; rhododendron; shelter; **tar** "viscous liquid;" tray; **tree**; trim; troth; trough; trow; truce; true; trust; truth; tryst… / **Tree** < **terek**; **durabilir** > durable; **dur**: stand, stay, remain; **tar** < **tortu**; **tura** (mast, structure)… / Sanskrit '**dhura**': pole, beam. **Dru**, **druma**, **taru**

(Sanskrit): **tree**, **terek**, **direk** / **Dura mater** < dur – (m)ata (mother, father) / **dendrid** < tıng (dense)



descent (Eng.): ***düş, düş**-mek (Kisamov)* / Turkish '**düş**, **düş**-mek': fall, decrease, descent, slump, subtraction, deduction … / See "**Deduct**" item

desert (Eng.): **yazı**, **dazı** (A. Atabek) / For example a region name: **Dazkırı** (bald countr)

design (Eng): **düzün**, **düzen** (adorn, ornament) (A. Atabek)

desire (Eng.): **arzu**, istek. Hittite '**arnu**' / *Arzu is Turkish. İrik > arzu > eros: desire (A. Atabek)*

destroy, **destruck** (Eng.): De-s-troy … **Tar** (tear, break, destroy, crack up) (Old Turkish, DLT – 1073) / Hittite '**harra**' (ruin) / *'**Tar**' (Sumer.): cut, break, **tar**, yar (O. N. Tuna, P. Kaya)*

deu: "PIE root"; "to do, perform; show favor, revere." Alleged examples: beatific; beatify; beatitude; Beatrice; beau; **beauty**; **Bella**; belle; beldam;

belladonna; **belvedere**; **bene**-; **benedict**; Benedictine; benediction; benefactor; beneficiary; **benefice**; beneficence; **benefit**; benevolent; **benign**; bonanza; bonbon; bonhomie; bonito; bonjour; bonny; **bonus**; boon; bounty; embellish… (OED) / **Deu** = **do** < et, ed, Old Turkish **tan**, Chuvash **tu** /do, make) … **Beauty**, **bella** < **beğen** (like, wish)

dharma (Tibetan – Indian – Eng.): One of several fundamental concepts of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist religious philosophy. It has meanings such as supporting, lifting, maintaining. In fact, it is the concept that forms the basis of religious understanding. '**ter**, **der**, **der**-mek' in Turkish: to gather, to organize, compile; '**dernek**': meeting, consulting, conducting, conversation… Likewise, there is a possible historical connection with concepts such as '**dirim**': life, vitality and nature. Since the Turks hold an important place among the creators and first leaders of Buddhism, it is not a coincidence that we find the connection between these concepts and the Turkish, but natural and functional. / The overlap of the word **dharma** with '**Torah**' < Turkish **töre** (custom) / **Darm** (Uyghur): lehre, teaching (Rasanen) / **Dar**, **dür** (Ottoman, Kazakh, Mong.): right time, right gravity, balance, ratio (Rasanen). / "PIE root" '**derbh**': to put together, wind < Old Turkish '**ter**, **der**, **der**mek': bunch, compile (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

dhe: "PIE root", "to set, put." Some examples: **abdomen**; **affair**; **affect**; affection; amplify; **antithesis**; artifact; artifice; **benefice**; beneficial; **benefit**; bibliothec; bodega; boutique; **certify**; chauffeur; **confection**; confetti; deed; deem; defeat; defect; deficient; difficulty; dignify; **do**; **doom**; -dom; duma; edifice; **edify**; efface; **effect**; efficacious; efficient; epithet; facade; **face**; facet; facial; facile; facilitate; facsimile; **fact**; faction; factitious; **factor**; factory; faculty; fashion; feasible; feat; feature; fetish; -fic; -fy; gratify; hacienda;

hypothesis; **indeed**; **infect**; justify; malefactor; manufacture; metathesis; **modify**; **notify**; nullify; office; orifice; parenthesis; **perfect**; petrify; proficient; profit; prosthesis; prothesis; putrefy; qualify; **rectify**; sacrifice; **satisfy**; suffice; sufficient; surface; synthesis; thematic; theme; thesis; verify… (OED) It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Sanskrit dadhati "puts, places;" Avestan dadaiti "he puts;" Old Persian **ada** "he made;" Hittite **dai**- "to place;" Greek **tithenai** "to put, set, place;" (OED) / Latin facere "to make, do; perform; bring about;" Russian delat' "to do;" Old High German tuon, German tun, Old English **don** "to **do**." / Old Turkish **ed**, **et** (Latin **edo**): **do**; **dik**: to set, make, build, fix, put; **yüz**, **beniz**: **face**; **pek**, **pekiştir**: **fortify**; **bek**: guard, watch

dheigh: “PIE root” “to form, built” (OED). It’s said that, it forms all or part of: configure; dairy; dey; disfigure; dough; effigy; faineant; faint; feign; feint; fictile; fiction; fictitious; figment; figure; figurine; lady; paradise; prefigure; thixotropy; transfigure… (?) / Old Turkish ‘**dik**-mek’: build, erect, construct

dheigw: “PIE root”, “to stick, fix” (OED). Samples: affix; crucifix; crucify; dig; dike; ditch; **fibula**; fiche; fichu; **fix**; fixate; fixation; fixity; fixture; infibulate; infibulation; microfiche; **prefix**; suffix; transfix… / **Dik**, **dik**-mek: stitch, sew, erect, plant…

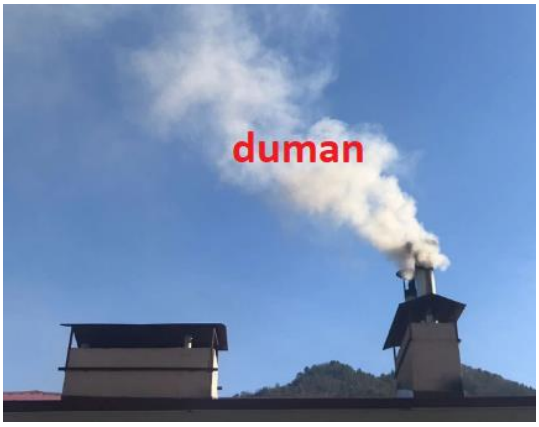
dhelh: “PIE root”, sea. It is based on the Turkish root ‘**dalga**’ (Bomhard). Dalga: wave

dher: “PIE root”, 'to hold firmly, support'' (OED). For example ‘**throne**, **thrones**’. "From Latin thronus, from Greek thronos 'elevated seat, chair, throne,' from PIE root ***dher-**” Old Turkish ‘**dur**, **duran**’: remain, strong, firm / **Turan** (general name of the Turk tribes, their power) > **Turin**, **Tiran**, **Thren**, **Tehran** (city names)

(O. Süleymanov) / **Tura** (Old Turkish): pole, mast, beam, building, tower. '**Tor**': honorable place, seat > **thromos** (Greek) > **tron**, **throne**

dhes, **dhe** : "PIE root", God. **Theo**, **Theos** (Greek), **Dingir** (Hittite), **Tengri**. Sumerian '**Dingir**' > Greek '**Theos**' <> Turkish 'Tanrı, Tengri' > Latin '**Deus**' / **DİKAANKAAWU** (Native American): God / **MANİTOU** (Native American): big eminent soul <> Bengü Tengri / **NEK'ELTAENİ**, **TAE** (Native American) **<> Tengri**

dheu: "PIE root", **dust**, vapor, smoke. Samples: enthymeme; fewmet; **fume**; fumigation; funk; perfume; sfumato; **typhoid**; typhoon; **typhus**… / **Dheu**: toz; **fume**: duman, bu, buhar; **dust** < **toz** (dust), **dheu** > **duman** (smoke) / **Tusta**, **dhu** (Sanskrit.) > **dust** <> toz, toz-uğ > **tozi** (Laz.) > **doust**, **duşta** (Celtic)



dhuxw, **duhuh**: "PIE root", smoke (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov). **Mug**: steam, moisture, mist (Radloff) / **Dhuxw**, **duhuh** < **duman** / **Tuhima**, **tuhuai** (Hittit): **duman**, **tuman** / smoke: **BUUTS**, **TS'UUTS**, **DOGH** (Native American) / Bulut (cloud), buğu (mist), tüt (smoke, smoking), duman (smoke) > **toit** (Celtic)

dhwer: "PIE root", **door**, doorway. Samples: afforest; deforest; door; foreclose; foreign; **forensic**; forest; forfeit; forum; **thyroid**… / '**Tura**, **turuy**' (Old Turkish): home, firm structure, tower, door. **Orman** > **forest**. **Dhwer** <> duvar (wall),

‘diuar’ Codex Cumanicus - 1303 / ‘**Dur**, **dvar**, **dvari**’ (Sanskrit): door / **Triko** (Celtic) <> tura (house)

diaboli, **diabolus** (Latin): demon, satan. Turkish 'albız, **albıs**' (evil spirit) (?) / İlbi, albi, ilbis (Teleud, Yakut, Uyghur, Mong.): magic, spirit, cunning … Finnish **ilve**, **ilvi**: jog, fun, nonsense (Rasanen)

dick (Eng.): *dik- (v.), dik (upright, perpendicular, vertical) (Kisamov)*

dico, **dictio**, **dicere**, **dictare** (Latin); **diction**, **dictate**, tell (Eng.); **dire** (Fr.): **de**mek, say, tell, order etc. **Te**: say, tell (Orkhon) / *Sumerian:* ***du*** *(M. İ. Çığ);* ***dicare***, ***dicere*** *(Latin) < > demek (H. R. Tankut) / Dicere: to say, to speak. PIE:* ***T’e****, Altaic:* ***te*** *(Bomhard)* / **Teltu**, **kataduggu**, **dababu**: demek, **dico**, **tell** / **dikr**, **dakara** (Arabic): tell / ‘**Gu-di**, **di-Di**’ (Sumer.): demek (P. Kaya) / **Tell**, **talk**, **dico** < **de**, **de**mek

dictator, **dictate** (Latin, Eng.): The root is Old Turkish ‘**de**’: **tell**, say, **order** / Turkish idiom: “**Dediği dedik**” (We do as what he/she said)

did, di-**d** (Eng.): English past tense suffix. Common with the Turkish suffix '**dı**, **tı**'. ‘**Dı**’ > did / Gel-**di**, git-**ti**, al-**dı**, gör-**düm**… (came, went, took, saw); kal-**dı**, **baktı** (stayed, looked) / **-dı** > **did**, **d**

didactic (Eng.), **didaktikos** (Greek): teaching, learning. Main root is Old Turkish ‘**de**’: **tell**, say, **order** / Turkish idiom: “**Dediği dedik**” (We do as what he/she said), ‘**dedikte**’: when he say.. / See “**Dico**” item

diele (German): hallway, **dehliz**. **İden** (Kas.): diele (Radloff)

differ, **different** (Eng.): (dis-fer) ayır, ayrı, farklı. “PIE root” ‘**bher**’: fark, faraka, furkan (Arabic Turkish) < **ara**, **ayır**-mak (space, separate) / ‘bher’ (to carry) <>

ver, **ber** (Old Turkish root - give, carry, deliver, bear, birth, extent etc.) / *Different <> farklı; **tepir** (Chuvash - other, different) (A. Atabek)*

dig (Eng.): **Deş**-mek (pierce, open up) / "PIE root" '**dheigw**': to stick, fix (OED): **Dik-**mek (to plant, erect, rivet, to post)

digital (Eng.): '**değ**-me, **dokun**-ma' (tact, touch). The root is **dactilo** (Old Greek), **digitus** (Latin): finger

dignty (Eng.): It's about Turkish '**dik**, **dik durma**' (upright, stand upright, stand firmly). See "PIE root "**Dek**"

dilemma (Eng. – Latin – Greek): iki**lem**. **Di-lemma** (two-lemma). '**Lemma**' (to take: al, al-mak) or '**-le**, **-leme**', '+**lm**' (-la, -le: Turkish suffix that makes verbs from nouns and adjectives); (-lm: Turkish suffix that makes verb names from verbs) (iki**lem**, kap**lama**, fır**lama**, par**lama** etc.). / See "**Two**" item

Dinyester, **Dinyeper**, **Don**: river names from Russia / ***İdi***, ***idil*** *in Old Turkish mean God river, river (Ü. Mutlu)*. / It is claimed that the 'Din' at the beginning of the river names is also related to this. One of the root words: **Dingir** (Sumerian God) < Tengri (God) (?). **Dinar**: a mountain name (Murat Adji)

dip (Eng.): Old Turkish, New turkish '**dip, tüb**' (bottom, end, base, depth, root)

dire (Eng.): Turkish '**dar**' (narrow, difficult, restricted, tight, limited, close…)

direct, **direction** (Eng.): **doğru**, dik (right, straight, erect …), '**direk**' (pole, post, column …). Claimed root is '**reg**'. **Doğru – wright – direct – direk - dik** … They tell the same things with their slight and medium sound similarities. / **Erect** (the root again **'reg')**, **dik**, **direk**… / **Darakh**, **derekh** (Hebrew.): way, direction, through / darakh <> tarik (way – Turkish Arabic) > doğru > through

dirty (Eng.): **kir**. *"**tortu** > dirty" (A. Atabek)* / **Tortu**: residue, sediment / dirty: **KİİRİTS** < **kir,** kirli (N. American)

dis- (Eng. - Latin): Negative prefix. '**Değil**': no, not. **Dış**: out / *"**Tas** etmek: exterminate. **Tük**: no, nope". '**Tüket**': consume. (A. Atabek)* / **Düş**: minus, subtract / '**dis**' sometimes means 'without'. Turkish '**siz-sız**' is the equivalent of the '**less**' (Sevim-**siz**). Also it looks like '**dis**'.

disection (Eng.): **kesi**, **kesik** (sec)

dish (Eng.): Old Turkish '**aş**' (meal, food). **Edis** (Scythian, Koib. Kirghiz, Uyghur) pot, cup, bowl, dish / *"Diize: 'saucer' (Tuva)" (A. Atabek) / Sumerian:* ***eşa***, ***eşe***, ***eşşu***, ***uzu*** *(about food, meal) <>* ***aş*** *(M. İ. Çığ).*

distance (Eng.): Hun, Chuvash '**tıstar**, **tıstınç**' (extend, far) (A. Atabek)

distribute (Eng): dis – tribute (Latin **tribus**) / Old Turkish – DLT '**tar**': distribute, destroy / Sanskrit: **vidadati**, **vidayate**, **vidathati**, **vidhatte**, **vibharate**, **vibharati**, **vidatta** <> '**dağıt**' (distribute)

divide, **division**, **divvy** (Eng): **dağıt**-mak (division). Sanskrit **darayate**, **darayati**; **kat**, **khad**, **ksad**, **drad**, **dividhakr** … / "according to de Vaan, is from PIE ***(d)uid**- "to separate, distinguish" (source also of Sanskrit avidhat "allotted," (OED) … **Duid** < **dağıt** (distribute, deal, deal out)

do (Latin): give, pay < ita (Arabic Turk. - pay) < **öde** (pay)

do (Eng.); **edo**, **ut**, **utta** (Latin): '**ed**, **et**-mek' (do, make) / *" '**Tu**': Chuvash 'make'. Old Turkish '**Tan**': do, make." (A. Atabek)* / **Pidan**, **edan** (Celtic) <> **ed**, **et-mek** (do) > **edo**, **ut** (Latin)

do: “PIE root” “***dō-**, Proto-Indo-European root meaning ‘to **give**.’” Some examples: **add**; anecdote; **antidote**; betray; condone; dacha; data; date "time;" dative; die (n.); **donation**; **donor**; Dorian; Dorothy; **dose**; dower; dowry; edition; endow; Isidore; **mandate**; Pandora; pardon; render; rent; samizdat; surrender; Theodore; Theodosia; tradition; traitor; vend… (OED) / Old Turkish ‘**öde**, **öte**’, Turkish Arabic ‘ita’: pay, borrow, give, give money … / Donation < donat, donor >< dünür, add < **kat** … See these items

dog (Eng.): Turkish *dayğa:n* / ***dog*** *(n., v.) “domestic Canis, hound” ~ Türkic tayğa:n, dayğa:n “dog, hound”. (Clauson - Kisamov)*

doll (Eng.): **döl**, **töl** (baby – Old Turkish) (Norm Kisamov)

dolman (Eng.): comes from Turkish ‘**dolama**’ (winding, winding cloth) (Burak Demir).

dolo (Latin): spear, sword, cut with axe (CNLD). **Tolum** (Old Turkish): weapon, war tools; tolumlu: armed (Bikkinin) (Murat Adji) (Ç. Garaşarlı)

dolorous (Eng.); **dolor**, **dolores** (Latin): pain … “ … perhaps from PIE root ***delh-** "to chop" (OED) / **Del**: drill, pierce; '**dala**': bite, hurt

dome (Eng.), **dom** (German), **domus** (Latin): vault, church, house. Turkish '**tam**, **dam**': wall, roof, house. See also “**Tumor-tumour**” item. All of them are related to Turkish 'tom' (bud, bundle, chubby, round things …) / *Dam* > ***domus*** *(Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) (V. Hatiboğlu)* / Dam: **domus**, **domesticus** (Latin): house, about home; '**dominium**' (ownership) / **Dema** (Celtic): build < dam

domestic (Eng.): about house. Turkish '**dam**' (home) > '**dome**'. Many words were producted from this root: **dominance**, **dominant**, **domain** etc.

dominieren (Latin), **dominate** (Eng.): ***dominer*** *(Fr.): Turkish '**dam**': house (İ. H. Danişmend) (Ü. Mutlu).*

don (Eng.): to wear. Old Turkish **don** (clothes), **donat** (to clothe, donate)

Don: river names in Russia and some other countries. It is thought that this name also has Turkic roots. River names starting with '**Don**' and '**Din**' (**Dnieper**, **Dniester**) may be related to Turkish '**dan**': valley (O. Karatay), and 'teng, tengiz': sea, river… There are also '**Don**' river in England, Canada… Also river '**Danube**'.

donate, **donation** (Eng.); **donatio**, **donarium**, **dono**, **donum**, **donare** (Latin): give, grant, Old Turkish '**ton**, **donat'**, gift. To dress someone, to dress and arm soldiers. '**Don**': clothes and 'donat': to wear, supply something. Turkish '**dünür**': We have not yet come across such a word about of a kinship relationship in any other language. It means the one who gives a daughter or son in marriage (bride's and grooms' parents) - the one who dresses bride or groom, give dowry. "**Donation**: 'Late Middle English: via Old French from Latin donatio(n-), from the verb donare, based on **donum** 'gift'." (Oxford D.). / *Don > vetement (Fr.): giysi > to **don** (Eng.): to dress (B. Keresteciyan) / Donate < donat (Ü. Mutlu)* / Sanskrit **dana**, **daniya**, **datta**, **daya**…

Donau (**Tuna**): a river name. In Turkish 'tuna' means gorgeous, wealthy / Also see "**Don**" item

donor (Eng.): "Middle English: from Old French doneur, from Latin **donator**, from donare 'give'." (Oxford D.). **Tonandır**: donate, supply, grant (Radloff). '**Don**': clothes, **donat**-mak: clothe, equip / **Turkish dünür**: parent who give bride or groom

doodle (Eng.): German **dudeln** "to play (the bagpipe)", from dudel "a bagpipe", from Czech or Polish dudy "a bagpipe", from Turkish **düdük** "a flute". (Burak Demir)

doom (Eng.): Old Turkish '**Tamu**': hell, realm after death. Sanskrit '**tamisra**'

door (Eng.): '**tura**' (Altaic, Old Turkish) (house, building); '**turuy**': home (Orkhon). Sanskrit '**dur**, **dvar**, **dvari**': door. **Kavata**, **kapata** (Sanskrit) <> **kapı** (door). Claimed "PIE root" '**dhwer**' / **Dar** (house) (Arabic), 'dar' (house) (Kipchak), 'tar, dar' Old Turkish: narrow / **Triko** (Celtic) <> tura (house)

dorm, **dormant** (Eng.); **dormio**, **dorma** (Latin): sleep. Old Turkish '**udı-udı**-mak'. Sanskrit: '**utkuda**, **uttana**, **utphulla'** (sleep). / **Udi**: sleep (Orkhon) / *Sumerian **udi, ugu** (M. İ. Çığ) > uyumak – **udu**-mak > **dormir** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Odu**, **odvu** (Laz.) / **Cysgu** (Celtic) < **uyku**

dorsal (Eng.): back; **dorsel** (Eng.): backpack; **dorsum** (Latin): back, back of animal. Turkish '**terki**': back of the saddle, back of the horse. / **Druim**, **droim** (Celtic): back, **terki** / dorsal: arka (back)

dort (German): **orada**. **There** (Eng.) / **Orada** > **dort** > **there**

dot (Eng.): nokta. *Dika*, *dağ*, *deş (Sumer.) > dot, dash (A. Atabek)*

double (Eng.): it has same root with '**two**'. **Tüng**, **tüngai** (Tel.): double (Radloff) / ***Maş** (Sumer) – bara (Yakut) – **pair** : double; maraba (Turkish > Arabic): farmer, çiftçi (Turkish çiftçi, çiftlik is about 'two', so, comes from the concept of two oxen plowing the land). Tub > double … in Turkish yop – tub - cub … al mean double. (A. Atabek)* / ÇİFT: *čiwrin ~ *duirin. The root is no doubt a very archaic

one; it is probably attested also in several common Altaic derivatives. Cf. PTM *du-dgu 'couple, spouses' = OJ t(w)otug- 'to marry' (*tub-tu-); PM *dab-ku- 'twice, double, layer' (> Chag. tapqur, Evk. gedapkur etc., see Poppe 1966, 195, TMN 2, 429, Doerfer MT 101), also reflecting a -i̯-less form like *tub-k`V-; PTM *ǯūpti (*ǯub(i)-pti) id." (Starostin, Altaic Etymology)

doubt (Eng.): '**Dwo**' (two) is its origin. Altaic '**tub**': two, double

down (Eng.): **Tömön** (Altai., Tel. Kirghiz. Küar.): down, below. "Down's root" is '**dun**' (down hill), 'tömön' should be similar (down tümsek – hump).

drag (Eng.) (**track**): Turkish '**çek**' (pull). Turkish '**tara**' (sweep, drag, trawl)**.** Drag < çek similarity may due to initial sound **Ts** < **Ç** change.

drain, **drainage**: Turkish '**dere**': stream, creek / *Drain, drenage: durun, duruna (Ü. Mutlu)* / According to M. Ergin 'dere' is Turkish, not Persian. At least Middle Turkish, according to written records.

drill (Eng.): **del**, **del**-mek. **Üdöl**, **üttöl** (Altaic): perforated, hole (Radloff) / N. American 'drill': **TULAA >< del**

drink (Eng.), **getränk** (German): iç, içki. **Urtkı** (Altaic): a drink made from barley, a type of beer (Radloff) / "***Tarthı*** *> drink (K. Malkar) (-k <> -t law) " (A. Atabek)* / **İç** > **oşi, oçamu** (Laz.) > **iu** (Celtic) (?) / **YUK'İK**, **UK'UL**, **İSİNOONH**, **İDİNOO**NH (N. American); **YUDEX**, **İCU** (Sioux) <> **iç**; **yud**, **yut**, **yudum** (drink, eat, swallow)

drive (Eng.): as motivation, energy .. dürtü. Old Turkish '**tiri**, **diri**, dirim': live, life power / Sumerian '**dirig**': energetic

drug (Eng.): *Altaic 'tiryak' (medicine) (A. Atabek)*

Druids (Eng.): Legendary Celtic priests. They are also mentioned in the legend of **King Arthur**. It is Turkic in name and culture. Western sources show the root of the word as "**deru**". It's about trees, wood, poles, strength and durability. **Duran**, **tura**, **terek**, **tirek** (**direk**): durable, firm, tree, pole...

dry (Eng.): **kuru** / According to Western sources, It is a word developed within the -- dry <> terra (toprak, torpak) -- relation. Its Turkish equivalents also overlap with these. **Dry** > **terra** <> **torpak**, **toprak** (ground, soil) > **kuru** (dry) > **kara** (ground) > **kır** (country side) / **Geskuru, oskuru, kakara** (Laz.) < kuru > **chirrym**, **krasto** (Celtic) / dry > **arık** (dry field) / **Kiros** (Greek): **kuru**

dual (Eng.): iki, ikili, two … **Tüng**, **tüngai** (Tel.): double (Radloff) / Old Turkish '**düve**': two years old cow (DLT). Tana, dana: young cow (?)

Duce, **duce** (It. – Latin): leader. Main root is Old Turkish '**de**': **tell**, say, **order** / Turkish idiom: "**Dediği dedik**" (We do as what he/she said) / See "**Dico**", "**Dictator**" items

duck (Eng.): **ördek**. *Duck < ördek (Ü. Mutlu)*.

due (Eng.): appropriate, **doğru** (true, right, appropriate). **Due** to: … **-den** dolayı

duid: "PIE root" of 'divide, division, divvy' (OED). Literally Turkish '**dağıt**' (distribute) .

duli (Celtic): **wish**, istek, **dilek**

dumb (adj.): ~ *Türkic dumur- (v.) "atrophy, degeneration". An IE etymology ascends to a level of "perhaps". Ultimately fr. a verb dum- "submerge (in water), dim, suffocating, sink", a deverbal derivative verb fr. du-/tu- "stop, block, cover" formed with a very multipotent verbal suffix -ur. Its nominal form*

is dum "dampness". (Kisamov) / **Dumur** (Turkish Arabic): Originally Turkish or Arabic? Controversial.

dune (Eng.): sand hill. *Dun, **dune** (n.) "sand ridge" ~ Türkic döŋ/töŋ, düŋ/tüŋ, dön/tön, dün/tün "bulgy, protruding, dune, hill" (EDTL v. 1980, 279-281; Murzaev 1977, 47-48). (Kisamov)*

dungeon (Eng.): zindan. Let's consider this word, which is mentioned in even Turkish Kutadgu Bilig (1069), as Persian origin. The first syllable is zin < sün < **tün** (black, dark. As in 'zenci' (black person)). Pay attention to the last syllable. But let's skip that, claimed "PIE root" is "**dem**". If so, it comes from the Turkish root '**dam**' (house). But still, Turkish '**tün**' (dark) may be its real root. Also one of the meanings of Turkish '**dam**' is: prison.

dunkel (German): dark, night, **tün** (dark, night)

dunst (German): mist, **pus**

dura mater (Latin): as a medical, anatomical term, **dura** < **dur**, **durabilir** (stable, strong, firm) > **durable** (about tahta -wood, tura – beam etc.). see "PIE root": "**Deru**" / **Mater**: mother (the root is Turkish '**meme**' – breast)

durable (Eng.); **durus**, **durateus**, **durabilis** (Latin): hard, like wood, firm, strong … Old Turkish (Orkhon) '**tur**, **dur**, durum, durabilir': stable, firm, stop, stay, stand firm, resistant, durable … **Durable** (Eng.) < **durabilir** / *Sumerian '**duru**': stable (M. İ. Çığ). **Dur**-mak: dur-are (Latin), **durer** (Fr.) (İ. H. Danişmend)* / '**Durable**' … '**able**' < **-bil**mek (suffix). Yap-**abil**mek: **able** (M. Celalettin Paşa, 1869) / See "PIE root" "**Deru**"

durch (German): **doğru**. …'e doğru. **Through** (Eng.)

during (Eng.): **durduğu** sürece, durung, duruşun ... See "**Durable**" and "PIE root" "**Deru**" items

Dusios: Celtic God of nightmare. Old Turkish '**düş**': dream

dust (Eng.): **toz**. Old Turkish 'toğ': rise, '**toğuz**': rising thing. " … from Proto-Germanic *dunstaz (source also of Old High German tunst 'storm, breath,' German Dunst 'mist, vapor,' Danish dyst 'milldust,' Dutch duist), from PIE ***dheu**- 'dust, smoke, vapor' " (OED) / *Toz > dust (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Tusta**, **dhu** (Sanskrit) > **dust** < toz, toz-uğ > **tozi** (Laz.) > **doust**, **duşta** (Celtic)

duty (Eng.): mission, task; Old Turkish '**tutuk**' (duty, governor).

dwo: "PIE root" of **two** / Some of samples: balance; between; bi-; binary; bis-; biscuit; combination; combine; deuce; deuterium; di- "two, double, twice;" dia-; dichotomy; digraph; diode; diphthong; diploid; diploma; diplomacy; diplomat; diplomatic; diplodocus; double; doublet; doubloon; doubt; dozen; dual; dubious; duet; duo; duodecimal; duplex; duplicate; duplicity; epididymis; hendiadys; pinochle; twain; twelfth; twelve; twenty; twi-; twice; twig; twilight; twill; twin; twine; twist; 'twixt; two; twofold; zwieback / **Tüng**, **tüngai** (Tel.): double (Radloff) / ***Maş*** *(Sumer) – bara (Yakut) –* ***pair*** *: double (A. Atabek)* / ÇİFT: *čiwrin ~ *duirin. The root is no doubt a very archaic one; it is probably attested also in several common Altaic derivatives. Cf. PTM *du-dgu 'couple, spouses' = OJ t(w)otug- 'to marry' (*tub-tu-); PM *dab-ku- 'twice, double, layer' (> Chag. tapqur, Evk. gedapkur etc., see Poppe 1966, 195, TMN 2, 429, Doerfer MT 101), also reflecting a -i̯-less form like *tub-k`V-; PTM *ǯūpti (*ǯub(i)-pti) id." (Starostin, Altaic Etymology)

dye (Eng.): paint, colour. ***Dawa,*** *the two meanings are unconnected; the first seems to represent Ar. daıve 'drug', etc., a l.-w. in many modern languages; the*

*second is inexplicable. Xak. xı **dawa**: 'the fruit of the tamarisk (hamlu'1-tarfe') which is used by dyers'. (Clauson – Kisamov)*

dyeu: "PIE root", " to shine, in derivatives 'sky, heaven, God.' Some samples: **adieu**; **adios**; **circadian**; deific; deify; **deism**; **deity**; deodand; dial; **diary**; Diana; dismal; diurnal; **diva**; **divine**; journal; **journalist**; **journey;** Julia; Julius; July; Jupiter; meridian; psychedelic; sojourn; Tuesday; **Zeus**... / '**Doğ**, **doğ**-mak': rise, sunrise; doğ > **day.** "**Deus**, **Zeus**, **Dieu**, **Dios**" < **doğ**, **doğuş** > Dingir, tan (dawn), Tanrı, Tengri (God)

eager (Eng.): its claimed "PIE root" is '**ak**' (sharp). Old Turkish '**ağ**': rise; '**aç**': hungry, unsatisfied (?)

eagle (Eng.): the claimed root is '**aquila**'. Old Turkish '**ağ**': rise; '**ağan**, **akan**'; glide, glide in the sky, planing (?) / **Hara**, **haran** (Hittite): eagle / "Proto-Nostratic ***ħur-a**, ***ħer-a** (?) 'hawk-like bird: falcon, hawk, eagle, kite' " (Bomhard)

earl (Eng.): Old Turkish 'yarlıga' (noble, powerful person) / *Earl: yarlïqa- (v.) / kont / English earl (n.) "British peer" ~ Türkic yarlïqa-, yarlïγγa-, yarlïγqa- (v.) "to rule". Ultimately fr. yarğu: "splitter, tribunal", a deverbal noun derivative fr. yar- "split, cleave". (Kisamov)*

early (Eng.), **eher** (German): O. Turkish **er**, **erken**. "Old English ... (see ere, -ly), influenced by Old **Norse árliga**." (Oxford D.). **Ere** (Eng.): before (in time) / ***Er*** > *early (B. Keresteciyan*) / Examples of hieroglyphs showing that the root 'er' (early) is common to many languages. (O. Süleymanov)

earn (Eng.): the root is about 'harvest'. So **erase** (Eng.), **eradere** (Latin) are related to this. 'ex-raze' (OED) / Turkish '**or**' root means cut, cut off the bottom. '**Orak**': sickle (Radloff) / **Argukku** (Akkad.): **orak**, sickle

earth (Eng.); **erde** (German): **yer** (Orkhon). **Arz** (Arabic) / *Earth* > ***terre*** *(Fr.)* > *erde (German)* < *yer (Ü. Mutlu)* / Sanskrit '**eva**, **ira**' / *orung* > *earth* > *yer (A. Atabek)* / Arazi (Turkish Arabic) < **yer**, **torpak** > **earth**, **terra**

east (Eng.): Claimed root is '**aus**' that came from Scandinavia. " 'to shine,' especially of the dawn." (OED) / Old Turkish '**ışık**, **ışı-ma**': light, sparkle, radiation. Latin '**eous**': dawn, easterly, orient … / **Aus** > **eous** > **east** < **ışıma**, **ışık**

easy (Eng.): Turkish '**asatlık**, **asat**': easily, easy (Radloff). Turkish 'asığ, asılan-mak': use

eat (Eng.), **edo** (Latin): Old Turkish **ed**, **et**, **ida**, **yut**, **yut-mak** / *Altaic [*****ida****- 'to eat'] (Bomhard) (Svitych)* / Yemek: Old Turkish '**ida, edo**' (eat) / **Ed-o-**, ***φiteti**, **ithid**, **ith** (Celtic) / **Ad**, **adana** (Sanskrit.); **ud**, **adanna**, **edri**, **etri** (Hittite): eat / **Jim**, **jam** (Sanskrit.) > **gyari** (Laz.) < ide, ye, yem (Turkish, Mongol.) > **ATXA** (N. American) / to eat: **JANAL**, **(Y)AAN**, **YİİTS**, **EEDONH**, **YUTA** (N. American and Sioux): **ye**, **yemek**, **yen**-mek, **yut** / 'To do' and 'to eat' have the same root in many languages… Turkish yut, ide (eat) = et, ed, tu (do) == eat, edo (eat) = do, did, efficio

eave (Eng.): ***ev*** *saçağı (house canope) (Kisamov)* / '**ev**': house

ebene (German): steppe < tepe, tepelik (hill, hill side) … Turkish **yaban**: steppe / *Chuvash 'lap': plain, flat, geographic plain; 'lapam': plain (A. Atabek)*

ecce (Latin): see, look ! , **işte**. Old Turkish '**uş**', '**şu**': that / **İşte**: there, here, just, over there

echo (Eng. - Latin): **yankı**, **akis** (Turkish Arabic). Main root is Old Turkish '**ku**': sound, voice (Atatürk) / 'Kulak': ear; **yanku**, yankı: echo (Old Turkish) / ***Ows***, ***xows***, ***hevs***: *ear (PIE root); **ke-e-a-w** (Uralic) (Starostin, Kassian, Zhivlov)*

eclectic (Eng.): **ekli**, **eklemeli**. According to OED the root is Greek '**eklektikos**'. **Ek**: out, affix, dış, **ek**, ekli; **legein**: bind, link, connect … So, Turkish '**ile**, **ula**, **ilik**, **ilikle ...**' (with, link, bind, connect); 'ek, ekle': add, additional, extra, affix … / Latin '**ligare**', and see "**Elect**, **election**", "**League**" items.

ecole (Fr.), **school** (Eng.), **schule** (German): **okul**. '**Okul**' in Türkiye Turkish a new word since 1935, yes… But it is not a new word in general Turkish. Old Turkish '**oku**': read, learn, study. '**Oqi**, **okı**, **oku**': read, call, voice the text (Orkhon) / ***Uki***, ***uçi*** *(Russian): read; Germen '**buk**' (letter) and Turkish '**uk**' (listen, understand) connections … (O. Süleymanov)* / In some Eurasian dialects, '**oxul**' (Kar.): gelesen werden; **oxut** (Ad. Kar.): lehren, lesen lehren, lesson; **ukı** (Kas.) lesson, learn the lesson (Radloff) / *"Türkiye Folkloric '**Helle**': learn; Finnish '**koulu**': okul, school'." (A. Atabek)* / "Proto-Altaic ***uk**'**u**: to perceive, to understand (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin)" / Native American 'read': **XOOK** < **oku** / So, '**oku**' is at least 20 000 years old.

ectopic (Latin): Ec-topic. Turkish **ek**: additional, extra; **topic**, **topos**, **terra** < **torpak**, **toprak**, **yer**

ecurie (Fr.): stablemate, **ahırdaş**. **Kirn** (Celtic): akran, ikili, ahırdaş / **Akran**: peer, equal (Akran is not completly Arabic. Arabic '**krn**' root means peer, but at the same time there are Old Turkish roots here … Karın, karındaş, kardeş

“abdomen, sharing the abdomen, brother – sisterhood”; also iki, ikili: two, double; **eş**: pair, couple, equvalent …). **Ahır**: stable. İkili: couple

ed: “PIE root”, “to eat”. Old Turkish ‘**ed**, **et**, **ida**: to eat / **Edo** (Latin): eat / **Meat** (PIE root: **ed**): **et** (meat, eat) / food < ed, et (eat, meat) / **C’ETSEN**, **TSEN**, **T’AATS** (Native American): eat; **ATXA** (N. Am.): food, ide, et / See “**Eat**” item

edge (Eng.): **uç** (end, limit, lip etc.)

education (Eng.), **educatio** (Latin): '**Edgü**' Old Turkish 'good, goodness, benefit (D. Aksan). **Edgher**: good perceiving, consider, listen, to correct, improve (DLT). Edige: teacher / Sanskrit ‘**adhara**’

eel (Eng.): **yılan** balığı. "Old English... of Germanic origin; related to Dutch **aal** and German **Aal**." (Oxford D.) / Yılan balığı: snake fish / **eel** < **yılan**

efficio (Latin): **do**; **et**, **ed** (do, make)

efflo (Latin), **puff** out (Eng.): **üfle** (blow)

eg, **heg**: “PIE root”, “to drink” / **eg** < **iç** (drink)

egg (Eng.): yumur, yumru, **yumurta**. Claimed PIE root is ‘**ovyo**, **oyyo**’: yumur, yumru (tuber, lump, **oval** shape); yumurta (egg) / Turkish '**oğul**': lineage, offspring and '**oğul**': bee swarm, bee lineage and also '**kovan**-**hive**'.

ei: “PIE root”, “to go”. Claimed samples: ambition, ambience; ambient; ambit; andante; anion; cation; circuit; coitus; commence; commencement; concomitant; constable; errant; exit; initial; initiate; initiation; introit; ion; issue; itinerant; itinerary; janitor; January; Janus; Jena; Mahayana; obiter; obituary; perish; praetor; Praetorian; preterite; sedition; sudden; trance;

transient; transit; transitive; viscount… / ‘**Git**’: go, ‘**it**’: send, ‘**yaya**, **yadağ**’: to walk. **Itinerary** > **it**; **cation**, **circuit**, **coitus** < **git** / to walk: **(Y)AA**, **YAUY** (yaya) (Native American)

eig (Celtic): cry. eig <> **ağla** (cry)

eilig (German): quick, rapid, fast, agile. İltam, iltamaş (Tel. Schor. Bar.): eilig, fast (Radloff) / **Awil** (Etrusc.) <> **ev** (quick, rapid, agile - Old Turkish) (ivedi) > **eilig** > **velox**, **velocity**

einkerben, **kerb** (German): notch, carve. **Kert** (Kom. Altai. , Tel. Leb. Schor. Küar. Ottoman) kerb, notch (Radloff) / ‘**Hur**’ (Sumerian): kert (Kurmaev)

Eir (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): God of healing. **İyi**: good, healthy; **iyileş** > heal

either (Eng.): **ya** .. **ya** - **ya** o **ya** bu - **ya da** (either, or) / *Kipchak '**ya odur**': either, ya da; 'na ya odur' (Neither) (A. Atabek)*

ekdikisi (Greek): revenge, öç. *öc > ekdikisi (Greek) (A. Atabek)*

eke (Eng.): Old Turkish ‘**ek**, **ekle**-mek’ (add, extra, affix, suffix etc.)

ekiar (Iberic Spain Language): kurucu (G. Diaz-Montexano) (creator, founder)

eku (Old Celtic, Basque): peace of mind (Nyland). Turkish '**eke**': genious, wise; ‘öke’: wise

el (Eng.): hand, **el**. Old English **el**, **ell**: hand, arm. **Elbow**: (olecranon) el büklümü, el boğumu. Old Turkish ‘**el**’: hand, arm / ***El*** *> ala (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan).* ***El*** *>* ***ulna*** *(Latin) (İ. H. Danişmend)* / **İlşu** (Akkad.): hand, **el**

El Dorado: Spanish, English, the name of a legendary land. ‘**Dorado**’ (Spanish): gilded, golden shine / Old Turkish ‘**toru**, **doru**’: red-brown, golden, horse of this color

el: “PIE root”, fore arm, hand. Samples: **el**, **ell**, **elbow**, **ulna**… / Old Turkish '**el**': hand, arm / **İlşu** (Akkad.): **el**, hand, arm

elani, **elanti** (Celtic): deer, elk, **elik** (chamois)

elbow (Eng.): **elbüklümü**, elboğumu. “PIE root”: “el” < '**el**' (hand)

elect, **election** (Eng.); **electio**, **electus**, **eligo** (Latin): **ele**-mek (eliminate, choose, to choose bad ones). **Elek**: sieve. According to CNLD the root is '**eligo**'. '**Ligo**': bind, '**eligo**': separate / *Sumerian **al, alam, alang**; Old Turkish '**elga**' (M. İ. Çığ): hand, eliminate, choose* / According to Kazım Mirşan its root means ‘**elite**’ and it is same with proto-Turkish ‘El-esis’. / There are 'elik, elek, ele' in all Altaic dialects (Radloff) / Yet, so called “true” analysis is: **Ex-ligere**: " … from Latin electus, past participle of eligere 'to pick out, choose,' from ex 'out' (see ex-) + -**ligere**, combining form of **legere** 'to choose,' from PIE root ***leg**- 'to collect, gather." (OED) / But … '**ilgaş**, **ilgat**, **ilgan**': to be choosen; 'ilGe': sieve, eliminate; **ilGek** (Altaic): sieben (choose, eliminate, sieve) (Radloff) / It’s not over … '**ile**', '**ilek**': bond, tie, thread, to remain tied, to be caught in the net. '**İlekle**': tie, bind; '**ilmek**': bind. … As a result, just like in Latin, Turkish '**ula**, **ile**, **ilik**, **ilikle**' means to tie, bind; means '**ligere-ligamentum**'. '**Ele**, **eleme**, **elemek**' as well literally means "elect" with its root and suffix. / See “PIE root” “**Leg**” item

electric (Eng.): Uyghur '**yaltırık**': bright, shining, sparkling. The analogy was invented by the Sun-Language movement that emerged in Turkiye in the 1930s and was widely ridiculed by its opponents. According to the OED: Physicist

Thomas Browne first proposed this concept in the 1600s. The root word it is inspired by is the **Latin electrum**, meaning '**amber**', and the Greek **electron** words. As it is known from physics experiments in primary school, amber creates magnetism and electricity by rubbing. It creates sparks. Browne must have been inspired by this. Establishing a bond with "**yaltırık**" can be seriously thought of in terms of root unity. Who deserves to be ridiculed in this situation? / ***Electric**: yaşu – yaru - yal-tıra: light, radiation (A. Atabek)*

elegant, **eligible** (Eng.): Turkish ***ele**:- (elegant, calm, gently) (elegant, elegy, elegiac) 'to keep calm, move gently' and the like; n.o.a.b. - no longer recognized by Kaš. as an ordinary V. Uyğ. viii ff. Bud. (Ku Tao recovered from his trance and the people who had come to bury him all began to panic and run away; seeing this he said) elegler edgü-lerim 'keep your heads, my good people' (why are you running away?) Suv. 5, 14: Xak. xı ele: harf wa ma'nahu ruwayd an Exclamation meaning 'gently, slowly'; one also says ele: **ele** 'gently, gently', and ele:gil w. -gil attached Kaš. I 92; a.o. III 26, 1 (Clauson - Kisamov).*

elevate (Eng.): It is said to be '**light**' (not heavy) rooted. See "**Light**" item

elixir (Eng.): drug, **iksir** (Turkish – Arabic -?-)

elk (Eng.): moose. Turkish '**elik**': roe deer, mountain goat / *elk < elik (O. Süleymanov), (Ü. Mutlu)* / So where does it come from, according to an Western source? " '**El**', from **olki**, reddish brown, meaning '**al**'. (OED) Turkish Ala Geyik (Ala Deer) … The meaning of "**ala**" is: A color between brown and red. Now, which language was the original of this then? / **Alki** (Celtic): **elk** < **elik**

ell (Eng.): elbow, **el** (O. Karatay) / **Ellenbogen** (German): **elbüklümü** (Radloff)

Elli (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): personification of old age. **Ulu** > **old**, **eld**, sublime

else (Eng.): the “PIE root” of it is ‘**al**’ (beyond). Old Turkish ‘**el**, **il**’: other, foreigner, beyond.

em (-em, **-m)** (Eng.): suffix. Syst-**em**, custo**m**, idio**m**… In Turkish same: söyle-**m**, yönte**m**

em: “PIE root”, "to take, distribute". Assume; **consume**; emption; **example**; exemplar; exemplary; exemplify; exempt; **exemption**; impromptu; peremptory; **premium**; **presume**; presumption; prompt; pronto; ransom; redeem; redemption; resume; **sample**; subsume; sumptuary; sumptuous; vintage… / ‘**Emption**’ < **em**-me (suction). Old Turkish ‘**em**’: soak, suck, absorb. ‘**Consume**’ < **simür**, **sömür** (Old Turkish): exploit, swallow, digest…

emerge, **emergency** (Eng.): " … from Latin **emergere** 'bring forth, bring to light,' ” (OED). Old Turkish ‘**ımırgı**’: fresh. In Türkiye local saying 'ımırgı': fresh (for fruits and vegetables). Turkish '**ımır**' also means “dimness between light and dark, shadow, moving shadow, light and dark movements” / ***Umbra*** *(Latin)* > ***ombre*** *(Fr.): shadow, image, phantasm, spectrum (İ. H. Danişmend)*

en: “PIE root”, the root of ‘**and**’. Turkish suffixes ‘**-en**, **-an**’ and ‘**ilen**, **ulan**’ (with, with something)

en, **-en** (Eng.) suffix: become. Like in ‘enlighten, awaken’ words mean ‘maker’. / **-an**, **-n**, **-yant** (Hittite suffixes): maker. In Turkish this suffix is same: **-an**, **-en** (yap-**an**, gid-**en** - doer)

end (Eng.): “PIE root” “Antjo, ant” (OED) / **end** <> son; **end** <> **en** (most, best, the very, -most, -est, last … / **ant** < **önde** > ante; **ant** <> **anda** (there)

endo (**-endo**) (Eng. - Latin): suffix. These make the 'gerund' form, like the English '**-ing**'. We think that it is the same as the **(e)nd(e)** suffix, which is still used in Anatolia but has been forgotten in Istanbul Turkish. Examples: Yapanda, ed-**ende**, gelende, gid-**ende**... (ing – endo) (A. Y. Aksoy) / Also in current regular Turkish “yaptı-ğ**ın-da**, yaptığ**ında**”: when you do … **ın** (time) > **when**

energy (Eng.), **energeia** (Greek): '**en**' suffix is same with '**in**', so in Turkish ‘**in**’: in (see “**in**” item). '**Ergy**' < '**ergo**' (work, power) < **erk** (Old Turkish, power, power of act, authority) / ***Erg*** *(Eng.): unit of energy: '**erig**' (Turkish): powerful, vivid* / ‘**Dirig**’ (Sumer.): energetic, **diri** (live)

eng (German): narrow. Old Turkish '**bung**' or '**mung**': narrowness, get bored, anxiety … Old Turkish '**keng**': large. Mung, bung (Uyghur, Altai. , Scythian, Koib, Tel. Leb. Koib. Küar.): boring, distress (Radloff) / **angst**, **angh** “PIE root” < **bung**

en-sto (Celtic): under, ast

ent (-ent), **-ant**, **-end**, **-and** (Fr.): verb suffixes turn the verb into a noun. When they appear in the clause, we translate it as 'by doing or what it done', but in almost the same sense as 'yap**an**: doer, ed-**en**'. ‘**Endo-ando**’ is the same in Spanish and Italian. Example: parle: to speak, parl**ant**: by speaking. But when the verb suffix here completes the person, the speaker, it means 'person who speaking'. Let's give another example. Alphabet parlant: talking alphabet (konuş**an** alfabe). The '**t**' at the end is not read, it is read as 'parlan'. (İlknur Arslanoğlu)

enter (Eng.), **anfang** (German): '**engiz**', '**endir**' (Kirghiz): eintreten lassen, enter, take into (Radloff)

enty (-enty), **-inty (Eng.); -entum (Latin): suffix that makes noun from verb. In** Turkish 'ak-**ıntı**, sık**ıntı**' … same

eo, **ivi** (Latin): go, move, rush … ***iv***, ***iv***-*mek (İ. H. Danişmend) (go fast)* / **İyannāi**, **iyanniya** (Hittite): walking, to keep walk / Turkish '**yaya**, **yayan**, **yadığ**': walking, by walking, pedestrian / **YAUY** (N. American): walking / **YAUY** <> **yaya** > **iyannia** > **eo**

epidemic: Epi-demos (?) / ***teba*** *> demos (t > d, b > m sound changing law) (A. Atabek)* / **hep** > **epi** / **Tumu** (Altaic. – Radloff): fever, epidemic / **Teba** (Turkish – Arabic): people under an authority … is it Arabic origin? No ! The root is Old Turkish '**tab**, **tap**': (Old Turkish – Uyghur, before 900 a.c. – Nişanyan) deify, worship …

epigraph (Eng.): *"Epi 'self' (Chuvash) … kara 'to write' karav 'writing' …* ***epikarav*** *… kert- 'çent' (notch) > kart- 'mark, sign' (Chuvash),* ***cartillo*** *(Itl.): sign, mark, note " (A. Atabek)*

epos (Greek): epic. *umah (Hakas), yomak (Kumuk, Karay), comak (Balkar), nomah (Sycthians), lomak (Uyghur), domog (Mong.): tale; umah > epos (A. Atabek)*

equal (Eng.), **ähnlich** (German), **egal** (Fr.): **eş**, **eşit**, denk, **aynı**. "Uncertain origin (OED)" Old Turkish '**eş**': peer, partner, equal, same, couple; relativily "new" Turkish '**eşit**': equal / '**ikiz**, **ekkiz**': twin; ikili: couple, dual / **Aynı**, **aynılıklık**': **ahnlich** / *Fr. '**egal**' < eş (B. Keresteciyan).* ***Equation*** *(Eng.) > eşitlik:* ***aekui*** *(Etrusk) (Ü. Mutlu)* / '**Oksas**, **uksa**, **uksal**, **oksaş**, **okşas**, **oşko**, **oşka**, **oksşo**,

uksa' in many of Eurasian Turkish dialect: equal (Radloff) / **But already**: *"Equal: **ök** 'aynı- same' (Orkhon)" (A. Atabek)*

er (German): Stuck (meaningless) prefix in German: Its function in the word is like 'to complete, to bring to an end'. Overlap with Turkish '**er**': to reach, to complete'. It is present in 10 percent of German words with affixed prefixes. **Erreichen**: to reach, **er**-mek, **erişmek**… erdir, eren, ermiş etc.

er (German): man, male, Old Turkish '**er**', erkek

er, **(-er)** (Eng.): suffix. Yap**ar**, ed**er** (doer, maker). *The suffix '-er, -ar' in Turkish is the same as in English: swimmer, runner, writer (D. Perinçek)*

era (Eng. - Latin), **die Ara** (German): time, period. Old Turkish '**ara**': space, gap, interval, period

eradicate (Eng.): e-radix. ***Örk** > root, radix (last sound -k > -t, -d rule – A. Atabek)* / See "**Erase**" item

erase (Eng.): ex-rase. "**Raze**": cut off the bottom. Old Turkish '**or**' root: cut, cut off the bottom. '**Orak**': sickle. **Razor** (Eng.), **rasier** (German): or, orak … First Turkish sound '**O**' disappears, last sounds change (–k > -z rule).

ere (Eng.): before, early, earlier, Turkish '**er**, **erken**'

erect (Eng.); **aufrecht**, **recht** (German); **erectus**, **rectus** (Latin): **dik**, **dik-mek**, **dikil-mek** / "PIE root": **reg** / **terek**, **direk**, **tura**: tree, straight, pole, post, pillar / **üre** (Altaic): upright / **dik**: straight, upright, stand / **ürgüş** (Altaic – Radloff): die Erregung, erregt (German) / **wic**, **dawic** (Hittite): build, to erect / **DİKİNDE**: (Native American): above, up, upright, **dik** / **öründi** (Old Turkish) (Er sıkı öründi): **erection** (DLT) (Nişanyan) / **dick** (English slang): penis, **dik** (upright)

erg (Eng.): energy unit. Old Turkish '**erk**, **erke**': power, power of work - act

ergo (Eng.) work, **erke**. “PIE root”: '**wreg**' (to work). Erk, erke: power, power of work - act

eri, **errieta** (Old Celtic, Basque): fight, war (Nyland). About Old Turkish '**Er**', '**erlik**': man, male, brave, warrior, private … **Err** (Old Cel., Bas.): warrior (Nyland) / *Sumerian '**ere**, **er**': 'servant, slave'. **Eren**: private, worker (M. İ. Çığ)*

Eric, **Erik** (Eng. - German): male names / *'**Er**' noble man (İ.H. Danişmend)* / ***Eric**: **erk** (power, authority) (Kisamov)*

ermahnen (German): urge, warn, **uyar**-mak. **Er**: uyar, **mahnen** (**mak**, **make**): yap**mak** / **urunç**: excitement, hurry; **ürt**, **ürgül**: arousal, impulse; **ırga**, **irgin** (Tüm.) sexual impuls, arousal (Radloff).

Eros (Eng. - Greek): mythological cupid. **Erotic**: sexy / **er**, **erkek**, **erlik**: man, hero, husband, soldier, private, manhood / **erk** (Old Turkish – Mongol.): power, wish, will / **irik**: wish, will; **irade:** will / **irik** > irade > **istek** > **eros** (A. Atabek) (irik, irade, istek are Turkish and have been transformed into 'Eros' according to the laws of sound change) / **er** > **hero** / **er** > **er**, **herr** (German) / **eri**, **errieta** (Celtic - Basque): fight, battle (Nyland); **err** (Celtic – Basque): warrior (Nyland) / **ere**, **eri**, **eren**: (Sumer.): servant, soldier, private, worker / **eresu** (Akkad.): aim, goal, will / **erk** > **erg**, **ergo** / **Erlik** khan: God of **evil** in Turkish mythology - The influence of the old matriarchal Turkish culture / **eren**: men, saint

erter (Iberic Spain Language): half. Turkish ‘**orta**’ (middle) (G. Diaz-Montexano)

erytra (Greek): red colour. Old Turkish ‘**irenk** (colour > erythra (A. Atabek) (word ending –nk > -s sound change law)

es: “PIE root” of **is** (Eng.), **es** (Latin), “to be”. Some examples: absence; absent; **am**; entity; **essence; essential**; **eugenics**; **euphoria; euthanasia**; interest; is; **onto**-; present; proud; quintessence; represent; sin; sooth; swastika; yes... / ‘**Uş**, **üş**, **iş**, **işte**’: there, there they are (demonstrative adjective). **Ös**, **ösüm**, **öz**, **özel**: **essence**, self, I am, special, private…

escape (Eng.): **kaç**, **kaç-**mak. Es-cape; 'es-ex': out, outward; 'cape' (Latin) '**cap**': **kap**-ıl-mak, hold, trap, catch (away from kap) / 'Escape' in Latin: '**exeo-exido**' / “**Catch**” (Eng.): **kap**-mak, yakala-mak. An exact root connection.

Esir (**Æsir**) (Old Scandinavian, Old German): *Proto-Indo-European language, Germanic mythology is ultimately a development of Proto-Indo-European mythology. (…) A number of Germanic gods are mentioned in Old Norse literature and they are divided into the **Æsir** and the Vanir. The chief god of the **Æsir** is Odin, a god associated with war, seiðr (witchcraft), and wisdom. He was probably worshipped primarily by kings and noblemen rather than the common people. Odin is the lord of **Asgard**, the abode of the gods, which includes the majestic hall **Valhalla**, where warriors who died a heroic death in battle (Einherjar) were admitted in order to prepare them to help Odin in the coming Ragnarök” (Wikipedia).* They claim that **Æsir** pantheon's name is Indo-European, supposedly! This Indo-European exists without even splitting off, without emerging; it's the Turkic '**Oz**,' the spirit united with God. Its symbol is the Turkic '**Oz Tamga**' (Swastika), with a history of at least 20,000 years, evident from its prevalence among Native Americans in Central America. Turkic '**Öz**, **es**, **esen**, **esin**' means 'essence, wind, soul, well-being, inspiration'... **Oz** > **Esus** (Celtic) > **Jesus**... / *“**Æsir** is the plural of **áss**, **ǫ́ss** ‘god’ (…) “The word **Ásgarðr** is a compound formed from Old Norse: **ās**s (god) and **garðr** (enclosure). Possible anglicisations include: Ásgarthr, Ásgard, Ásegard, Ásgardr, Asgardr, Ásgarth,*

Asgarth, Esageard, and Ásgardhr" (Wikipedia). So: **ass** < **oz**; **garðr** < **korur** (encloser, guard, saver). **Esir** (Turkish > Arabic): spirit, seven floors above the sky (**ether**).

esquissser (Fr.): **sketch**, **çizi**, **çizim**

essen (German): meal, food, Turkish **aş**. **Aska**, **esi**, **eso** (Etrusk): **aş** (food, meal) / **Ezza**, **ezz**, **ēzzi**, **ēd**, **at**, **ad**, **ata** (Hittite): to eat, meal, aş. **Azık**, **katık**: food / **ATXA**, **AŞUİ; AŞUA** (N. American): food > **as**, **asana** (Sanskrit) / **Ashnan** (Sumerian goddess, mother of food) > **aş ana** (meal mother) (Kurmaev)

essence, essential … (Eng.): **öz**. It's also about Old Turkish, Altaic '**es**, **ese**, **esen**, **es-mek**, **esinti**' (wind, wisdom, spiritual peace, spirit) / " … from Latin essentia 'being, essence,' … from PIE ***es**- 'to be' (source also of Sanskrit asmi." (OED) / *Soul (Eng.) > '**is**' (Old Turkish) (K. Mirşan*) / Essence, self, special: has, hususi, hülasa (Turkish Arabic) (special, private, abstract) > **ös**, **ösüm**, **öz**, **özel**, **özet** (self, special, private, summary) / to blow: **UUST** (N. American) (es, esinti, wind, current)

essig (German): **sirke**, vinegar / **uksus** (Turkish – Kisamov) > **aks** (Etrusk.) (Copeland)

esthesia (Latin - Eng.): **sez**, **sezi**

estiva, **aestival** (Eng.); **aestas** (Latin): summer, about summer, Old Turkish '**yaz**' (spring or summer).

esurientem (Latin): hunger, aç, açlık. **Asta**, **asla** (Koib. Scythian): hunger (Radloff)

ether (Eng.): **esir**. 'Esir' is said to have Arabic root. But Turkish **es**: wind, draught and also essence, spirit

ethic (Eng.): it is said to come from Greek '**ethos**' (way, custom, habit). The real root is Turkish '**ed**, **et**, et-mek): do, act, Latin '**edo**'. **Et**: do, act (Orkhon) / Old *Turkish 'etig': work, act, movement, behave (D. Aksan);* ***Ethikos*** *– etik < '**et**-mek' (N. Sümer)* / **Etig** (edig), (act, action, correction, rectification, performances, events; method of construction, ornament) (Clauson)

ethnos, **ethnic** (Eng.); **etnos** (Greek): ***Budun****: people, nation;* ***otog****: people, nation;* ***udun****: people (A. Atabek)* / **Udniant** (Hittite): nation / Etnos <> **udniant** <> **nation** < udun, otog

eu- , **eugo** (Latin, Greek - Eng.): **iyi** (good, decent, well) / **eu-genics**, **eu-phoria** … / **Ädgü**: **iyi**, good (Orkhon) / *Eu (Latin) < iyi (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Eu** < **iyi**

eugenics, **eugeny** (Eng.); Greek '**eu**': **iyi can**. Eu-geny… see "**Gen**" item

eule (German), **owl** (Eng.): puhu. **Ugu**, **uhu**: owl (Radloff)

euphory (Eng.): feeling very good. "PIE root": "**bher**" (ver, ber, fır, fark) / **Eu** < iyi / See "**Bher**" item

Euphrate: a river name, **Fırat**. ***Müreng*** *> Fırat (A. Atabek).* Müren, müreng (Turkish): river

evangel, **evangelist** (Eng.): ***Ev > eu < iyi****. Angellein (to announce), 'ay': say, qol: call (Kisamov)* / Angellien (announce) > ünlemek, ünnemek (call)

Eve (Eng.): Old Turkish '**ebe**, **epe**': mother, grand mother / *Türkic eve (n.), generic for "engender, birth-giving (woman, cat, etc.)". (Norm Kisamov)*

evening (Eng.), **abend** (German): akşam / *" Turkish **avana** 'dark' > evening > abend (-g > -t rule) " " ebes - obaş - avana – evening " (A. Atabek)*

ever (Eng.), **jeder** (German): Turkish **hiç**, **her**, **hem**. These are real Turkish words (DLT, 1069 – Codex Cumanicus, 1303)

everywhere (Eng.): **her yer**.

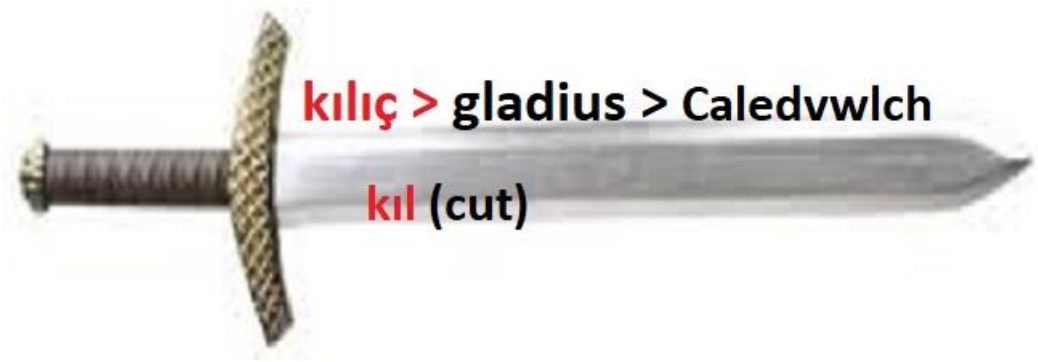
evil (Eng.): ***Evil** (adj., n.): "harmful" ~ Türkic **uvul-**, opul-, öpel-, öpül-, uyul- (v.) "collapse, squeeze, subside, suck in, swallow", where the ul-/el-/ül- is a passive marker "sucked in, etc". The verbal stem uv- "crush, grind, rub, wring" has a very physical origin, probably associated with food and material processing, but its derivatives also carry metaphorical notions, the form **uvul**- conveys an abstract notion of "demise, demised", perpetuated to posterity by Tr. and Gmc. languages. Cognates: A.-Sax. yfel "bad, evil, wicked, wretched, worse", OSax. ubil, OFris., MDu. evel, Du. euvel, Goth. ubils, OHG. ubil "evil", Gmn. übel; Hitt. huwapp- "evil". The minor phonetic dispersion attests to fairly late migratory scattering, probably by the 2nd c. BC Sarmat refugees escaping assault of invaders from the Central Asian interfluvial (Yablonsky L. et al, 2010) that created the European Sarmatia and Germania; the uniform distribution among the diverse Gmc. languages makes the late origin from the Western Hunnic phylum unlikely. (Kisamov)*

evolution (Eng.), **evolvere** (Latin): Evrim. **Eüril**, **awril** (Tara. Küar.): **evolve** (Radloff) / Evril: evolve

ewe (Eng.): Turkish **ebe**, **epe**: mother. *Turkish 'eve': mother (Kisamov)*

ex- (Eng. – Latin): Prefix. Turkish '**çık**, **çıkış**, **eksilmiş**, **eski**' (exit, lack, minus, negative, old, ex etc.) / **Ek**: extra / **Eski**: **ex**

exact (Eng.): Old Turkish '**çak**' (**çaq**): just, here, same (DLT). In Türkiye Turkish it is still present at local saying (TDK). 'Ancak': but, however, yet (an-**cak**) / Claimed "PIE root" is " ***ag**- "to drive, draw out or forth, move" (OED). (?) So, '**Act**' < '**ak**, **akış**' (movement)



Excalibur: the legendary sword of the legendary **King Arthur** … "... from Welsh **Caledvwlch** probably a variant of the legendary Irish sword name **Caladbolg**. Caladbolg which might mean literally 'hard-belly', i.e. 'voracious.' For the first element, see callus; for the second, see belly." (OED) Poor Western etymologists, they don't know Turkish. Besides, they must exert so much effort to hide what they don't know and invent things from thin air as much as they can. '**Kılıç** > **calad**' is sword in Turkish. It comes from the root '**kıl**' (cutting). It passed into Latin as '**gladius**.' In Finnish, it's '**kalpa**'. On the other hand, why would the roots mentioned in the OED explanation lead back to Turkish again, just like all roads lead to Rome? **Callus** < **kalın**; **belly** < **bel**; **hard** > **kartı**, **hartı**... / Dozens of different swords are mentioned in numerous Old Turkic epics. Some can cut stone like Excalibur, which is embedded in stone. Those that, when struck against the ground, spring forth the water of immortality. Those that are fire by night and water by day... Those that come out of their sheaths on their own and converse with their owners, offering them advice. Those that extend to the length of a tree during battle... Those have souls, dying when

defeated: You choose… Some heroes are born from stone with swords in their hands. In the Kazakh 'Parpariya Epic,' the hero has a sword named '**Ak Beren**' (Excalibur?), which means 'White Sword' (Serginbayev 2007). Similarly, in the Kazakh 'Alankay Batır Epic,' Alankay's sword 'Aksemser' comes out of its sheath on its own to warn Alankay of impending danger (Bayram 2004) (6). From this, we understand that the '**Ex**' in '**Excalibur**' could very well be Turkish '**Ak**,' meaning 'white.' The '**bur**' in '**ex-cali-bur**' should be '**ber**-en'. **Beren** > **bur** / **Beren**: strong, powerful, best quality steel / **Ak-kıl-beren** > excalibur / "PIE root" '**ghel**': to cut (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) … **Ghel** < **kıl**

excavate (Eng.); **excavo**, **ecfodio** (Latin); **kratzen** (German): **kaz**, **eş** / ex-cavate … Ex: out; cavate: cavite-cavitas < kovuk, oyuk. "PIE root" '**keue**' (?) < **kabar**

exceed (Eng.), **exeo** (Latin): **aş**, **aş-**mak. '**Ex**' - '**Cedere**' (to go) / The root of '**cedere**' is '**ked**' < '**git**' (to go) / **exceed**: **aşırı gitmek**

excel, **excellence**, **excellent** (Eng.): **aqsiraq** (excellent) (Orkhon)

excit, **excitation**, **exitation** (Eng.): **öke**, **öktet** (anger) (Radloff.) **Eksilen**, **eksilendir**, **öjet**: to annoy, to provoke (Radloff)

excuse (Eng.): Old Turkish '**köze**' (request, wish, complaint)

exhaust (Eng.): **eskik** (obsolete, to become obsolete, to diminish) (Radloff). **Eksi**, **eksik**, **eksiklik**, **eksilen**: minus, missing, deficiency, diminishing... '**Ex**' means outside in Latin, and gives similar meanings in English, meaning old. '**S-es**' sound: less, miss, lost etc. These give the same meaning in Turkish. **Atatürk** mentions the negative meaning of '**s-z**' in Turkish in his book Güneş-Dil. '**-sız**, **siz**' (less), kimse**siz**

exit, **acces** (Eng.): geçit, **çıkış**. Latin '**ex**': out. **Aksır** (Scythian, Crimea, Ottom.): sneeze. '**Ak**' in Turkish denotes ex, out. 'Öksürük': cough, 'ıkın': strain, tükür – tükürük: spit. Old Turkish '**ek**': extra, out. **Öske**, **öskö**, **özge**: from outside, other, foreign; öskür, ösküre: grow, enlarge; **öskür**: cough (Radloff). Old Turkish 'ös': out, outward. '**Ağ-ak**': augmen, rise / **Öksü**: rise, exit, exit way; **ösküt**: abondened child (Radloff) / **aus** (German) < **ös** / N. American 'cough': **KOS**, **KAX** >< **öksür**; **TOOX**: **tükür** (spit)

exolesco (Latin): **sol**, **sol**-mak (fade, to become whiter in color under the influence of the sun). / **sun** < **sol** >< **sol**

extra (Eng. - Latin), **ecto** (Greek): **Ek** (extra) / **Yuk** (Altai. Tel. Kom.): fix, stick (Radloff)

eye (Eng.), **auge** (German): **Göz**. Sumerian '**igi**' (M. İ. Çığ) / Eye means "eye hollow, hole" as well. **Eye** < **oyuk** (hollow) / **ouge** (German) > **oyuk** / Sanskrit '**aksa**', '**go**' > göz / **Okw** "PIE root": see, look < **oku** (read, see) / **NAEGGE**, **GGEZ**, **GGAETS**, **GATS** (Native American) <> **göz** / In Old Western language 'eye': **igi**, **ege**, **augon**, **age**, **auga**, **öga**, **oghe**, **oie**, **oog**, **ouga**... Arabic '**ayn**' ... Turkish '**göz**' (auge), '**gör**': see, look

face, **fassade** (Eng. - Latin), **os** (Latin): **yüz** / **Face** (Fr.) > **os** (Latin): **yüz** (B. Keresteciyan). Ağız > os (Latin) (İ. H. Danişmend), (Ü. Mutlu) / Sanskrit **as**, **asya**: **yüz**

fact (Eng.): gerçek. *Buka(ğ) > fact (A. Atabek), 'oğat': right (Atabek)*

fail (Eng.): Old Turkish '**mayıl**' (languish, slacken, fade, loosen, lethargic, numb); '**bayıl**' (faint, be lethargic)

faint (Eng.): Turkish ‘**bayıl**’ (faint), **baygın** (fainted)

fairy (Eng.): **peri**. 'Çuran': dealing with souls, çora: fairy (TT) / Peri (Kutadgu bilig, 1069)

falando (Etrusk): sky; **falado**, **falau**, gök. Gök: **hlla**, **kalık** (sky – Yakut)

false (Eng.): Old Turkish ‘**al**’ (cheat, deception, lie) (Kisamov) .

far (Eng.); **fern**, **fernen** (German); **porro** (Latin): uzak, **ırak**. **Arman** (Kirghiz): far. Common root: '**ar-ır-or**'. / **Ara**: distance, space, gap / Far < ırak (B. Keresteciyan) / Sanskrit **para**, **are**, **uru** / " **Virah** (Chuvash) - far, fernen, porro." Bucak – vırak - bılağ – far : ırak (A. Atabek) / **Weru**, **arha** (Hittite): far, **ara**, **ırak**

farmer (Eng.): çiftçi (the root is two, plowing with two oxes). ‘Farmer’ < ‘**pair**’ < **bara** (two), **maraba** (farm worker). ***Maş*** *(Sumer) –* ***bara*** *(Yakut) – pair : double; maraba : farmer (A. Atabek)*

fart, **farting** (Eng.): The OED very seriously wrote down the common words in many languages and brought it down to the "PIE root": “**Perd**”. So, it is that we know closely: ‘**pırt**’.

fast (Eng.): hunger, oruç. ***Baaska*** *(Hakas), buşuk > fast (b > f + -k > -t);* ***baçağ*** *> fast (-ğ > -t); basık > fast (A. Atabek)*

fast (Eng.): quick, rapid. ***Bacak*** *> fast (-k > -t last sounds changing rule): fast (A. Atabek)* / **Fast** < **hız**, **hızlı**

father (Eng.); **papa**, **vater** (German); **pater** (Latin): Sanskrit '**tata**' and Old Turkish '**ata**', and ‘**baba**’. **Pava**, **baba**, **paba** (Etrusk): father / **TAAT**, **TAATA**, **TA** (N. American); **ATE** (Sioux) / **tata** (Etrusc, Latin); **tato** (Celtic)

fear (Eng.): korku, ürkü. **Uerite**, **uerit**, **weriya** (Hittite): fear, scare, **ürk**

feast (Eng.): **besle** (feed) / "PIE root" '**ues**', **feast** < '**besle**' (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) (The Genesis of the Turks)

feature (Eng.): Old Turkish '**bet**' (face)

feces (Eng.): shit / Old Turkish '**pis**': dirty; 'posa': pulp; **pas**: dirty; **bok**: feces / **Pis**, **pas**, bok > **feces**

feel (Eng.): ***bil***, *bilin (Kisamov)* / Old Turkish '**bil**': know, perceive, feel (Orkhon)

feral, **ferocious** (Eng.), **fera** (Latin): They are about Turkish **börü**, **böri:** wolf, beast / **Furious**, **fur** (Eng.) are about 'börü, böri' as well / '**Burru**' (Sumerian) <> **börı** (wolf, beast) (Kurmaev)

ferrum (Eng - Latin): demir, temir, '**ergene**' / *'Ergene'* > '***Ergenekon***' *(legendery home land of Turks (Ü. Mutlu)* / eri, '**ergi-mek**' (melt) is most likely about 'ergene' (iron). **Iron** (Eng.) < 'ergene'

fertile (Eng.): **verimli**, **bereketli**. Turkish '**ver-ber**' root (give, yield). See "PIE root" "**Bher**"

fidel, **fidelity**, **faith** (Eng.): claimed "PIE root" '**bheidh**'. Turkish '**bağıt**' (contract); '**bağlılık**' (loyalty, fidelity)

fight (Eng.): **battle**, **pat**, **patak**, **bat**, **batur**, **battal** (hit, beat, beat, war hero, war hero) … see "**Battle**" item

finger (Eng.): parmak. "PIE root" '**penkwe**' (**beş** – five), Turkish pençe (paw) / Old Turkish erngek: finger (Nişanyan) (?)

finish (Eng.), **fin** (Fr.), **finire** (Latin), **end** (Eng.), **ende** (German): Turkish **son** / **Zenna**, **zinna**, **zinn**, **zinnizzi**, **zinnanzi**, **tsin**, **assanu** (Hittite): **son**, to finish, to stop / ***Kon*** *(Russian):* ***son*** *(O. Karatay)* / **CUNQA** (Kechua): **son** <> **zenna**, **tsin** (Hittite)

fire (Eng.): '**bur**, **parla**' Turkish root. **Pahur**, **paḫḫur**, **pahwár**, **pahhuwar**, **pawari(a)** (Hittite): fire, to light a fire, campfire, embers. Turkish '**parla**': blaze, **bur**: burn, bake, roast

first (Eng.), **primum** (Latin): **bir**, **birinci** (one, first) / ***Bir*** *– pro – primus – primo - premier relation (İ. H. Danişmend)* / Sanskrit: **pranc**, **purat**, **prat** / **Kentu**, **kintu** (Celtic) <> önde: first

fissure (Latin - Eng.): **çizik**, **iz** (scar, scratch, dint, track, mark)

fiton (Greek): plant; **bitki** (herb, plant); **fide**, **fidan** (sprout) / **bitki** > **fiton**

five (Eng.), **penta** (Latin): **beş** (Orkhon). Alleged "PIE root" '**penkwe**': pençe (paw) / **Khamesh** (Hebrew): beş. Kha-**mesh** <> beş > **penta** > penç (Persian) / **PİŞKA** (N. American): **beş**

fix (Eng.): **ek**, **ekle**-me, **pekiştir**-me. Claimed "PIE root": '**dheigw**' < **dik**, dikme / See "**Dheigw**" item

flank (Eng.), **wange** (German): kanat (wing, side), **yan**. **Yangak**, yanak: yan, yanak (side, cheek) (Radloff)

flash (Eng.): **parlama**, şimşek. **Balkı** > flash: parla-ma (A. Atabek)

flat (Eng.): **plateau** (Latin, Greek, Eng. - Fr.): plain. **Patta**, **phalaka** (Sanskrit). Turkish '**ablak**': round, flat face (?)

flea (Eng.), **floh** (German): **pire**. Turkish '**pırla**' (fly); **fırla** (spring, burst, jump); English **fly, flee, flea, leap, flirt** relations is interesting.

fleuster (German): whisper, **fısıltı**. **Flüstern**: fısılda-mak

flex, **flexible** (Eng.): probably is related to Turkish '**bilek**' (wrist) and, '**bel**' (waist)

flirt (Eng.): **fırla**, **fırlat**, **fırla**-mak (spring, jump forward, throw)

flood (Eng.): **bulak**, **bulgak** (sprint, fountain); **bulga** (boil) / Turkish '**bu**' root (water) … **Bul** (find) > **well** (water pit) (?)

flow (Eng.): **bulak**, **bulgak** (sprint, fountain); **bulga** (boil)

fog (Eng.): sis, duman, pus, bulanık, **bugu**, **buğu**, **buğulu** ... **Dumani**, **mpulu** (Laz.): **mist**, bulut, cloud / **Dumako** (Celtic) / **fog** > **bugu**, **sis** > **mist**

folk (Eng.), **volk** (German), **vulgus** (Latin): **halk**, **kalk**. *Sumerian:* ***ug*** *(M. İ. Çığ)* / 'Halk' as a current Turkish word is fit here, but Arabic origin? Is it? There are similar words in Old Turkish. **Uruk**: clan, tribe; **ok**, **ulus**; **ülke**, **ulus** (nation, homeland): **vulgus** (Latin) / *Ok (Proto-Turkish folk) > halk >* ***folk*** *(Ü. Mutlu)* / **Ulus**, **uluş**: folk, union, public union (Radloff) > **vulgus**. **Kalk** (Uyghur, Kirghiz): halk, volk; '**kalık**' (Altai. , Tel. Leb. Schor. Scythian, Koib. Kirghiz): volk (Radloff). *Ülke - ulus > vulgus > volk > folk (B. Keresteciyan)*

follicle (Eng.): "PIE root" "**Bhel**". See "**Bhel**". Türkic '**bol**, **bolçok**, **boltay**' (ball, swelling, tuber)

food (Eng.): *Chuvash* ***apat*** *(Kisamov).* Old Turkish **ed**: food, eat; **idet**: feed; **ide** (Turkish Mong.): eat, food / **edri**, **etri** (Hittite): food, meal (Copeland, Osman Sertkaya) / **ATXA** (N. American): food, **ed**, **et**

foot (Eng.); **fuss** (German); '**pes**, **ped**' (Latin); **podi** (Greek): Turkish **put**, **but** (Altai. , Tel. Scythian, Schor…), ayak, **adak**, foot, leg (Radloff) / *Foot* < *but (B. Keresteciyan)* / Sanskrit **ayatha**, **padu**, **pad** / **Pad**, **pda**, **pata-i**, **pada-i** (Hittite - Luvian): foot, leg (Copeland, O. Sertkaya) / Proto-Nostratic root: "**Bud-a *bud-a** 'lowest part or region (of anything)' " (e.g. buttocks) (Bomhard) / German '**fuss**': Turkish '**bas**' (step) / Native American foot: **WOOK**, **KE**, **KAE**, **OOK ><** **ayak** (foot)

foramen (Latin): oyuk / **hole** < oyuk > **bore** < **boru**, **bura**, **burgu** (pipe, bore, drill, bract) / 'Foramen' and 'bore' have common root "**Bhorh**" (bore, drill) / see "PIE root" "**Bhorh**"

forest (Eng.): **orman**, **koru**. Claimed "PIE root" "**dhwer**" (?) / Sanskrit **aranya** / **Gauri** (Hittite): forest, a kind of forest, **koru**, **orman** / '**Guru**' (Sumerian): forest <> koru / **K'AAX**, **TİC'AA**, **C'AA** (N. American) - **caill** (Celtic) (?)

fort, **fortify** (Eng.); **fortis**, **fortius** (Latin): Old Turkish **berk**, **berkitme** (fortified, fortify). **Berk** > **fortis** (word ending -k > - t rule. A. Atabek)

fortune (Eng.): **pırkan** (Altai. , Tel. Leb.): good spirit, God (Radloff). Pırkan: throwing or breaking, (**burkan**) lifting into the air, by rotating (storm). Its similarity with '**Furkan**' mentioned in the Quran is interesting. The name of the surah meaning 'one who distinguishes between good and bad' and 'knows the difference'. (Fark: difference). There is also the Latin **fortunatus**, the root of English '**fortunate**' (Eng.): auspicious, lucky … / Turkish 'fırtına' <> Greek '**fortuna**' (storm).. They are all related to each other and the logic sequence fits the Turkish root best. Bora (storm, whirling storm), **borea** …

fountain (Eng.): Old Turkish, Oghuz '**pınar**' (spring) / "early 15c., 'spring of water that collects in a pool,' from Old French fontaine "natural spring" (12c.), from Medieval Latin **fontana** 'fountain, a spring' " (OED)

four (Eng.): **dört**. Latin '**quattuor**', Greek '**tetra**', Sanskrit '**ardh**', Turkish **dört**

free (Eng.), **freiheit** (German): **irik**, **irikli**, **irkin** (Kas. Kirghiz) free (Radloff). " *Bır-akmak 'to set free' Erür - barur 'free, independant' (Orkhon)" (A. Atabek)* / So: **Bırak** > **free** (**bırak**: leave) … Turkish '**bırak**' must be a variant of '**ber**, ver' (give, grant, offer, yield …)

freeze, **froze** (Eng.): **buz** (ice) > **freeze** > **froze**

fresh (Eng.): ***baruk***, ***burung*** > ***fresh*** *(word ending –k > -s sound change rule – A. Atabek)*

freude, **fröhlich** (German): joy, cheer. **Ürün** (Scythian, Koib. Schor.): rejoice; **üründür**: freuen machen (Radloff)

Freyja, **Frigg** (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): Goddess of fertility, health, love, beauty, magic, prophecy, war, battle, and death. Marriage and motherhood goddess. Freyja, Frigg < **ver**, **ber** (give, supply); **bereket** > fertility, abundance

Freyr (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): God of masculine power. His wife: **Gerd**. **Er**, **erlik**, **erkek** (man, virility) > **Freyr**; **Gerd** < **karı** (wife) (gerdek: bridal, nuptial)

fright (Eng.), **furcht** (German): korku, **ürkme**, **ürkü** / Again it may be related to Old Turkish '**böri**, **börı**' (wolf, beast)

frikko (Celtic): furrow; yarık, karık, arık (slit, slot, agricultural field, irrigation canal)

frog (Eng.): may be related to Turkish '**fırla**, **pırla**' (spring, jump)

froin, **fri** (Celtic): **burun**, nose / Çxindi (çıkıntı) (Laz.) and '**froin**, burun, **front**, **protrusion**' … all denote being in front, protrude …

front: related to Turkish '**bir**, **birinci**' (one, first); '**burun**' (nose, protrude). **Prian** (Hittite): in front / ***Burung*** *> proto, front: birinci (-ng > -t) (A. Atabek)*

frontal (Latin – Eng.): like in "**Front**" item. '**Burun**', **bir**, **birinci**, **fırlak** (in front, protrude)

fruit (Eng.): **ferik**. *Ferik* > ***fruk*** *(Latin)* > ***fruit*** *(-k > -t sound change rule - A. Atabek)* / Turkish 'erik': plum, or general name of some fruits

fry (Eng.): Turkish 'bur, vere' root is to cook, fry, also **burn** / Example: **börek** (a kind of Turkish pastry)

full (Eng.); **voll**, **fullen** (German): **dolu**, **dolmuş**. Old Turkish 'tol, tolu**'** (DLT) / **bol** (many, large, poly) > **full** *(A. Y. Aksoy)* / Yes, okey, already claimed "PIE root" "**Pele**"< bol / But, Old Turkish samples generally begin with 'T'. **Tol**, **toltra** (Altai. Tel. Scythian): full, complete; toltur (Kirghiz, Kom.): full (Radloff). There is another one, '**kulun**' (Cagatay, Crimea, Kazakh, Uyghur): füllen (Rasanen) / Welsh '**gwala**': enough, filled / **Dala** (Hittite): enough, enough amount; **tolia**, **tule**, **tulan** (Hittite): collect, be together, many, much / **TUL**: full, **TULA**: bulging (bol, dol) (N. American) / '**Til**' (Sumerian): **full**, **dolu** (Kurmaev) / full: **TL'İİT**, **TLET** (N. American) >< **dol**

fume (Eng.), **fumus** (Latin), **dampf** (German): **duman**. **Dhuma**, **dhumaya** (Sanskrit.) / **Fume**: duman, bu, buhar / claimed “PIE root”: “**Dheu**”

fur, **fury, furious** (Eng.): are related to each other. Anger and fur… Also ‘**furnace**’ may be related ‘**fury**’. See “**Furnace**” item. There are not many words starting with 'F' in Old Turkish, they usually start with '**B**'. **Börk**: fur beret. **Börı**: wolf, wild animal, beast. **Kürk**: fur / *Böri: loup (kurt) >* ***fera*** *(Latin) (wild animal) >* ***feroce*** *(Fr.) (beast) (B. Keresteciyan)* / Also, **peruke** (Eng.), **perrucca** (It): 'peruk' are related Turkish 'böri' and 'börk'. / “Proto-Nostratic *bur-a ‘(fine, soft) feathers, fur, wool, (body) hair’ ” (Bomhard) / Börk > **beret** / **böri** > **fury** < **warkui** / **furious**: like ‘**börı**’

furnace (Eng.), **furnos** (Greek): **fırın** / Turkish ‘koruk’: fırın; ‘**vere**’, ‘**bur**’: cook, bake, fry / ‘**Ferno**’ of **Inferno** (hell): fırın

gabarit (Fr.): gabari (French rooted), size, gauge, mold, gage, caliber / Turkish ‘**kap**’: container, vessel, case; ‘**kabar**’: arch, heave; **kabara**: width (Radloff)

gad, **gadding** (Eng.): rove about, wander, to herd, drive… / **Güt**: to herd, drive, guide; **git**, **get**: go; gez: wander…

gaffe (Eng. – Fr.): "blunder," 1909, perhaps from French gaffe "clumsy remark," originally "boat hook" (15c.), from Old Provençal **gafar** "to seize," probably from a Germanic source, from Proto-Germanic *__gaf__-, which is **perhaps from PIE root *kap- "to grasp."** Sense connection between the hook and the blunder is obscure … (OED) / Turkish – Arabic ‘**gafil**’: unwary (Kisamov pointed out) / ‘**Gafar**’, ‘**kap**’: **kap** (grasp)

gag (Eng.): güldürme, **kahkaha** (laud laugh). Sanskrit '**gagh**, **gaggh**, **kakh**'.

gag (Eng.): tıkaç, tıka, kakma

gain (Eng.), **gana** (Spanish): kazan, Old Turkish **kazgan** / **gain** < **kazgan** (?) / **Gagner** (Fr.) > kazan / ***gain*** *(v., n.) "obtain something desirable" ~ Türkic gänč (gənch), gänǯ (gənj), genǯ (genj), kenǯ (kenj), kaznak "treasury, riches, booty", exemplified in modern Turkish with truncated semantic field as* ***ganimet*** *"booty, loot, trophy, prize, plunder"; ultimately from a noun derivative conveying a semantic notion of "procreation, expansion" gen-/ken- of the adverb and noun gen, ken "behind, after" with suffix -č (č), Cf. keŋürüš (kengürüsh) "increase, gain". (Norm Kisamov)* / Avestan '**zaya**': victory = Turkish '**kazan**': gain, win (?)

gaita, **kuyka** (Basque): gayda, tulum, bagpipe, with the same name in Galicia. Laz '**guda**' means goatskin. '**Gudastviri**': gaita. It is also known by the same name in the Balkans. Goat: **keçi** / gunny sack: **TL'UU** (Native American) >< tulum

gajamo (Celtic): **kış**, winter / winter: **XAY** (N. American) >< **kış**, **kış ayı**

gal: "PIE root", (1) "to call, to shout." Turkish '**gel**' means come, come here, it is also a call word. The words that are claimed to come from this root are: **call**; clatter; Gallic; gallinaceous; gallium; glasnost; Glagolitic (OED). It turns out that **Gallic** (Gallia, Gaul) is derived from the Turkish word '**gel**'! They say so. Of course, without mentioning about Turkish.

gal: “PIE root”, bald, without feather. Old Turkish ‘**yalıng**’: naked, Old Turkish ‘**kel**’: bald… (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) (The Genesis of the Turks)

galag “PIE root”: milk, süt. **Galag** <> gelik (corral, shhep pen) (coming, income) (?) / See “**Milk**”item maddesine bakınız

gamut (Eng.): qamit, kamug / gamut (n.) “complete extent or range” (adv.) ~ Türkic qamu, qamuɣ (adv.) “whole, altogether”. (Kisamov) / See “**Common**”, “**Cumulus**” items

gancio (It.), **gancho** (Spanish): hook. **Çengel**, kanca (from Italian) (?). ‘**Çengel**’ and ‘**çangal**’ (gnarled, crooked tree) are considered Persian origin (?); so ‘**kangal**’ Greek origin (?) / **But …** : **cängäl** (Crimean), **cägäl** (Kirghiz), **cer-gäl** (Chuvash): çengel, pençe, **paw**, **gancio** (Rasanen) / *Kanca > gancio (It.) (B. Keresteciyan)*, (Bikkinin)

garden (Eng.), **garten** (German): **koru** (garden, protected forest) / *"Hortus, kohort, horon, **koru**... all are related to each other” (A. Y. Aksoy)* / Garden, forest (Eng.); **ort** (German): protected (guarded – korunmuş) field, protected

area. Or: in Turkish protected area. **Karta** (Chuvash): garden / '**Kiri**' (Sumer.) (P. Kaya) > garden < koru, karta, koru-mak > **guard**

gash (Eng.): injury, yara, **kesik** (injury, cut)

gasse (German): passage, **geçit**. **Gati** (Sanskrit): geçit

gather (Eng.): alleged "PIE root" '**ghedh**' (OED). '**Ghedh**': to unite, join. Turkish '**getir**': bring, fetch, get … (bir araya **getir**: unite, gather)

gattin (German): wife, Turkish '**kadın**': woman, wife

gattung (die Gattung) (German), **art** (German): genus, genre, tür. **Kot** (Uyghur): gattung; kodu: gattung (Radloff)

gaze (Eng.): **gözle**, **gözle**-mek (watch, observe, sight)

gebogen (German): **bükülü**, **bük**-mek, bent, curved; '**biegen**' (German). **Bökkön** > gebogen (Radloff)

gehen (German): to go, **git**. *Sumerian **gin**; Old Turkish it, kit (M. İ. Çığ)*

geisig (German): greedy, cimri. **Kyz**, **kyzu** (Uyghur): mean (Rasanen)

geist (German): spirit, mind, Turkish **es**, **öz** (spirit, essence). Alleged PIE root '**gheis**': **gez** (visit, wander, walk about)

gel: “PIE root”, cold, freezee. It’s about ‘**gelate**, **gelato** (It.), **gelatin** …’. Chuvash **xaltara**: cold, ‘**hıl**’: winter / See “**Cold**” item

gembh: “PIE root”, "**tooth**, **nail**." (OED) A hidden but solid root relationship with Turkish. But the intelligence that cannot see the obvious similarities will never be able to see it. It is claimed to derive from this root: **comb**; gem; oakum; messy. It can also be connected with Turkish '**gem**': bit, bridle. Turkish ‘**kemir**’ (**gnaw**), ‘**kemik**’ (bone) show same root partnership. ‘Comb’ is related to the tooth, the appearance of the teeth and gnawing. They say so. / **gembh** < **kemik**, **kemir**, **gem**

gena (Latin): **chin**, **çene**. ‘**Çiğne**’: chew. Both of them real Turkish (Kipchak, Cagatay, at least since 1300 recorded). / ***Yanak*** *(cheek) >* ***gena*** *(Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)*

gender, **genital** etc. (Eng.): “PIE root” **gene**: They are about the ‘**cins**’ (**genus**, gender) which is said to be Turkish of Arabic origin and the ‘**can**’ (life) which is said to be Turkish of Persian origin. But both of them are most probably real Turkish. *“There are ‘**yan**’ and ‘**tin**’ synonymous with ‘**can**’ in Turkish. There is only ‘**can**’ in Persian. So these are all Turkish.” (A. Atabek)* / **kenc**, **genç**: baby, young

gene (Eng.): gen, gene < **can** (life, soul, vitality) / See "**Gene**, **gen**" “PIE root” item

gene, **gen**: “PIE root”, Turkish ‘**can**’: life, soul, vitality … "give birth, beget". Antigone; autogenous; **benign**; cognate; **congenital**; connate; cosmogony; **degenerate**; engender; **engine**; epigone; **eugenics**; -**gen**; **gendarme**; **gender**; **gene**; genealogy; **general**; **generate**; generation; generic; generous; **genesis**; **genital;** genitive; **genius**; genocide; genotype; **gentile**; gentle; **genuine**; genus;

germ; germinal; germinate; germination; **gonad**; **gonorrhea**; heterogeneous; homogeneous; homogenize; **indigenous**; ingenious; innate; jaunty; **kermes**; **kin**; kindergarten; **king**; kind; **malign**; naive; **natal**; Natalie; **nation**; native; **nature**; neonate; **Noel**; phylogeny; **pregnant**; progenitor; progeny; puny; **renaissance**; theogony; wunderkind… *'**Can**' (It is said to be of Persian origin, but really Turkish): life, soul, vitality. **Yan**, **tin**, **can** (Turkish trilogy – Adnan Atabek)* / **Cin** (Turkish Arabic): elf, gin, genie; **cin** > **gin**, **genie** / **Kin** (relative) < **kin** … may be related to this root

generate, **gene**, **genious** (Eng.): the root is '**gen**, **gene**' (Turkish '**can**': life, soul, vitality). Old Turkish 'kunar': abundance, fertility; '**gence**': improving, growing, young / Also '-**geny**, **-gony**' (Eng.) suffixes are about this root / ***Genos** (Greek), genus (Eng.) < kan (blood - Turkish), kian (relative, kin - Proto Turkish) (Ü. Mutlu)*

genius (Eng. - Latin): Arabic Turkish '**cin**': **genie**, elf

gentle (Latin – It. – Eng.): **kentli** (?) / Old Turkish '**kent**': city

genu (Latin), **knee** (Eng.): *yincür (Kisamov)* / **İncik**: knee, ankle, and the part between these two

genuin (Eng.); **genau**, **wahr**, **gerecht** (German): '**çın**' (Uyghur, Altai. , Tel., Leb. Kas. Ottoman): real, true, genuin (Radloff) / **Gin** (Turkish): truth (Copeland)

geo, **geography**, **geology** (Eng.); **geo** (Greek): **yer** (earth, ground, world). **Cir** (Kas.) (jir): earth (Radloff). '**Yer**' > earth, 'cir' > '**geo**' … (Mustafa Celalettin Paşa, 1869; Ünal Mutlu)

geong, **juve** (Latin); **giovane** (It.); **young** (Eng.): **genç** > **young**. **Yengi**, **yeni**: new, **young**. Civan: (Turkish Persian): juve, young, genç

George: a name. It said to be rooted from '**werg**' – '**work**'. Old Turkish '**erk**': power, power of work. Some others say it is rooted from '**earth**'; farmer, earth man. So, **George** < **earth** < **yer** (earth)

gerade (German): straight, right, genau … / '**kirtü**, **gerçek**': right, true, genuin; '**ger**, **ker**': strectch, strain, tight, stretch rope (?)

geraten (German): devices, advisable. Old Turkish '**gerek**': need, necessity; current Turkish '**gereç**': tool, devices

gerausch (German): noised, **gürültü**

gerber (German): tanner, skinner / Is it about Turkish '**ger**': stretch, tighten, strain (stretch the skin) (?)

Geri, **Freki** (Scandinavian, Old German): In Germanic - Scandinavian mythology, on both sides of the great deity Odin, two divine wolves that guarded him and his realm are portraid. *" … '**Geri**' (meaning 'the greedy one') and '**Freki**' ('the ravenous one') constantly guarded Odin so that no one could do him harm. While Geri would sleep, Freki would control the situation, and vice versa, ensuring Odin and the entirety of Valhalla remained safe" (Viking Herald)*. One is 'the greedy one,' the other is 'ravenous,' both terms meaning 'greedy'! What remarkable creativity! At least they could have said 'freaky'. Mythology relies on half-truths and half-fabrications. Yet, the methods and pathways of fabrication also exhibit a clear cultural and genetic connection. Therefore, the fabricated parts also have some basis in truth. However, there should also be a limit to constantly making things up. Let's preserv the essence of mythological truth while fabricate. Here, the white wolf referred to as '**Geri**' (the white one) is Turkish for '**Kır Kurt**' (grey wolf). '**Kır**': white, gray, light gray... '**Kurt**': wolf.

'**Freki**' (the black one) should either be the '**barak**' (dark-colored, heavily furred large dog) or directly '**böri**' (wolf, beast). '**Barak**' is also a sacred dog, it runs very fast because its mother is a bird. Turkish 'böri' has become '**bear**' in English. Additionally, '**börk**' (furry leather hat) has become '**beret**'. Moreover, it has transformed into '**furry**', '**furious**', '**brute**', and '**brutal**'." Turkish '**pars**, **bars**' is another beast (**leopard**). **Bars** > leo-**pard**; **böri**, **bars** > **bear**, **brutal**…

geriatrics (Eng.): Old and New Turkish '**karı**', '**kart**': old. '**Geri**' (Greek): old / **Karūli**, **karūili** (Hittite): old, kart, karı

germ (Eng.): **üren**, **ürindi** (Tel. Schor. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Küar. Kas): seed, germ (Radloff). ***Ügür**: seed (Kisamov)*

geschenk (German): gift. **Kejik** (Altai. , Tel. Leb. Schor.): gift (Radloff)

get (Eng.), **gehen** (German): Turkish, Old Turkish '**getir**' (bring, carry, **get**, bear etc.); **götür** (take away, carry, guide, **get**); **git**, get (go, **get** out …) / **i-it** (Hittite): go, **git** / **GEET** (N. American): act, doing; **GOOT <> git** (go) / **get** (get on, get over): **kotarmak** (achieve)

getrennt (German): separated. Turkish 'ayrı, **adrı**, **ötrü**' (other, seperated)

getto, **gesdo** (Celtic): **göt**, kıç, ass, buttock

geus, **keus**: "PIE root", "to taste, test, to choose" (OED). It's related to 'gusto', and: "Angus; choice; choose; degustation; disgust; Fergus; gustation; gustatory; gusto; ragout; Valkyrie." (?) Turkish '**keviş**, **geviş**': chew, rumination / **Geviş** > **chew** > **geus**

geyser (Eng.): claimed “PIE root” (**gheu**) and given samples are not convincing at all. Turkish ‘**kayna**’: boil, bubbling; ‘**coş**’: gush; ‘**kus**’: vomit, gush, cast … are much more likely fit with ‘geyser’.

ghabh: “PIE root”, “to give or receive", “probably is ‘to hold,’ which can be either in offering or in taking” (OED). **able**; avoirdupois; binnacle; **cohabit**; cohabitation; debenture; debit; **debt**; dishabille; **due**; **duty; endeavor**; **exhibit; exhibition**; **forgive**; gavel; **gift; give**; habeas corpus; **have**, **habit**; habitant; **habitat**; habitation; inhabit; **inhibit**; inhibition; **malady**; prebend; **prohibit**; prohibition; provender… / ‘**Kap**, **kapma**’: grab, seize, grasp, nab… ‘**kavra-ma**’: hold, grasp, clutch… ***Habitat*** > ***oba*** *(Kisamov)*, **habitat** > **havza** (Turkish Arabic) / ‘**Have**’ > **kap** >< havsala, hafız, kabız etc. (Turkish Arabic)

ghed: “PIE root”, to defecate, hole… Old Turkish ‘**göt**’: ass, anus… (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / Arabic ‘**gaita**’: feces, hole, toilet pit … < **göt**

ghel: **“**PIE Root”, "to shine;" it forms words for "**gold**" (the "bright" metal), words denoting colors, especially "yellow" and "green," also "bile, gall," for its color, and a large group of Germanic gl- words having to do with shining and glittering and, perhaps, sliding… Some samples: arsenic; Chloe; **chloral**; chloride; chlorine; chloro-; **chloroform**; **chlorophyll**; choler; **cholera**; choleric; **cholesterol**; cholinergic; **gall**; gild; **glad**; **glance**; **glare**; **glass**; glaze; glazier; gleam; glee; **glide**; glimmer; glimpse; glint; glister; glitter; gloaming; gloat; glow; glower; **gold**; guilder; jaundice; melancholic; **melancholy**; **yellow**; zloty… It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Sanskrit **harih** "**yellow**, tawny yellow," "gold;" Avestan **zari** "yellow;" Old Persian daraniya-, Avestan **zaranya**- "gold;" Greek khlōros "greenish-yellow color," kholos "bile, gall, wrath;" … / Old Turkish ‘**al**’: red, crimson, golden; ‘**altun**’: golden; ‘**sarı**’: yellow … **Sarı** <> Sanskrit **harih**, Avestan **zari**, **zaranya** … **golden** <

altun, altın / PIE '**ghel-egh**' (a kind of metal) >< **çelik** (steel) may be related to this item (O Karatay) (Pokorny)

gher: "PIE root", "to grasp, take in." Turkish '**koru**' root: guard, save, enclose. Examples: **Asgard**; carol; choir; cohort; cortege; **court**; kind; whore; kindness; courtier; curtilage; bow; **garden; garth**; generation; environment; -grade; hangar; Hilda; Hildegard; Hortense; horticulture; kindergarten, **courtyard**… Turkish '**koru**': protected forest, big **garden** / **Koru** > **garden**, **korucu** > **guard**

ghes: "PIE root", "hand" (?) (OED). The examples given are simply Turkish '**kes**' (cut): **chiro-**; chiropodist; **chirurgeon**; **surgeon; surgery; surgical**… "It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Greek **kheir**, Hittite **keshshar**" / There are still inconsistencies in this statement, but... **kheir** > **karı** (arm, hand) (Old Turkish)

gheu: "PIE root", to pour. Alleged samples of it: **alchemy**; chyle; chyme; confound; confuse; diffuse; diffusion; effuse; effusion; effusive; fondant; fondue; font; found "to cast metal;" foundry; funnel; fuse "to melt, make liquid by heat;" fusible; fusion; futile; futility; geyser; gush; **gust**; **gut**; infuse; ingot; **parenchyma**; **perfuse**; perfusion; profuse; refund; refuse; suffuse; suffusion; **transfuse**; transfusion… / Old Turkish '**ko**, **koy**': put, also .. filling liquid into a container … (Osman Karatay) (The Genesis of the Turks)

gheu, **gheud**: "PIE root", get away, disappear… Old Turkish '**yit**': lost, disappear; '**git**': go, go away (Osman Karatay) (Pokorny)

ghost (Eng.): hortlak. Claimed "PIE root" ***gheis-**, **geist** (German): spirit, mind, ghost … Gaz, soul, **horrible** (korkulu, korkunç) are said to come from guttural wheezing sound. (?) (OED) / **Korku** > **horror**, **ghost** <> **hortlak**; '**kez**, **gez**': wandering

ghost-i: “PIE root)”, "**stranger**, **guest**, **host**". Some examples: Euxine; guest; hospice; hospitable; hospital; hospitality; hospodar; host; hostage; hostel; hostile; hostility; hostler; hotel; Xenia; xeno-; xenon. / Turkic ‘**gez**’: wander, travel, visit; ‘**göster**’: show, display, represent ...

ghoul (Eng): **gul-yabani** / see “**Halloween**” item

ghre: “PIE root”, growing and greening of the plants. Turkish ‘**göver**, **göğer**’: growing and greening of the plants / ghre > grow < gür, gürleşme (grow thicker)

ghrei: “PIE root”, “rub”. Turkish ‘**karış**, **karışla-ma**’. Some words derived from this root: chrism; Jesus; baptize; **Christian**; Christmas; cream; dirt; eerie; Kriss Kringle… Turkish ‘**karış**’: hand, palm; ‘**karışlama**’: touching with an open hand, palm. **Krishna** and **Jesus Christ**… Aside from the similarity of their names, their myths also have a lot in common. Both are anointed: Arabic (also in Turkish) '**mesh**'. This is where the name **Messiah** comes from. Its Turkish equivalent is 'karış, karışlama'. This is where the name Christ comes from: **Caressed < karışlandı**

ghut: **“**PIE root” of **God**, **Gott** (German). **Kut**, **kutsal**: divine, holy, sacred. '**Kuday**, **Hoday**', '**Hodai**' (Old Turkish, **Hüda** - Arabic): God.

gift (Eng.): Old Turkish ‘**kıv**’: give, gift, beneficence (Kisamov) see “**Give**” item / gift < **kümet** (Turkish vernecular) (A. Atabek)

gipsy (Eng.), **tsigane** (Fr.), **cigany** (Hungarian), **tsingana** (Greek): çingene. Old Turkish '**çiğağ**', '**çigay**': poor person (Orkhon, DLT).

gird (Eng.): Old English gyrdan "put a belt or girdle around; encircle; bind with flexible material; invest with attributes," from Proto-Germanic *gurdjan

(source also of Old Norse gyrða, Old Saxon gurdian …) (OED) / It's about Old Turkish root of '**sar**': encircle, wrap, wind … > **circum**

girl (Eng.): **kız**, **kir**. According to Bikkinin it's one of the thousands of words transferred from Turkish to English. In some Eurasian Türkic dialects: **qyr**, **qyz**, **khyz**, **kir** > girl (Kisamov) "Girl: 'child, young person' (of either sex but most frequently of females), of unknown origin." (OED) / *Girl (Eng.) < **giri** (Turkish): kız (Ü. Mutlu). "Girl < **kir-uul** 'girl son' " (A. Atabek)* / In Old Turkish girls and boys were both 'oğul': son

gist (Eng.): ***öz** (Kisamov), **gist** < **öz** (essence)*

give (Eng.): *Turkish **kıv**, practically syn. w. **kut** (blessing) and nearly always used in association with it (**kut kıv** "give blessing"); originally prob. 'divine favour', hence, more vaguely, 'good fortune'. N.o.a.b. Türkü viii ff., Man. (the five gods are) **kutı kıvı** 'divine favour (Hend.)' (. . . to all on this earth) Chuas. 45-e: Uyğ. viii ff. Man. (may he give) kut **kıv** küč basut 'divine favour (Hend.), strength, and help' M III 42, 15 (ii); a.o. M II 5, 3-5 (ii) (**bögülen-**): Bud. kutı **kıvı** USp. 102, 26; anın kut **kıv** tozı: (MS. **tori:**) tuğdı: 'and so the dust of good fortune (Hend.) rose' I 301, 2; kut **kıvığ** berse: idlm ku:liga: 'if my Lord gives good fortune (al-dawla) to his servant' 1320, 25: KB the word is spelt kivi and precedes kut; the contexts indicate that the author took it to mean 'fickle' e.g. küvenme **kıvı** kutka kutluğ kiši 'O fortunate man, do not rely on fickle fortune' 668; o.o. of kivi kut 1045, 1332; Chap. xx (w. 1045 ff.) (Clauson – Kisamov)*

gladio, **gladiator** (Eng.); **gladius**, **gladio** (Latin): **kılıç**, **sword**. They are orginated from Old Turkish '**kıl**' root (cut) and '**kılıç**' (sword) / *Kılıç > gladius (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Kılınc** (Uyghur), **kılıç** (Altai. , Tel. Kas. Ottom.) (Radloff) / "***kılıç-***

dar > ***gladia-tor***" *(A. Atabek)* / "Altaic ***čalu-** 'to cut'." (Svitych, Bomhard) … / **Kılağı**: sharpen

glanzen (German): shine. **Klia**, **kilaj**, **kilgak** (Yakut, Teleud): shine (Rasanen)

glass (Eng.): cam. **Kelençe** (Chuvash): glass (A. Atabek) / "PIE root" '**gel**, **gla**, **gle**': light, shine, bright, joyfull >< Turkish '**yal**, **yula**': blaze, light (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

globe, **global** (Eng. – Latin): **top**, **toparlak** (ball, round shape) / Top > **lob** (T > L sound change rule)

glomus, **globus**, **glomerul** (Eng. - Latin): lump, glob, **yumru**, **yumak**, **topak** ... Yum, yumgı, yumurta, yumgak (DLT). '**Tum**, **tom**', 'cum', 'top, topak': all them describe round shape

gluckhenne (German), **cluck** (Eng.): kuluçka, clucking, incubation, sound of hen / **Kurk**, **kurkulda**, **gurk**, **kulosa**: kuluçka, gurk, chicken voice, incubation period (Radloff)

glue, **jelly** (Eng.): **Yelim**, *'glue, paste'; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. Civ.* ***yilim*** *H II 32, 13: Xak. xı* ***yelim*** *'glue' (al-ğira) with which (arrow) feathers and other things are stuck (yulfaq); and 'fish glue' is called* ***yaru***: ***yellm*** *Kaš. III 20; … Ottoman xıv ff.* ***yelim*** *'glue' … (Clauson – Kisamov)* / See also "**Glass**" item

gluttio (Latin): **yut**, **yut**-mak, swallow

gno: "PIE root", "to know." Old Turkish '**ognan**, **ögren**', New Turkish '**öğren**': to learn; '**kanı**, **kan-ma**': belive, opinion, think; '**kön**, **könül**, **kögnül**': wish, perceive. Words that are claimed to derive from this root are: acknowledge; acquaint; agnostic; **can** "have power to, be able;" **cognition**; cognizance; **could**;

cunning; **diagnosis**; ennoble; gnome; gnomic; **gnosis**; Gnostic; ignorant; ignore; incognito; **ken** "cognizance, intellectual view;" kenning; **know**; knowledge; **narrate**; narration; **nobility**; noble; **notice**; notify; **notion**; notorious; **prognosis**; quaint; **recognize**; Zend… Some Turkish examples: '**Ken**' (English): '**kanı**' (Turkish); '**can**' < Turkish suffix '**ken**' means "able to, making" (et-ken); '**öğren**': know it / Laz. **oçkinu**, Celtic **gna** <> **guni** (Altaic) / see "**Know**" item

go (Eng.); **gehen** (German); **cedo**, **cedere** (Latin): **git**, **get**, **git-**mek. **Ket** (Tar. Kom. Uyghur, AT. Kar.): go. "PIE root": "**Ked**" / **agrega**, **giri** (Sanskrit.): gir (go into) / **gad**, **kei** (Celtic) < **git** / N. American **GOOT** <> **git** > go, **ked**

goat (Eng.), **geiss** (German), **kid** (Eng.): **keçi**. / **Ghagala**, **keseta** (Sanskrit) <> keçi

God (Eng.), **Gott** (German): Old Turkish '**kut**, **kutsal**': divine, holy, sacred. '**Kuday**, **Hoday**', '**Hodai**' (Old Turkish, **Hüda** - Arabic): God / " … from PIE ***ghut** " (OED) / *Kut > Got > God (İ. H. Danişmend), (M. M. Dalkılıç), Gud – God - Kut (Ü. Mutlu)*

gold (Eng.): altın, **altun**; **gold**, **golden** < **altun** / See "PIE root" "**Ghel**" item

gong (Eng. – Fr.): gong (loan word) / Its orginal form: Old Turkish **kongray**, **kongra**: bell, gong; **kongru**: shaman drum (Radloff)

gonia (Greek): angle. '**Diagonal**' between two angle, corner… / Turkish '**yön**', 'ger' (direction); '**kenar**': edge, costa … See also "**Corner**" and "**Costa**" items

good (Eng.), **gut** (German): iyi. '**Kut**', '**kutlu**': blessed, holy, happy / *Sumerian:* ***ugu***, *Çagatay:* ***agu*** *(M. İ. Çığ):* ***iyi***, ***good*** / *Kut* > ***good*** > ***gut*** > ***Gott*** *(B.*

Keresteciyan), (K. Mirşan) / Kut: **guten**, **glück** (German); **ko**: (Tel.) schön, good (Radloff)

goose (Eng.), **ganz** (German): **kaz**. **Kas** (Altai. , Tel. Leb. Schor. Scythian …): ganz (Radloff) / *Kaz > goose (B. Keresteciyan), (İ. H. Danişmend), (M. İ. Çığ) / Arabic '**ivaz**' < kaz (A. Y. Aksoy)* / '**Uz-u**' (Sumer.): **kaz** (Kurmaev) / goose: **XAX** (N. American) <> **kaz**

gorge (Eng.): **gırtlak**, throat, larynx. / Avestan '**garo**' < **gırtlak**

gorgeous (Eng.): Old Turkish '**körk**, **görkem**' (glory, grandeur, splendor) / gorgeous: pertaining to expensive, ostentatious clothing, of **unknown origin** … (Oxford D.)

Gorgos, **gorgon** (Greek): Horror (**korku**) symbol mythical creatures. Each of three sisters. Scary woman, witch, ghost (hortlak). Korku, korkutucu: scary, horror < kork / *Korku > Gorgos (B. Keresteciyan), Gorgos < korku (Ü. Mutlu)*

gorsmo (Celtic): karanlık, dark

govern (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kov**'. It evolved from the verb "to drive, (especially a horse)" (Nişanyan). New Turkish '**kov**': fire, dismiss, expel / For more information see "**Guide**" item

grad, **-grad** (Slavic): I have not included Russian or Slavic languages in this dictionary. Just one of a few examples. '**Grad**' means "city". Petrograd, Leningrad, Belgrade … Old Turkish '**kurat**': city, (Yakut). From '**koru**', '**kurgan**', '**or**' (protected place, castle, city).

grail (Eng.): cup, **kurma** (Cagatay) (wooden bowl) (Rasanen)

grain (Eng.): Altaic '**üren**'. Celtic '**ervo'**. **Ervo** <> **üren** > **grain**

graph, **graphic** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kara**': writing; karalama, karak: drawing, write (O. Süleymanov) / **gramm**, **grammer** have also same root (karama, karalama)

grasp (Eng.); **grab**, **grip** (Eng.); **griff** (German): **kavra**, kap, yakala. One of Old Turkish varieties is '**karba**'. Sumerian '**kap**' < kap (hold, catch, grab) (P. Kaya)

grave (Eng.): tomb. *Old Turkish gür, kurun, **kurgan** (Kisamov)*

grave, **gravitation** (Eng.): **ağır**, **ağırlık** / *'**ağır**' > grave (Ü. Mutlu). Ağır > **augur(ium)** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / Ağır > **aurum** (gold) (O. Süleymanov) / Avestan '**garo**' < **ağır** (heavy)

great (Eng.): **körk**, görkem (grandeur, glory, magnificence, majesty) / **Körk** > great > harika (A. Atabek) (–k > -t rule)

green (Eng.): alleged "PIE root" '**ghre**'. Growing and greening of the plants. Turkish '**göver**, **göğer**': growing and greening of the plants / ghre > grow < gür, gürleşme (grow thicker)

greeting (Eng.): *Körkü > **greet-ing** (-k > -t rule), körkü > **grusse** (German) (-k > -s) (A. Atabek)*

grey (Eng.), **grau** (German): **gri**. Old Turkish **kır**, **kıray**. **Ghra** (Sanskrit) / **kargi**, **harki**, **harkis**, **harkies**, **harnu** (Hittite): white, clear, to become white. Finnish-Uralic '**harmaa**' grey, English '**hoary**' < gri, kır

grimace (Eng.): yüz **buruş**turma, yüz **kırıştırma**

grind (Eng.): **Kır**, **kır**-mak: break, fracture, split, crack … / ***kır** (break, pound, grind) (Kisamov)*

grobe (German): coarse, rude, **kaba / Sert**, **hartı** (hard)

groom (Eng.): ***görüm(či)*** *(Kisamov)* / Görümce: sister of groom. May be related '**gör**': see, look… The one see the bride (?) / Görümce: The first relative of the groom who saw the bride (?)

ground (Eng.), **grund** (German): **kara**, yer / **Kara** > **kır** > **ground** > **qareqa** (Hebrew) > **qaqqaru** (Akkad.)

group (Eng.): *Old Turkish '**ogur**': tribe, clan, lineage (Ü. Mutlu)* (?) / It's said to be related to '**crop**' (?) (OED) See "**Crop**" item. Turkish '**körpe**': harvest, crop, yield, gathering …

grow (Eng.): Turkish '**gür**-leşme', '**göverme**'. Turkish **aGru** (Uyghur): above, high, up (Radloff). It is said to be related "become green" (OED). Greening of plants: '**göver**'.

growth (Eng.): **gürleş**-me, **göver**-me (strengthening, growth, density, thickening, revival, greening for living things)

gruesome (Eng.): **korkunç**, **korkutucu**; '**kork**' root (fear, scare).

guard, **guardian** (Eng.); **hüten** (German): **koru**, **korucu**. **Küt**: guard, to guard; **küdüçi** (Uyghur): hüten, guard (Radloff) / '**Kur**' (Sumerian): protect, koru (O. N. Tuna)

guerrila (Eng.), **guerra** (Spanish), **krieg** (German): Old Turkish '**gür**': fight, battle. '**Güreş**': fight, war, wrestling / ***Guerra*** *(It.): war, '**gerül**' (Proto Turkish) war, fight, 'hır gür', güreş (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Karasu** (Akkad.): **war** < **uruş**, uruş-ma > **guerra** < **gür**, **güreş** … / **Karas**, **kururiyahh**, **kororiah** (Hittite): to make war, revolt / **Kargaşa** (Turkish Mongol.): chaos, revolt, commotion.

guess (Eng.): may be related to Turkish ‘**göz**’ (eye), ‘**gözle**’: observe, watch… / c. 1300, **gessen** "to infer from observation, perceive, find out; form an opinion, judge, decide, discern; evaluate, estimate the number, importance, etc. of," (OED) PIE root ‘**ghend**’ (?)

guest (Eng.): most probably related to Turkish '**gez**, **gez**-mek, **gezen**, **gezgin**' (wandering, travel, visit, visitor, traveler). See “PIE root” “**Ghos-ti**”: host, hostage, hotel, hostile …

guide (Eng.): Old Turkish '**Güt**-mek' (to herd, drive); ‘**güdici**’ (shepherd, guard) / *Yedmek (gütmek)* > ***guider*** *(Fr.)*, ***guidare*** *(It.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / Güt > **guide** > **govern** (Eng.) – Latin '**gubernare**' / '**Guido**' (It.): leader. Guide: **Go**, **gomanta**, **gana**, **gavya**, **gomandala**, **godhana**, **goduh** (Sanskrit). **Gomanta** <> kumanda (command)

guilt (Eng.), **culpa** (Latin): “*kilincäk*, leb. *kilinsäk*, soj. *kilin^{d}jäk* ’Sünde’, soj. *xilincek*, *xincek* ’гope, мука’ mo. (KWb. 231) *kilince* < uig. *kyl-ync* ’Sünde’ < ***kyl*** ’machen’ ” (Rasanen) / All of them are most probably are related to Old Turkish ‘**kıl**’ (cut). ‘**Culpa**, **culpable**’ < ‘kesilebilir’ (cuttable) (Sibel Küçükoğlu) / “Altaic ***čalu-** ‘to cut’.” (Svitych, Bomhard)

guru (Eng. - Sanskrit): lehrer, **yuru** (Uyghur) (Rasanen) / Claimed “PIE root”: ‘**gwere**’ (**ağır** – heavy, slow, serious, staid). **Guru** < **ağır**

gush (Eng.): **coş**, **coş**-mak (excite, excited); **kus**, **kus**-mak (vomit, cast)

gut (Eng.): bağırsak. **Gut** < köt > **göt** (Kisamov). **Guda** (Sanskrit) / **Göt**: ass, anus

guttur (Latin): gluttony, pharynx, geniz. Turkish '**yut**': swallow, ‘**yutak**’: pharynx

gürtel (German): belt, Turkish '**kur**' (Old Turkish, Uyghur, Ottom., Cagatay): belt, kreis (Rasanen) / **Kreis** < kur

gw, **gwa**: "PIE root", "to go, come", (Turkish **git**, **gel**) the root of **base**, **basement**, **basic**, **basin**; **basis** (Latin). **Bas**: step, press, stamp, print… **Basın**: settle, dent, precipitate, settlings, be sediment… **Basık**: flattened, low, receding. **Baz** (Tatar, Kas, Kar.) : basement. **Baz**: basis; **üs**, **tös**: basis / **İsdu**, **durussu** (Akkad.): **üs** (Turkic - Arabic), **baz**, **bas**, **tös** (basis, basic, pace, basis) / Some other words that are claimed to originate from this root: acrobat; **advent**; adventitious; adventure; anabasis; avenue; base; basis; become; circumvent; **come**; convene; **convenient**; convent; convention; coven; covenant; **diabetes**; **event**; eventual; **intervene**; intervention; **invent**; invention; juggernaut; katabatic; misadventure; **prevent**; provenance; provenience; revenant; revenue; souvenir; subvention; supervene; venire; **venue**; **welcome**... / '**Gel**': come, '**git**': go. Many of them are not related to '**gwa**' but to Latin '**ven**': to come. **Man**: walk, go. **Ven** < **man**

gwei: "PIE root", the root of **vita** (Latin), **vital.** **Bit**, **bit**-mek, **bitki** (sprout, plant, herb) … some examples from OED: abiogenesis; aerobic; amphibian; anaerobic; azotemia; **bio**-; biography; **biology**; bionics; biopsy; **biota**; biotic; convivial; epizoon; **microbe**; protozoic; **quick**; quicken; quicksilver; **quiver**; survive; symbiosis; viper; vita; **vital**; vitamin; victuals; **viva**; vivace; vivarium; **vivid**; whiskey; zodiac; Zoe; zoetrope; zoic; **zoo-**; zoolatry; zoology… / **Biwo**, **bevan**, **bywa**, **byw**, **bi**, **beo** (Celtic) > **bio**, **büyü**, **bit**, **bitki** (grow, sprout, planting) / ***ḥaju** 'to live; life force': Hamito-Semitic *ḥjw 'to live' ~ Indo-European **heu̯u-* 'life force' ~ Altaic ***öjü**- 'alive, life'* (Bomhard) / **heiu** (**heil**) > hayat > **öjü** > **yaşa** (life) / **Vasati** (Sanskrit): **yaşa** / **Gwei** < **göver** (revival)

gwen “PIE root”, "woman." Until recently, Turkic peoples preserved the matriarchal cult in the patriarchal order. The implicit authority in the house, mansion and palace was mostly women. That's why there are many names in Turkish, meaning woman, noble woman, executive woman, some of them are compatible with ‘**Gwen**’. ‘**Kadın**, **xatun**, **hatun**’: lady; ‘**hanım**’: lady, woman ‘lady **han**, **khan**’. These are also compatible with ‘**queen**’ / **Ku(w)an(a)** (Hittite): woman / “Proto-Nostratic root ***k’-w-an-** (vb.) ‘to suckle, to nurse; to suck’; *k’-w-an-a ‘udder, bosom, breast’.” “Proto-Altaic ***kune** ‘one of several wives’: Proto-Turkic ***güni** ‘(n.) co-wife.” (Bomhard) / Sumerian ‘**hatti**’: wife, lady <> kadın (Kurmaev) / Sanskrit **janis** (a woman), **gná** (wife of a god, a goddess), Avestan **jainish** (wife)”: jinekoloji, **gynecology** / Laz. **oxorca**, **xorza**; Celtic **bena**, **ben**, **gwreg**, **bean**, **gwraig** < **karı**, **banu** / Sanskrit **caruvardana**, **cari** <> karı / **Bena** (Celtic) < **Banı**, **Banu** (an old and common female name meaning noblewoman, woman khan) / **Ku(w)an(a)** (Hittite): woman / ‘**xatun**, **hatun**’: lady; ‘hanım’: lady, **woman** ‘**han**, **khan**’. These are also compatible with ‘**queen**’. During the Ottoman period, woman ‘sultan’s emerged with them. Together with these, the names ‘Begüm’ and ‘Banu’. **Banu Çiçek**, **Selcan Hatun** are Turkish woman heroes. The **Taj Mahal** was built for the Turkic queen **Ercüment Banu Begüm**. ‘Begüm’ is real Turkish name, not Persian. Begüm means woman lord, “woman bey-beg”. **Beg** is a Turkish name means local lord. English ‘**big**’ rooted from ‘**beg**’ and ‘büyük’. The founder of the Indian city of Hyderabad is the Turkic queen **Haydar Begüm**. **Jeannine Davis-Kimball** traced the prehistory of this cult in her work in Kazakhstan. He compared the DNA of women in the tombs, which are thought to be **Amazon** women's tombs, with the DNA of the Turkic people in the region, and found a great deal of harmony. He published these findings in the September-October 1997 issue of the American journal of Archeology and later published it in a book. He pointed out

the similarity between the clothes and physiognomy of the **Saka**, **Scythian** women and the Turkic women of the region. It drew parallels with the **Irish War Queens** and **Death Maidens**. German scientists have shown that there is an obvious kinship between the Lady 2-7-2 in the tomb and the Kazakh Turkish girl **Meryemgül**. The same haplotype was also found in women who were relatives of Meryemgül. / wife, **kadın**: **YATAAN**, **ATAAN** (N. American)

gwere: “PIE root”, “heavy.” Turkish ‘**agır**, **ağır**’. Some of words that are said to originate from this root: Aggravate; **aggravation**; aggrieve; **bar** "unit of pressure;" bariatric; baritone; **barium**; barometer; **brig**; **brigade**; brigantine; brio; brut; brute; charivari; gravamen; **grave**; gravitate; **gravity**; **grief**; **grieve**; kriegspiel; **guru**; hyperbaric; isobar; quern, **gross** … / The leading ‘a’ in Turkish has been dropped when passing to western languages: **ağır** > **gwere** > **grave** / Avestan ‘**garo**’ < **ağır** (heavy)

gwere: “PIE root”, “to favor.” Old Turkish ‘**ver**’: to give, grant, offer etc. The words that come out of this are naturally Turkish '**ver**' are about giving. Here are examples: **agree**; bard; **congratulate**; congratulation; disgrace; **grace**; gracious; **grateful**; gratify; **free**; gratitude; gratuitous; **gratuity**; gratulation; ingrate; ingratiate… / **Gwere** < **ver**; **ver** > **free** < **bırak**

gwou: “PIE root”, ox, bull, cattle. Old Turkish ‘**koy**’: sheep, cattle. **Cow** < koy, koyun

gy, **gy-** (Eng.): suffix. For instance ‘lo**gy**, psychology, allergy, clergy’ … Turkish ‘**-cı**, **-ci**’ suffix is very similar. It denotes (doer, maker) like English ‘**-er**’ suffix (**kazıcı**, **kapıcı**); or make adjective (**etkileyici**). (İlknur Arslanoğlu)

gyeu: “PIE root”, the root of “to chew”. Old German **kiuwan**, German **kauen**. **Çıgrıt**: chew, trample, trample down. Chew < **çiğne**. **Gev-**mek: ruminer (Fr.), to chew; **geviş**: **chew** (Eng.)

gymnasium, **gymnastics** (Latin, Eng, Greek): literally Turkish ‘**giyimsiz**’ (unclothed) / 1590s, "place of exercise," from Latin gymnasium "school for gymnastics," from Greek gymnasion "public place where athletic exercises are practiced; gymnastics school," in plural, "bodily exercises," from gymnazein "to exercise or train," literally or figuratively, literally "**to train naked**," from **gymnos** "**naked**," from a metathesis of PIE *nogw-mo-, suffixed form of *nogw- "naked" (see **naked**). OED / No matter how much they try to make it up, this is exactly “**giyimsiz**” of Etruscan, Latin Turks.

gynecology (Eng.): See “PIE root” “**Gwen**” < **kadın**, **hatun**, **han**, **hanım** (woman, lady, lady lord, quinn) / Avestan ‘**jain**’: woman, Old Turkish ‘**yenge**’: brother’s wife; Old Turkish ‘**gelin**’: bride

haberdasher (Eng.): peddler, traveling salesman. “Middle English: probably based on Anglo-Norman French **hapertas**, perhaps the name of a fabric, of **unknown origin**." (OED) / **Have**, **waar**: **Turkish tabar**, **tavar**, **var**, **varlık** (asset); '**dasher**': **taşır** (carry, transport); ‘**haber**’: **haber** (news); “**haberdasher**” also transported news … ☺

habitat (Eng.): *Turkish '**oba**': nomad tent, nomad land (Kisamov)* / Claimed “PIE root” '**ghabh**' / ghabh < **havza** (Turkish – Arabic basin); Turkish ‘**ova**’: plain, meadows

hack (Eng.), **haken** (German): cut, **kes**. Turkish '**ükçe**, **ökçe**': heel, cut / '**Hakla**': beat, kill, overcome (at least 600 years old word) (Nişanyan) / "PIE root" '**ak**, **ok**, **hek**': sharp, stone <> Turkish '**ok**' (arrow) (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

hair (Eng.), **haar** (German): Turkish '**hav**': feather / 'Havlu': towel

half (Eng.), **hälfte** (German): yarım. **Kaltai** (Altai, , Tel. Leb.): half (Radloff). The "PIE root": '**kel**': cut (OED), so Old Turkish '**kıl**' (cut). See "**Gladio**" item

hall (Eng.): Old Turkish '**aul'**: hunting ground, common area, pasture, dormitory (Radloff) / *Turkish '**qaliq**': room, high room, hall", "sky, heaven, air space, air", a noun derivative fr. the verb qalï- "rise, airborne". The notion of qalïq, besides the "upper chambers" and "sky, heaven, air space, air", connotes specifics of "airy space", "openness to heaven" and "gathering place", making it an ideal word for religious imagery, epitomized in the Goth. expression Walhalla (Valhalla) "dead-hall" (Hall of dead), an allophone of the Türkic ölqalïq "death-hall" (öl "death"), and its A.-Sax. allophone Waelheall "death-hall". (Kisamov)* / '**Caelum**' (Latin): 'gök', sky, '**kalık**' (sky) (Uyghur)

halloween (Eng.): ***Halloween*** > *gulyabani (A. Atabek)* / '**Gulyabani**': a scary imaginary monster, ghoul and is said to be Persian origin, but not. Probably related to '**hayal** – **hallu**, **halo**'.

hallusination (Eng.), **halo** (Eng.): **hayal**. Altaic '**kıyal**': image / **Ajal** (Kazakh): hayal (Rasanen) / **Hayal**: dream, imagination

happy, **happiness** (Eng.): "PIE root" is claimed to be as "**hap**" (OED) and it means 'luck'. Is there any relation with Hittite '**hapinant**': wealth? Its root: "**kap**" / "Proto-Nostratic root *ħap^{h}- 'to take, gather, or collect (with the hands or arms)' " (Bomhard) / Turkish '**kap**': catch, grasp, hold, have / **KAPAN** (N.

American): cellar, supply depot, Old Turkish ‘**kapan**’ (cellar). **Unkapanı**: a district name in İstanbul – flour depot)

hard (Eng.), **hart** (German): **sert**, **katı**, **hartı**, **kuru**, **kart** / *Kart > hard (B. Keresteciyan). Hard > katığ > qatığ (K. Mirşan), (Ü. Mutlu)* / '**kuru**, **kurut**' (hard, dry); katkak (Tel. Kirghiz) hard; kat: hard (Radloff) / *" **Hartı** 'hard' (local folk saying)" (A. Atabek)* / **Sterto** (Celtic): hard, stiff, sert, katığ, **hartı**, **kart**

hare (Eng.): *horan, rabbit. (Kisamov)*

harm (Eng.): "Old English hearmian ‘to hurt, injure’ " (OED) / Turkish '**yara**': injury, ‘**yaralanma**’: be hurted

harp (Eng.): Old Turkish '**arpa**, **arwa**, **arva**': shaman praying, shaman song (TT) / **Ir**: Old Turkish şarkı: song

harsh, **harshness** (Eng.): Turkish '**hartı**, **kart**, **kuru**, **katı**': hard, harsh

harvest, **crop** (Eng.): Turkish **hasat**, **körpe** (in harvest meaning); **kı**rp, kırpım (crop) / **Kuer** (Hittite): harvest / *‘**Gur**’ (Sumer.): reap, mow (O. N. Tuna)*

has (Eng.): It is said to be originated from ‘**kap**’ “PIE root”. Hittite **sha**, **esha**, **isha**, **ishā**: owner, master, lord, ‘**sahip**’ (Turkish Arabic) / “**kap**” < **kap** (hold, have, catch … etc. Old Türkic ‘**kapan**’: cellar

hash (Eng.): *meal, Turkish **haşlama** (boiled meal); **aş** (meal) (Kisamov)* / **As**, **asa**, **asana** (Sanskrit.): **aş**

haste (Eng.); **hast**, **hastig** (German): Turkish **hız**, **hızlı** (speed, speedy, **fast**). **Kız**, **kızık** (Altaic) (Radloff) / ‘**Kas**’ (Sumer.): **hız**, **koş** (haste, speed, run) (P. Kaya)

hate (Eng.); **hass**, **hasste** (German): Old Turkish **hasım** (DLT): enemy. ‘Hasım, hasmane’ (hostile) are said to be Arabic rooted … But, ‘**üs**’: hate, hatred; **üste**, **üstüg**: hostile (Radloff) … “**Kız**, **kız**-mak”: anger, heiss

haunch (Eng.), **keule** (German): **kalça**, hip / **Anas**, **anc** (Etrusk.) > **kati** (Sanskrit) > **haunch** <> **kalça** > **hancha** (Latin) / **Klouni**, **kosta** (Celtic): kalça

have, **has** (Eng.); **habere** (Latin), **haben** (German): " … from PIE root ***kap**- 'to grasp.' " (OED). Old Turkish '**kap**, **kap**-mak': grasp, catch, hold, have ... **Kapan**: cellar

haze (Eng.): ***pus***, ***sis*** *(mist, fog) (Kisamov)*

hazel (Eng.): **kızıl** (crimson) / **Koslo-wido** (Celtic): **kızıl** ağaç, kızıl odun, red wood

he, **she** (Eng.): o (male and female: **dişi**) / *he, she* < ***kişi*** *(person) (A. Atabek), (Vedat Köle)* / **Kuis**, **kuiski** (Hittite): someone, anyone < **kişi** / **KİŞUA** (Native American): **kişi** (person)

heal, **health** (Eng.); **heilen**, **heil** (German): Old Turkish ‘**iyileşme**, **iyilik**’. Old root: '**heilen**' (eyileşme, iyileşme). **Healer**: **iyileştirici** / **İya** (Hittite): heal with a ritual / **Heal** < **iyileşme** > **iya** > **eu**, **eugo** (Latin)

heap (Eng.)**:** yığın, **öbek**. **Hopa**, **hopae**, **harpa** (Hittite): heap, to heap, to pile up. **Kop** (Old Turkish): break off, heap, pile up, very… Kopça: buckle, clasp; kopgı (Altaic, Radloff): clasp; **kolbo** (Altaic, Radloff): connect; **kopgıla** (Altaic, Radloff): gather, get together; kamık (Altaic, Radloff): all, whole, everybody… Latin, English prefixes: **co**, **com**, **coop**, **con** < **kop**, **kam** <> **hopa** (Hittite) / **Oba**, **obö** (Kom. Kazakh, Sycthians, Koib., Teleud): haufen, hügel, hill, heap, mound, kurgan

hear (Eng.), **hören** (German): '***Hiz***': *(Baskurt) hear* / "PIE root": "**kylev**" (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) > **ku** (Old Turkish - sound), **kulak** (ear) / '**Hish**' (Sumerian): ear (**işit**: hear) (Kurmaev)

heart (Eng.), **herz** (German): **yürek**, **ürek**, **cörök**, **kalp**. **Cörök** > **cor** > **cardia** > **heart** <> **yürek** / **Kir** (Hittite) > **guri** (Laz.) > **kalona**, **kridyom**, **kalon**, **calon**, **cride**, **croi**, **kridyo** (kalp, cörök) (Celtic) > **hardi** (Sanskrit.) / '**Ur**' (Sumer): ürek, yürek, **heart** (Polat Kaya) / *Heart: chäre (Chuvash) (Kisamov)*

hearth (Eng.): Turkish '**kor**': ember / **Koruk** > hearth (-k > -t rule – A. Atabek)

heat, **hot** (Eng.); **hitzig** (German): Old Turkish '**ot**, **od**': fire, heat

heavy (Eng.): **ağır**. According to Olcas Süleyman, Latin '**aurum**' (gold) is related to Turkish '**ağır**'. Heavy < **ağır** > aur < gravity …

heiser (German): **hoars**, **kısık**

heiss (German): anger, heat, hot, horny; **kız**, kız-mak (anger); **kızmış**, **kızışmış**, **kız-ma**, **kızan**, **kösnül** (hot, horny) / **hot**: **od**, **ot**, **ateş** (fire, flame) / **Uzzu**, **uzzadu** (Akkad.): **kız**-mak (anger) / **İshizziya** (Hittite): angry, to get angry / Turkish, Old Turkish '**ısı**, **isig**, **izi**' (heat) > Sumerian: **izim** / *Isı > heiss > **kız**-gın (B. Keresteciyan)* / **İzi** (Altai. , Tel. Leb. Scythian, Koib.): **ısı** > heis (Radloff) / "PIE root" '**aues**': heiss, hot (**ısı**) (O Karatay) (Pokorny)

Hel (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): queen of the underworld realm in Norse mythology. **Öl**: die, **kıl**: cut, **kill**

hell (Eng.), **hölle** (German): Altaic '**kele**': heat, warm, fire (about coal, calorie). Turkish '**öl**, **ölü**': die, dead; **öl** > **hölle** (Ü. Mutlu) / *Hell: qalïq, Türkic qalïq "upper*

chambers, upper floors, hall, room", "sky, heaven, air space, air", a noun derivative fr. the verb qalï- "rise, airborne". (Kisamov)

helmet (Eng.): *kalpak > helmet (-k > -t rule - A. Atabek)* / Kalpak: calpak, a kind of Turkish hat

herb: *arpa (Kisamov)* / Terra <> torpak > arba > herba < tarım / Arpa: barley, grain; torpak: terra; arba: herb; tarım: agriculture / ***Kurık*** *(Chuvash),* ***karut****: herb,* ***kraut*** *(A. Atabek)*

herd (Eng.): It's originated from Turkish '**ordu**' (army, herd) / See "**Horde**" item

here (Eng.), **hier** (German): **bura**, **burası**, **burada**, **bu yer**. **Beri**: near side, this side, close / '**Mun(a-e)**' (Sumer.): burada (Kurmaev)

hernia (Eng. – Latin): **haru** (Etrusk) (abdomen, **karın**) / Altaic ***kʿarbi**- 'abdomen, belly fat'. (Bomhard) / *Urra (Kisamov)* / Turkish '**ur**': tumour

hero (Eng.): Turkish '**er**, erlik' (man, braveness, soldier …) / **Argo**, **waro** (Celtic) > **hero** < **er**

herr (German): mister, sir, Turkish '**er**', **er** kişi (O. Süleymanov)

hesitate (Eng.): from Latin **haesitatus**, past participle of haesitare (OED) / Real Turkish '**kuşku**': doubt, hesitate, suspicion … (?)

hexerei, **hexe** (German): Turkish **sihir**, **iksir**, **magic**. Saxu, sixir (Kas.): sihir; sixirlik (Tob.): cunning (Radloff) / **Sihir** (Turkish Arabic): magic, **iksir** (Turkish Arabic Greek): elixir, potion / Akkad. **saxiru**: magic, magician

hide (Eng.): Turkish '**kütün**' (Kirghiz): sich hüten, avoid, protection (Radloff). " … from root ***(s)keu**- 'to cover, conceal." (OED) "**(S)keu**": **saklı**, **sakla** (hide, cover)

high, **height** (Eng.); **höhe**, **hoch** (German): **yük-sek**, **yükseklik**. '**Ak**' (Turkish root): augment, rise, elevate, **ağ**-mak (Radloff). **Öksek**, **öksö**, **ögre**: high / **Ouxelo** (Celtic): yüksek, **yüksel** / '**Ugh-ra**' (Sumer.): height, tall, yukarı, yüksek (Kurmaev) / high < **yük** <> **YOK** (N. American)

hill (Eng.), **hügel** (German): tepe, bel. A word that Sven Lagerbring brought to my mind (by Abdullah Gürgün). Swedish for '**kulle**'. This coincides with Turkish '**kule**' (tower). I did not search for Swedish in this dictionary. But such similarities sometimes lead to the roots of English words. It is stated that the Turkish word 'kule' has Arabic roots and means in Arabic '**kulla**' (hill, summit). A pile of stones is also called '**gal**' in Hebrew. This word cannot have passed to the North and West from the Arabs or Hebrews. Old Turkish '**ökül**': get together, be heap; Old Turkish '**köl**': collect; '**kalk**': up, stand up; Old Turkish '**kalık**': sky … They definitely have something to do with the '**hill**'.

Hippocrates: Legendary "**Lokman Doctor**" who mentioned in the Holy Book of the **Koran** was "**Ulu Kaman**" (Great Kaman) (Adnan Atabek). Turkic **Hippocrates**' '**krat**' should probably be Turkic '**kurut'**: herb. "**Bögü**, bokrat" mean physician. Apa-bokrat… The father of the famous physician İbni Sina (Avicenna) was Turk. The word "**Sina**" is also Turkish. Nini Sina: physician in Sumer, 'sunu': physician in Egypt. 'Shen': China's first physician. Sina: physician. **Apa**: great person. **Apa-Sina** > **Avicenna**. "**Atasagun**, ata-**sagun**" means father of medicine, physician (A. Atabek) / Sagun > **sagacious**, **sagacity** < **sak** (wisdom)

hirundo (Latin): sparrow, **kırlangıç** (Old Turkish)

history (Eng.): According to (OED), the root in common with '**story**' is '**weid**': seeing. For the Turkish root in '**weid**', see the item "**Weid**". But we cannot reach a consistent logic through the "weid" gate. Like many "PIE root"

explanations, the letters of the words do not fit each other at all and there is no conceptual unity. According to Kazım Mirşan, the origin of 'history': Proto Turkish '**tururi**'. '**Tur**' means to turn, tour. It means the narration of a cycle.

hit (Eng.), **ictus** (Latin): Turkish '**it**' (push, thrust, jog); Turkish '**at**': throw, toss, and at the same time 'hit' (tokat **at**mak, tekme **at**mak, yumruk **at**mak – to slap, kick in, punch). / " … from Old Norse **hitta** 'come upon, meet with', of **unknown origin**." (Oxford D.) / **Ot** (Altai. , Tel. Scythian, Leb. Koib. Ktsch. Ottom.): pound, crush, break in piece (Radloff) / *'**Gid**' (Sumerian): push, **it** (O. N. Tuna)* / "PIE root" '**uedh**': hit, push >< **it** (push) (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

hive (Eng.): Turkish **kovan**, from Old Turkish **kovuk** (**cave**) / **hive** < kovan, kovuk

hoary (Eng.): whitening, Turkish '**kır**', '**kırlaşma**' (white, grey white, whitening) / **kır** > **hoary**

hoch (German): huge, **yüksek**, **koca** (high, big, huge) / **hoch** > **yük**, **koca**

hold (Eng.), **halten** (German): tutmak, dur. **Tot**, **tut**, **tutmak**.

hole, **hollow** (Eng.); **hohl** (German): **oyuk**, boşluk, **oy**-mak. **Kovuk** (cave), **obruk** (sinkhole), **oluk** (groove), burrow, foramen, cavum, cavus, concavo… **All of them contain round shape** letters: '**O**', '**U**' and some has '**V**'. It's not a coincidence, especially in Turkish roots. / ***Hole** (n.): ol- (v.) hole (n.) "openning, perforation, aperture" ~ Türkic (Tuv.) khoolay (holai) (n.) "hole (vent opening in yurt)", an allophone of CT deverbal **oluk** (olok, oluq) "hollowed, hole", fr. the verb oy- "peck, make hollow". (Kisamov)*

hollti (Celtic): split, **yarmak**, **yar**, **ayır** (split) / *Altaic *čalu- 'to cut'. Nostratic calu to split, to cut* (Bomhard) / **kalu, talu, kolu, kualu** (Laz.) < calu / **Dlongit** (Celtic) < **dil**, **dilimle** (slice)

home (Eng.): ev. Old Turkish '**dam**' (home) resembles it a bit. Claimed “PIE root” is '**tkei**'. (?) Which one fits better? Sanskrit '**dama**': home

Homeros (Greek): Ionian poet. It is said that the bard **Gumar**, the narrator of old Kazakh legends, is the Turkish equivalent of Homer (Ç. Garaşarlı).

homo (Latin): same, Turkish ‘**hem**’ (same, at the same time, both)

honest (Eng.); **honos**, **honora**, **honestus** (Latin); **honneur** (Fr.): **onur**, **ün**. They say that "**onur**" came into Turkish from French. No. There are many similar words in Old Turkish that can be the source of 'honour'. One of them ‘**ün**’: fame, honorable name. **Onuk**: saint, respected person. **Onat**: true, good, solid, perfect person (Dede Korkut). **Onamak**, **onanmak**: to approve, be approved. We do not mean the newly coined word '**onur**', we are searching for the Turkish root of '**honneur**'. **Ongar** (Koib. Scythian, Kirghiz, Crimea, Uyghur.): righteousness, right path, straightness, doing right (Radloff). **Onarga** (Soj.), **ongat**: good, beautiful. **Ongoy**, **ongoylan**: understandable, applicable, correct, justified; **ongurga** (Crimea) spine. **Onur** (Ottoman) has same meaning as 'ongar' (Radloff). '**Onurlan-mak**' in Turkish vernacular: to be arrogant; **onurmak**: to achieve. (A. Gültekin) / Old Turkish ‘**on**, **ong**’: remedy; ‘**ongun**’: tribal symbol totem

hook (Eng.), **haken** (German): kanca. Some say that 'kanca' is Italian origin. **IrGak** (Scythian, Kas. Tüm.): hook; **karmak**: hook (Radloff) / **Irgak** > **hook** / See “**Gancio**” item

hoopoe (Eng.): a kind of bird. Üpüp / *hüthüt, üpgük,* ***ibibik*** *(Kisamov)*

horde (Eng.): **ordu**, güruh, sürü. "The Tatar word 'horde' comes from the Turkish word '**urda**' (middle) " (Bikkinin). The Oxford Dictionary does something

rare, it acknowledges the Turkish origin of this word: "Mid 16th century (originally denoting a tribe or troop of Tartar or other nomads): from Polish horda, from **Turkish ordu** '(royal) camp'." / *The Germans called the Army '**Horde**' until Hitler, and the name 'Arme' started with Hitler. The Turkish word 'ordu' has also entered German with the meaning of '**herd**' of people." (D. Perinçek)* / English '**herd**' is also related to this / *güren(g) > horde (A. Atabek)*

horn (Eng.): boynuz, horek. "**Cornu**, **cornus**" (Latin) < boynuz > **horek** > **horn** / **akra, kra, nkra, arka** (Laz.) > **kornu**, **korn**, **corn**, **adarc**, **benn**, **adharc**, **benna** (Celtic) > **boynuz**, **horek** / **Bakura** (Sanskrit.): boynuz > **benna** (Celtic) / **Karāwar**, **kraun**, **kraur** (Hittite): horn, horek / See "**Cornu**" item

horrible, **horror**, **horrible** (Eng.); **horribilis** (Latin): **korku**, korkunç, korkutucu. **Ghora**, **karala**, **ugra**, **karu**, **kharu** (Sanskrit.) / **şkurna, oş kurinu, şkurina** (Laz.) / **Kaout aon**, **perthi own**, **cruto**, **crouco** (Celtic) (terror, trembling) > korku, korkma, ürk, ürkme > **Gorgos** (Greek) / **fear** < kork, ürk > **kurinu** / **fear** > perva (Persian Turkish) / **Kurkuriie** (Hittite): **scare**, korku / Küar, kork (Teleud, Kazakh); **qoru** (Mongol.): fear, scare (Rasanen) / **Korku** > **horror**

horse (Eng.): at, **kısrak**. Claimed "PIE root": '**kers**' and they say it means 'run' < Turkish '**koş**'. (OED). **Asu**, **atsu**, **aswa** (Luvian, Hittite): horse / **XAAS**, **XOOS** (N. American): horse, **kısrak >< XAAS**

hose (Eng.): **hortum**. *'Hortum' as a Turkish word means pipe. In Arabic it means animal nose (Nişanyan)*

host (Eng.): Most probably be related to Turkish '**gez**' (wander, travel…). See "**Ghost-i**" item / *Göster (show) > host (Kisamov)*

hostility (Eng.), **hostilia** (Latin), **hass** (German): düşmanlık. **Öştö**, **öştös** (Altai., Tel. Leb. Kirghiz): hostility; **üstük**: (Schor.): assault; **üstüg** (Scythian, Koib.): hostile; dospan: düşman (enemy) (Radloff). Turkish '**dost**': friend. The 'dost-dospan, düşman' antonym is also present in 'host-hospitality-hostility'. / Hasım, husumet (Turkish Arabic): enemy, hostility; Old Turkish '**ös**, **öc**': hatred, hostility / Many words known to have Arabic roots in Turkish are actually of real Turkish origin / The real origin of 'hostility' most probably is Old Turkish root '**kız**': anger, hate, hatred, heat, get hot … For more information see "**Hot**" items

hot (Eng.), **hütte** (German): cottage. Turkish '**oda**', odag (Crimea, Ottom. Scythian, Koib. Küar. Schor.): house, cottage (Radloff). **House**, ısınma (warming), **ateş**, od (fire), **hot**, oda (room, house) are related to each other … Also 'Otur' (sit), hot … **Hot** – oda – od – otur – sit - **ısı** – **House** / **Oda** > **hot**

hot (Eng.): Old Turkish '**od**' (fire, heat) / *Sumerian **ud**. Sumerian **udun**: ocak, soba (M. İ. Çığ). / "**Lessing**, one of the important linguists, states that Ötügeni, which comes from the root of Ot/Öt, meaning fire, is the 'Earth Goddess' among Shamanists. This goddess is called **Etügen** in Mongolian and is accepted as 'mother earth'. Among the Yakuts, the god of fire is **Utu**, in the list of gods of the Yakuts. "There is a god of fire named **Ot**." (D. Perinçek) … "The word to get **kız**/**kızmak**, which we derived in Turkish in connection with the root **Od**/Fire, is derived from the root **Od** in European languages: **Woede** (Dutch): To get angry (increase in fever), anger; **Wut** (German): To get angry, rage; **Hetzen** (German): To anger, to provoke; **Odium** (Latin): **Hatred**; **Hass** (German): **Hatred**, **hostility**; **Hostis** (Latin): enemy, düşman" (D. Perinçek) / Kızmak > **heiss** (B. Keresteciyan, 1910); **ısı** > hot > **heiss** (İ. H. Danişmend), **hot** > **heat** > hot (Chuvash) (Ü. Mutlu), (O. Süleymanov), (K. Mirşan)* / '**Utu**, **ud**' (Sumer.): **ut**, **od** (fire) (Kurmaev) / **Ot** > **hot**

hound (Eng.): Old Turkish **angdi**, **angcı** (hunter) (Kisamov) / Old Turkish '**an**, **ang**': animal, wild animal; '**angcı**': hunter

house (Eng.), **casa** (Latin): ev. ***Koş*** *(Old Turkish): house.* ***Huca*** *(Chuvash): house, room. '**Kos**' (Kazakh, Nogay); house. '**Hos**' (Yakut): room. Arabic **hücre** (oda, hücre) (Ü. Mutlu)* / Also these are related to **ısı** (heat, heiss); **od** (fire) / See "**Hot**" items

how (Eng.): All Latin, English question words' root are shown as '**kwo**'. **What**, **who**, **how**, **where**... Old and new Turkish "**kim**, **hankı**, **kankı**, **kaç ...** " are same. Nasıl, **kaç** (how): **kankı**, **kaç** ... / **Muço, nako, nas**; **muçeşi** (what way?); **muperi** (what colour, shape? etc.); **nako, nakonari** (how much?) (Laz. words of question) > nasıl, ne, hanki, kankı ... / **mu** <> **mu** (Turkish question suffix) / how > **kwo** (root) > **kweti** (Celtic) < kim, hanki, kaç > **ço**, **çe** / N. American **XAA**, **CAAX**, **XU** < **kaç** (how)

howl (Eng.), **heulen** (German): **ulu**, **uluma**. '**Havla-**ma'.

hug (Eng.): **kucak**. '**Kuç**' in Turkish dialects means 'hug'. **Kuca** (Sanskrit): breast, **hug** < kucak / Turkish 'kucak': hug, bosom

huge (Eng.): **yüce**. **Koca**, **yüksek** / **yüce**, **koca** > **huge**

huir (Spanish): escape / *huir* > ***ıra-mak*** *(S. Küçükoğlu)*

humble (Eng.): It has both positive and negative qualitative equivalents in English. In addition to its positive meanings such as modest, arrogant, docile; it also has negative meanings such as low, modest, helpless. Turkish '**hımbıl**': helpless, lethargic, lazy, poor. / " ... from Latin **humilis** 'low, lowly', from **humus**

'ground.'' (Oxford D.) Latin '**humus**' <> Old Turkish '**kum**': sand, dust, soil (DLT) / '**kum**' > **hum** (Sumer.): sand (Kurmaev)

humerus (Latin – Eng.): **omuz** (shoulder)

humiliate (Eng.): the root is latin 'humus': terra (torpak), soil, dung; Old Turkish '**kum**': sand, dust, soil / *Kum > humus (B. Keresteciyan)*

hunt, **hunter** (Eng.): av, avcı. **Angda** (Altai, Tel. Leb. Kirghiz): hunting, hunt; **angdı**, **angcı**: hunter (Radloff). **Ançı**: hunter (DLT). *Chuvash '**an**' means wild animal, hunt (Ö. Yüksek)* / See "**Animal**" item / N. America 'to hunt': **AEN**, **AN <> an**

hunter - gatherer (Eng.): **avlar-getirir**, **angar-getirir**. See "**Hunt**" and "**Gather**" items

hurray, **hurrah**, **hoorah** (Eng.): According to Bikkinin they are Turkish exclamations.

hurricane (Eng.): Turkish '**uragan**' (storm)

hurt (Eng.): " … from Old French hurter (verb), hurt (noun), perhaps ultimately of Germanic origin." (Oxford D.) / Yırt-mak, yar-mak, yara, bere (tear, injure, bruise) / '**Kert**' (Altai): hurt, injure (Radloff)

hut (Eng.): **Kota**, **koton** (Uzbek, Cagatay, Tatar, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Yakut); **koton** (Finnish): house (Rasanen) / *Huğ > hut (word ending –g,ğ > -t sound change rule – A. Atabek)*

hypotenuse (Greek, latin, Eng.): Western sources explain it as "**under-tensioning**". Nonsense! What are we under tension here? **Adnan Atabek** tells it

from another point: *"The so-called **Pythagorean** theorem was known in the Sumerians. The 'tense' here is Turkish '**tıng**' (Yakut). So where did "hypo" come from? Stretching and tying from below? Why not from above? So why should it be 'hyper'? What is stretched here is not the 'hypo', but the '**tel**' (wire). That string is the string of the harp. Gap > habl (Arabic) > **ip** (Turkish) > cable "*

I am, **ich bin** (Eng. – Alm.): 'Ben-**im**', 'men-**im**'. Turkish **men**, **ben** (I – I am) > English '**me-my-mine**' …

Iberic (Spain) language number words: **Biur** <> bir (one), **iki-igi** <> iki (two), **us** <> üç (three), **dor** <> dört (four), **bes** <> beş (five), **oti** <> yedi (seven), **bin** <> bin (thousand) (G. Diaz-Montexano)

Iberic (Spain) language word elements: **+e** (denotes direction) <> a, e, ye, ya; **+ar** <> ar-er (make, doer; English suffix **-er**); **+en** > en, an (yapan, eden); **+ta**, **+te**, **+da**, **+de** (denotes position, location) <> da, de, ta, te (there, here, under, above …); **+tan**, **+ten**, **+dan**, **+den** <> dan, den, tan, ten (from here, from there), -**s** (plural suffix) > biz, ikiz, üçüz vb. (Georgeos Diaz-Montexano)

Idunn (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): Goddess of youth. **Yiğit** > **youth**

Ireland, **Aire**, **Ario, Erini**, **Eriu, İrlanda**: *meaning '**er**', male, noble person. (İ.H. Danişmend)*

iacto (Latin): throw, shoot, **at**, **at**-mak / '**ok at**': shoot arrow

iaculi (Latin): arrow, **ok**. **Arc** (Eng.) < **arcus** (Latin) < yay. **Yai** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Koib. Küar. Kom. Uyghur): arc (Radloff) / Native American **K'O**: **ok**, arrow / **Ok** > **K'O** > **iaculi**

iatri, **iatric**, **iatro** (Greek - Latin - Eng.): **Ota**, **otacı**, **otacılık** … come from Turkish '**ot**' (herb) / **Pediatri**, **psychiatri**, **iatrogenic** etc. / "**Latsiah** (iatsiah ?) (Hittite): to cure, make right. Belarusian 'dlia liačennia'; Croatian 'liječiti', 'izliječiti'; Polish 'wyleczyć'; Irish 'leigheas'; Scots-Gaelic 'leigheas' etc." (Copeland) / **İXT** (Native American): shaman, medicine man, medicine / **utsuhri** (Hittite): grass, **ot** / **TL'OGH**, **TAE**, **AETS** (Native American) (**ot**, grass) / **iatro**: "Word-forming element, from Latinized form of Greek iatrikos "healing," from iatros "physician, healer" (related to iatreun "treat medically," and iasthai "heal, treat"); **of uncertain origin**, perhaps from iaomai "to cure," related to iaino "heat, warm, cheer," probably from a root meaning "enliven, animate." (OED) / It is an opinion that it can also be associated with "**iyiletme**" (heal, cure).

ibex (Eng.): mountain goat / *Boğa (bull):* ***Bos*** *(Latin)*, ***boeuf*** *(Fr.)*, ***bucca*** *(It.)* ***ibex*** *(İ. H. Danişmend)*, *(O. Süleymanov)*

ic (**-ic**) (Eng.): Suffix. Examples: psychiatr**ic**, log**ic**, eccentr**ic**… Same in Turkish: '-**ik**, **-ık**' … Şımar**ık**, çab**uk**, çev**ik**, kal**ık**, del**ik** etc.

ice (Eng.), **eis** (German): **buz**. Old Turkic '**ayaz**': cold, moon cold, night cold, bitter cold / " … from Proto-Germanic ***is**- 'ice' (source also of Old Norse **iss**, Old Frisian is, Dutch **ijs**, German **Eis**), of **uncertain origin**" (OED) / ***Eis*** < *buz (B. Keresteciyan)* / to freze: **SİİS**, **TEN** (N. American) (**buz**, **don**) … **TEN** <> **don** (freze)

ichor (Eng.), **ichor** (Latin): **çürü**, root: **çiru**, **curu** / **Harrant** (Hittite) (rotten, irin, yiring) / **çürü** > **ichor** / **harrant** <> **irin**, **yiring**

ichor (Latin): irin, **ciru**, **çürü**, **çürük**, corrupt / **çürük** (root **ciru**) > **ichor** > irin > **corrupt**

ictus (Latin): vuruş. Old Turkish '**sok**' has same meaining. **Sok**, **sokkı**, **soktır**, **sogış**: hit, fight, war (Radloff)

idea (Eng. - Greek), **ideal** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**iduq**': sacred, holy (DLT); **idhi**: lord, owner, God (DLT) / **Ütüo** *(Yakut): excellent (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Ot** (Eurasian Turkish dialects) thought, idea (Radloff). İdık, ıdık, idik (Uyghur): divine grace; **idi**, **ide** (Uyghur): God (Radloff) / ***ideal*** *(adj.): edil, idil (good) (adj.) (Kisamov)*

idiot (Eng.): **oduk** (Uyghur); **udul** (Tel.) "blödsinnig, idiot" (Radloff) / ***oduk*** > *idiot (word ending -k > -t change rule - A. Atabek)*

idle (Eng.): **aylan**, **aylak**. *Chuvash **ytla** (Kisamov)* / '**Aylak**, **aylan**' (wandering, idle), *from 1300s Turkish (Nişanyan)* / **idle** < **idyll** < **İdil** (?) see "**idyll**" item

idol (Eng.): Old Turkish '**iduk**' sacred, holy (DLT); idık, ıdık, idik (Uyghur): divine grace

idyll (?) **- İdil**: a river name (**Volga**). One of the legendry abundance land of Turks. It is said it was Attila's mother land. Chuvash '**Atal**'. *İdil Old Turkish God River (Ü. Mutlu)* / **idyll**: pastoral < **İdil** (?)

ieros (Greek): sacred, holy / *uğur*, *kut. Arıg* > *ieros (-g > -s) (A. Atabek)* / uğur > **ieros** / **ogur**, **uğur**: fortune, luck, holy

ig, (**-ig**) (German): suffix makes adjectives from words. Jährig, ständig, grundig, schwierig, verdächtig, vorläufig, einzig, wichtig, richtig … Same in English: numeric. Also Turkish '-**ik**, **-ık**' suffix makes adjectives from words: kızarık, şımar**ık**, bulan**ık**, kabar**ık**, karmaş**ık**, sırnaş**ık**, deriş**ik**...

ignate, **ignition** (Eng.); **ignite** (Latin): **yak**-mak, **yak**

iliac (Eng. - Latin): about hip, iliac bone … Leğen kemiği (**leğen** bone) / Turkish '**leğen**': basin, washtub / leğen > **iliac** / 'Leğen' is one of the thousands of real Turkish words known to us with Persian roots. There have been written examples since Codex Cumanicus (1303). Moreover, as I discussed in the item "**lake**", it forms a conceptually holistic set in Turkish. **Öl**, **öla** (Uyghur, Ottoman, Schor. Soj. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch.): wetness, puddle, lake; **öllü** (Ottoman): lake; **ilay**, **lay**, **ilai**, **lai** (Kirghiz): dirty, blurry, muddy water; **köl** (in many dialects): göl, lake (Radloff) / öl, ilay, öla > leğen > iliac

ill, **illness** (Eng.): Turkish **illet**. İl (badness, sickness), ilenme (curse), ilaç (medicine, drug); no Arabic root, all of them real Turkish / " … from Old Norse **illr** 'evil, difficult', of **unknown origin**." (Oxford D.). / **İlin**: caught, getting sick; ilenme: curse (DLT). **İlin**: contamination, infection (Orkhon) / In local dialects in Türkiye thet say 'Boğazım **ildi**' (my throat get sick).

ille, **illa**, **illud**: Latin third person singular, plural. Turkish: **o**, **onlar**. Old Turkish: **ol**, **ollar** (V. Hatiboğlu) / *Ol > ille (Latin) >* ***elle*** *(Fr.) >* ***elli*** *(İt.) (İ. H. Danişmend)* / '**Anen**' (Sumer.): theirs, **onların** (Kurmaev)

illic, **illim**, **illine** (Latin): that place. Turkish '**il**': place, region**;** '**ol**': those

illume, **illuminate** (Eng.); **illuminare** (Latin): Old Turkish '**yula**': light, candle (DLT) / **lumiere** < yalımak > **luire** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan); *yula*, *yal* > ***İlyapa (Inca – İnka*** *- ligtning and flash God) (Ü. Mutlu).*

iltir, **ildir** (Iberic Spain Language): capital city. Turkish '**il**': region, province (G. Diaz-Montexano)

image, **imagination** (Eng.); **imago** (Latin): **imge**, sign, symbol etc. Old Turkish '**im**': sign; imle**,** imlet, imleş (words about imagination, sign, dream) (DLT) … / *Image < umaj (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Emre**, **imre** (dreamer, passionate, lover) (TDK)

imi, **im**, **imitazio** (Old Celtic, Basque): letter, typface (Nyland). Old Turkish **im**: sign, symbol. See "**Image**" item

imitate, **imitation** (Eng.): **imge**, sign, symbol etc. Old Turkish '**im**': sign; imle**,** imlet, imleş (words about imagination, sign, dream) (DLT) … / *Image < umaj (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Emre**, **imre** (dreamer, passionate, lover) (TDK)

immediate (Eng.): **h(g-k)amtu** (Akkad.): **imdi**, **şimdi** (just now)

immune (Eng.): *"Turkish '**emin**, aman' means 'safe, healthy'. '**Eminç**': 'tranquillity' (Codex Cumanicus). Emniyet (safety), '**immunity**' derive from this root." (Adnan Atabek).* Norm Kisamov also shares the same opinion.

in (Eng.); **-in**, **-en** (suffix) (Eng. – Latin): iç, içeri, içinde. The known and used meaning of the Turkish word '**in**' today is 'to go down'. However, in the past, it also meant "inside" in Eurasian Turkish dialects. **İn**: to go down, flow, to sink, to get stuck, to collapse, to get inside, shrink; **engiz**: to break in (Radloff). Thus, our claim that the root of the Turkish word '**in**' is common with the English, Latin and IE '**in**' has been proven. **Endir** (Kirghiz): eintreten lassen, to take in (Radloff). **Inferior**, **interior**, **inferno**, **infra**... They all have '**in**' and '**iç**' in Turkish, and 'iç-**in**-de (in, inside). Old Turkish '**inan**' (trust, believe) and 'anla, angla' (understand) words may be related to 'in, inside'. (**İnanna** – Sumerian God) / Old Turkish 'in': cave, animal den / Proto-Türk 'in, ine': nesting, absorption (Kazım Mirşan) / **Yinç** (Old Turkish): shrink, thin out; **in**-mek: shrink, shrivel up / So… **İn** > **in**

inch (Eng.): unit of measurement. Turkish '**ili**, **eni**': finger, finger measurment (Radloff).

incision (Eng.): **kesi** / **İncisum** (Latin): **kes**, içeri kes-mek (M. C. Paşa) / in - **cis** < kes / Old Turkish '**sı**' root: cut, break; '**sınık**': broken bone

inferno (Latin, It. , Eng.): hell / **in** < in, **ferno** < **fırın** (owen). See "**Furnace**" item

ingemo (Latin): moaning, **inleme**, **ingleme**

injury (Eng.): **yara** (wound, injury)

inn (Eng.): **han** / Also Old Turkish '**in**': cave, animal den / *Han > in > inn (İ. H. Danişmend)*.

inno (Latin): washing, having bath, Turkish '**yun**, **yun**-ma' (wash, bath)

inspection (Eng.): in-spect … / see "**in**" item / **spect**, **s-pect** < **bak** (look) (word begining null "S" law – see "**Scab**" item)

inspection, **inspector** (Eng.): in-spect / For '**in**' < **in** see '**in**' item / Spect: s-pect (initial null '**S**' **rule**, for transfers from Turkish to Western languages, see "**Scab**" item) … Pect < **bak** (look, see)

insult (Eng.): " c. 1600, 'an attack;' 1670s as 'an act of insulting, contemptuous treatment,' " (OED) / in-sult … **Saldır** (assault) > In-**sult**

integrity, **integer**, **integral**, **integrate** (Eng.): "Latin integritas, from integer '**intact**'. Compare with entirety, integral, and integrate." (Oxford D.). Old Turkish '**tegrek**, **tegre**': daire, circle, circle. Tegrity-integrity: in circle. **Tekerlek**, **tegrek**: Old Turkish meaning wheel, circle. **Tegir**: to turn, mill (tegirmen). **Değirmi**, **değirmi yüz**: round, round face. **Tegme**: touch (DLT). **Intact** (Eng.)

complete, complete, untouched. In Turkish, '**tek**' (one) also means integrity and indivisibility. **Tegre**: circle, environment, around, four sides (M. Ergin) / Tegre > integrity (Ü. Mutlu) / **Tügel**, **tügede** (Uyghur, Kom. Kar.) alles, all, all together, complete (Radloff) / **Edekku** (Akkad.): alone, tek

inter, **inter** (Eng. – Latin): in-ter / For '**in**' see "**in**" item / **ter**: yer, torpak, toprak

intra, **intra** (Eng. – Latin): in-tra / For '**in**' see "**in**" item / **tra** < **doğru** (through, to)

intrigue (Eng.): *Turkish '**ıntırgı**': trick, ramp (Niğde, Bor in local dialect - Compilation Dictionary) (A. Atabek) (??)*

invert, **avert** (Eng.): **ebir**, **evir** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Schor.): **çevir**, turn (Radloff). " **Version**: 'Latin **vertere**' to turn, turn back, be turned; convert, transform, translate; be changed' (from PIE root '**wer**')" (OED). "-**Vir**, **-vır**, **-vur**, **-bur**" Turkish root (or suffixes) denote turning and rotating steadily. Çevir, devir, evir, savur, kavur, kıvır, bur… yuvarla …

ipsum (Latin): many. In Eurasian Turkish dialects '**küp**, **köp**, **kop**': many (Radloff)

iron (Eng.): demir, temir. Old Turkish '**ergene**': iron, **ore**, iron ore. '**Ergenekon**': legendery secret land of Old Turks in the mountains of iron mine (Ü. Mutlu) / '**Ergi**-mek': melt, melt iron; '**eri**, **eri**-mek': melt / **Ergani**: a mining town in Türkiye / **Ergene** > **ergi** > **ore** > **iron**

irrigate, **irrigation** (Eng.): Turkish '**ırmak**' (river); Turkish '**karık**', '**ark**' (water channel). **Karsu**, **kosara**, **karsi** (Sanskrit). Hitttite "**irrigate**": **ar(as)siie-a**, **ars-rs**, **arsanu**, **rsnu**: flow, **ırmak**. **Aras**: a river in Türkiye. (O. Sertkaya)

irritation, **irritate**, **irritability** (Eng.): **irkilme**; **ürkme**; **örkö**, **örköt** (Tel.) (startl, fright, excite, exited) (Radloff)

is (Eng.), **es** (Latin), "PIE root '**es**' "**:** '**dır**', to be. Middle or Old Turkish '**uş**, **üş**, **iş**' demonstrative adjective is related to this (**işte** – here is, just is). Also Old Turkish '**iş**': (work, doing) may be related it. / **İssa**, **is** (Hittite): make, to do, create, produce, **iş**; **ie-a**, **aia**, **ai**, **iya** (Hittite): **yap**, to do / **YEİ**, **YEİX**, **YAPO; JİS** (N. American): be, become, do, **yap**, **iş** <> **YİS**, **YAPO**

ism (**-ism**) (Eng.): suffix (liberalism, Marxism etc.). It's said that certain Old Turkish words may be root of '**ism**'. Like '**iz**, **is**, işaret' (trace; trace of fire, smog; sign)

iso- (Eng.): prefix. Old Turkish **eş**, **eşit** (match, equal), Greek '**isos**' < **eş**, **eşit**

issue (Eng.): konu, **iş**. At first glance Old Turkish '**iş**': work, doing, matter, subject. / But … "mid-14c., of **water**, etc., "**to flow out**;" of persons, "come or go (out of a place), **sally** forth," from issue (n.) or else from Old French issu …" OED … So, there are water and flow here: Turkish '**su**' (water) and '**sally**': Old Turkish '**sal**' (release, send) …

iste, **istic**, **istinc**, **isto** (Latin): over there. That of yours (DNLD) / Turkish '**işte**': over there, here it is. Old Turkish '**şu**': it, that / Alleged "PIE root": "**Es**", Latin '**es**', Eng. '**is**' "to be" and Turkish '**dır**' (**are**). But Old Turkish '**iş**, **uş**, **üş**, **şu**' are probably related to '**es**'.

itch (Eng.): **kaşın**, kaşınmak. Local saying '**gidiş**, **giciş**' / *kichi (Kisamov)*

itinerary (Eng.): *Turkish '**it**, **id**': go, send (Kisamov)*. Old Turkish '**id**': send, leave (Orkhon)

ito (Latin): **git**, go, send, **iter** (Latin): **gidiş**, going, way. **İd** (Old Turkish): send, leave, abondan, go (Orkhon) / *Gitmek > ito (B. Keresteciyan), (İ. H. Danişmend)*

itoka (Old Celtic, Basque): quickly, **atik** (quick, agile)

ity (**-ity**) (Eng.): suffix. Prosper-**ity**. Old Turkish '**ed**, **et**': do, make; '**edil**': made, maden … "Word-forming element making abstract nouns from adjectives and meaning 'condition or quality of being... ,' from Middle English -ite, from Old French -**ete** (Modern French -ité) and directly from Latin -**itatem** (nominative -itas)." (OED)

iugo (Latin): **iki**, **ikili**, two, double, pair

iuxta, **juxta** (Latin): **yakın** (near, close). **Yak** (root) (Altai and in many Turkish dialects) > **iuxta, juxta**

ja (**ya**) (German): **yes**, **yeah**. **Ya** (Altai, Tel.): yes / Even in current Turkish **ya** > **ja** > **yes**, **yeah**

jab (Eng.): **sapla**, **saplamak** > jab > stab

jack (Eng.): *Jack (v., adj.): cak- (v.), **çek** (to pull, draw) (Kisamov)*

jackal (Eng.): **çakal**. According to Bikkinin it's not Persian origin, it's real Turkish, Kipchak origin.

jag (Eng.): binge, booze (boza) / *čak(k) (kafayı **çek**-mek): drinking alcohol much (Kisamov)*

jakko (Celtic): health, **sağ**, **sağlık**

jam (Eng.): *Turkish **cumul, cem, kam-kamu** (Kisamov)* / These Old Turkish words mean public meeting, people, public. See "**Common**" item

janitor (Eng.): **ön**, **öndeki** / 1580s, "an usher in a school," later "doorkeeper" (1620s), from Latin ianitor "doorkeeper, porter," from ianua "door, entrance, gate," from ianus "arched passageway, arcade" (see Janus) (OED) / **ianus**, **ianitor** (Latin) < **öng**, **ön** (front, face, first)

january (Eng.): According to the OED, it is related to '**Janus**' and "PIEroot": '**Ei**' … Janus is said that the God of the beginning, and the end. Old Turkish **yengi**, **yeni**: new, **young** <> **Janus**. **Yeni yir** (new year) (?)

Janus (Latin): **ön**, **öng** (front, face, one, first); **yengi**, **yeni**: new, young

jaw, **jaws** (Eng.): çene, diş, **ağız** (mouth). **Azaw**: Old Turkish 'molar tooth' (Radloff) / **Azaw**, **ağız** > **jaw**

jeder (German): every, each, any; Turkish 'her'; Kazakh oir, ar; Teleud 'ar' (Rasanen)

jerk (Eng.): Turkish '**çek**' (pull, tract, draw). İrGet (Tar.): to move hither and thither, to shake (Radloff) / **Jerk** < **çek**

job (Eng.): " … a word of **uncertain origin**." (OED). Turkish '**çaba**, çapa, çop': effort, endeavor, hoe, cutting) must be root of it. / *Job < **çaba** (Ü. Mutlu)*

join (Eng.): katıl, **kayna**. Turkish '**kayna**'mak: full union, full adhesion. Kangda (Tel.): join, ver-knüpfen (Radloff). '**Yeug**' is its "PIE root". See "**Yeug**" item / **Joint** < 'cykanak, cikenek, cyyanak, syyanak' (Kirghiz, Kuman, Kazakh, Nogay etc.): joint (Rasanen) / **kayna** > **join** < **yanaş** (get close)

joint (Eng.): Cykanak, cikenek, cyyanak, syyanak (Kirghiz, Kuman, Kazakh, Nogay etc.): joint (Rasanen) / Most likely it is originate from '**kayna**' (join, **connect**) and '**iki**, **ikili**' (two) > '**yeug**' "PIE root".

joke (Eng.): **şaka**. Asiatic Turkish 'jomak': story, puzzle; **jamag**: (Turkmen) joke (Ü. Mutlu) / " *Şangho 'şaka' (Uyghur)" (A. Atabek)*

jolly (Eng.): *English **Yule** (n.) "winter holiday" ~ Türkic **yol** (n.) "road, way", as a winter holiday "road, way (of fate)"; the original full name of the holiday was "Yule Tengri" ~ "Fate (from) Tengri" ~ "Fate (from) God", it is celebrated on the winter solstice, with spruce, music, dances, and gift exchanges. Cognates: A.-Sax. geol, geola, Ang. giuli, ONorse jol, Gmn. Yule; OFr. jolif; Modern Fr joli "festive", semantically extended to "pretty, nice"; Modern nglish jolly "festive"; Sum. yol "road, way". In the religious and IE etymological fields, the term is dumbfoundingly rated "of unknown origin", although it is still active in the Türkic-populated areas, and is sufficiently well described in the ethnological literature. (Norm Kisamov)*

Jord (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): Goddess of the earth. **Yurt**: motherland, country.

journey (Eng.): ***Yürü, yürüyüş*** *(walk, travel, journey) (Kisamov)*

joy (Eng.): **eğlence**, eğlenmek. **Toy**: Old Turkish feast, entertainment, wedding … (DLT); **toy**: drum. **Toy** (Eng.): plaything. "Middle English: From Old French

joie, based on Latin **gaudium**, from gaudere 'rejoice.' '' (Oxford D.) / **gaudere** <> **eğlence** (joy)

Jötunn (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): divine giants… There are also Ancient Germanic, Godly giants in Norse mythology. Let's see what it is: *"Giants (**Jötnar**) main article / **Jötunn** Giants (Jötnar) play a significant role in Germanic myth as preserved in Iceland, being just as important as the gods in myths of the cosmology and the creation and the end of the world. (…) In addition to Old Norse: jötnar, the beings are also commonly referred to as þursar, both terms having cognates in West Germanic; jötunn is probably derived from the verb '**to eat**', either referring to their strength, or possibly to cannibalism as a characteristic trait of giants (Wikipedia).* This super German mythological creature's root apparently also comes from '**to eat**'! Jotun, Jötnar, etc. come from this meaning… What is this? In Turkish, '**yut**' means 'swallow, eat, drink'... Latin '**edo**', Finnish '**syöda**, **juoda**', Altaic Turkish '**ida**, **edo**', another form '**yut**'. In Turkish mythology, there are a few equivalents: Tepegöz (one-top-eyed) and **Ubur** (glutton)> **vampire**, **obur** > **obese** / A complete overlap with its root and its suffix: **Yutan** > **Jotun**.

juice (Eng.): meyve **su**yu, usare, **su**. Celtic **sugo** <> su > **juice** (the root is Turkish '**su**': water and liquid of anything that is not solid dry)

june (Eng.): rooted from Latin 'iunius'. **İunius** and **june** mean '**young**', so Turkish '**genç**', so Turkish **yeni**, **yengi** (new, young) / **June** < **yeni**, **genç** (**young**)

jungle (Eng.): cangıl. They say it came from Persian '**cengel**' (hook). It's same with Turkish 'çengel' (hook, at the same time gnarled, crooked tree, bush). Persian **Çangal**: bird paw. See "**Gancio**" item. In Old Turkish 'çangal' means

densely wooded area (TT). **Köngkö** (Kirghiz): jungle (Radloff). Most of the words called Persian are of Turkish origin.

junior (Eng.): **genç**. See "**Juve**" and "**Young**" items. Latin '**iunior**': **yeni** (new)

Jupiter (Eng.): *Turkish cübüt 'second, çift' > cübüt tir > Jupiter 'second planet' (In Türk Language tir 'yer' (terra, earth) (A. Atabek)*

jurten (German): **yurts**, yurt, Old Türkic '**yurt**' (nomad tent), **yurt**: home land

just (Eng.): şimdi, tam şimdi. **İs** (Scor. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch.): to make quickly (Radloff) / *" **is**- > quick, agile " (A. Atabek) / '**işte**': here it is, **just**; işte şimdi: just now*

just, **justice**, **judge** (Eng.); **iustia** (Latin): about Old Turkish '**yasa**' (law) and '**yazı**' (write) / *Just < yasa (Ü. Mutlu). Yasa > jus (B. Keresteciyan). Justice < yargı (D. Perinçek)* / **İussum**, **jussa** (Latin); Eng. **just**; German **ius**; Turkish **yazı**, **yasa** … / **According to Mustafa Celalettin Pasha, the fact that the word is written so differently in Western languages and pronounced so differently is an indication that they were taken from abroad.** / **Ai**, **yai** (Altai, AT, Tel, Kom …): rightness, truth, order, law, right thinking, true senses (Aykırı: '**ay**-kırı' against, out of system) / *Çozak > just, justice (A. Atabek)* / **iusi** (Etrusc) > justice (Copeland)

juve (Latin), **giovane** (It.), **young** (Eng.): **genç**. Civan (Turkish Persian). "Old English **geong** 'youthful, young; recent, new, fresh,' from Proto-Germanic *juwunga- PIE ***yuwn-ko**-, suffixed form of root *yeu-" (OED) / '**geong**', '**yuwn**', '**yeu**' < '**yeni**, **yengi**' (new) / *Yeni – genç > juven, junior (B. Keresteciyan)*. ***Genç*** *> jung > young (İ. H. Danişmend), (O. Süleymanov)*

k(e)l: “PIE root”, stone. **Kluka**, **klog**, **cloch**, **clach**, **clagh**, **gallo**, **klugga** (Celtic) > **kaya** (stone) / **kva** (Laz.) < kaya / **Kacaka**, **katha** (Sanskrit) <> **kaya** / **Galalu** (Akkad.): pebble stone / Hebrew ‘**gal**’: heap of stones / Uralic ‘**kiwi**’ (Kassian, Starostin) < kaya

k’ak: “PIE root”, to cackle, to chatter, crakling sound, ‘kak-kık’ sound (Bomhard). Kıkırdama, kahkaha (laughter, cackling); keklik (cackling bird)

k’al: “PIE root”, “to come into being, to be **born**, existence, presence, **birth**; **pregnant**, young of animals” (Bomhard) / **Kal**: remain, to stay, to stop, be left, stand; gebe **kalmak** (be pregnant)

k’an: “PIE root”, to bend, twist, turn (Bomhard) / **Kanırt**: to try to twist something loose, to bent. **Kıvır**: twist

k’an: “PIE root”, to get, to acquire, to posses, to produce (Bomhard). English ‘**can**’. Turkish ‘**ken**’ suffix: doer, maker, able. Üret**ken**, et-ken, yapış-kan…

k’aph: “PIE root”, “jaw, jawbone. Proto-Altaic: **k’epha** (Bomhard) / Turkish “**kap**-mak” also means ‘bite’ / **Kafa**: **cephal**, head / to bite: **KAPSUN** (Sioux, N. American) > **kap**

k’ar, **k’er**, **k’or**, **k’r**: “PIE root”, to twist, to turn, to bend, to wind; Proto-Altaic: **kera** (Bomhard) / **kıvır** (**curl**, bend), **kıvrık** (**curv**, curved)

k’ar: “PIE root”, dark, dark colored; **krukos** (Greek): dirty; crock (Bomhard) / **kara**, **karanlık** (black, dark) / **krukos** > dark > kara, karanlık, kirli (dirty) / ‘**Gör**’ (Sumer.) > kir, kirli (dirty); ‘**Görsu**’ <> **kirli su** (Sumerian city) (Kurmaev)

k’ar: “PIE root”, to shout, to call (Bomhard) / **çağır**, **çığır**: to call, to shout, scream

k'aw: "PIE root", to bend, twist, curve; PIE: **k'ew**, **k'ow**, **k'u** (Bomhard) / **kıvır** (curl), kavis (so called Arabic – real Turkish): curve, **kavla**-mak: to swell and bending

k'aw: "PIE root", to take, to seize, to grasp, hold (Bomhard) / Turkish '**kavra**-mak': to **grasp**, **grip**, clasp

k'el, **k'ol**: "PIE root", "**coal**, **charcoal**" (Bomhard) / **Caleo** (Latin), **calorie** > **kala** (Altaic) (burn, ignite), kalat (burn), **cılı** (hot, warm) > coal / **Kala**: heat, warm, burn (Altaic - Rasanen)

k'el: "PIE root", female in-law, husband's sister; PIE: **k'alow**, **k'aloc**; Proto-Altaic: **kele** (Bomhard) / **Gelin**: daughter in law, bride

k'er: "PIE root", "to decay, wear out, to become old; PIE: **k'er**, **k'or**; Altaic: **keru**: old, warn out (Bomhard) / **Karı**, **keru**, **kart**: old, worn > **geriatric**, **geriatry** / Old Turkish '**ciru**', '**çürü**' (decay, corrupt) > **k'er** > **icor** > **corrupt**

kahl (German): **kel**, bald / **kel** > **kahl** / "PIE root" "**Gal**" item

kailo: “PIE root”, **whole < küll**, **külliyen** (Turkish > Arabic) / **Aluan** (Kirghiz) > **allerlei**: all kind; aluan > all (Radloff) / **Kolbo** (Altai, Teleud, Leb): connect, be together (Radloff) / **kala** (Akkad.): whole / ‘**Olmak**, **olgunlaşmak**’: be ripe, be completed > **all**, **whole**

kaiser (German – Eng.): German king. It’s originated from emperor **Caesar.** Russian ‘**tsar**’ is same. It means Turkish ‘**keser**’ (cut) or Turkish ‘saçlı’ (hairy). See “**Caesar**” item

kako (Greek): bad, kötü / ***Kaka*** *(shit) > gaita (Arabic): feces >* ***kako*** *(A. Atabek)*

kakwkwja (Celtic): **kazma**, **kakma** (scrape, dig, inlay, push)

k'alow, **k'aloc** : “PIE root”, female relative. Proto-Nostratik "k'el", Altaic '**kele**' (Bomhard) / K'alow > **gelin** (bride)

kampf (German): battle, fight, **kavga**. **Kabğa** (Laz.) / **gouren**, **cathaigid**, **comhraig**, **cagg**, **baga**, **kombago**, **kowako** (Celtic) (kavga, gür, hır gür) / **gouren** > **gür** > **hara**, **kariraka** (Sanskrit.) / to fight: **GHAE**; **GAAW** (N. American) <> **kavga** / Probable root is Turkish ‘**kap**’: grasp, hold, have … Kapka (?) = (**Kabğa** – Laz)

kann, **kennen** (German): know, recognise / “PIE root” “**Gno**”, **know**, **gnosis** / Turkish '**kan**, **kan**-mak': know, believe; **kanı**: opinion / For more examples see “**Know**”, “**Gno**” items

kante (German): edge, border, **kenar** (edge, side), **kanat** (wing, side), yan (side) / **kante** < **kenar**, **kanat**

kantschu (German): **kamçı**, whip

kap: “PIE root”, "to grasp." Turkish ‘**kap**, **kapla**, **kapsa**’: **grasp**, **catch**, **grab**, **cover**, **have** etc. Some English words cited here are: **accept**; **anticipate**; anticipation; behave; behoof; cable; **capable**; capacious; **capacity**; capias; capiche; caption; **captious**; captivate; **captive**; captor; capture; **catch**; catchpoll; cater; chase, chasse; **conceiv**e; **cop** "to seize, catch;" copper "policeman;" deceive; emancipate; **except**; **forceps**; gaffe; week; **have**; heft; incapacity; inception; incipient; intercept; municipal; occupy; participation; **perceive**; **percept**; prince; purchase; **receive**; **recipe**; recover; susceptible... Turkish ‘**kap**’ is a very old and very word-generating root. Arabic Turkish kabz, kabız, kabza, hıfz, hafız, havsala, hafıza … (keep, hold) … must be originated from this root / Kap > **cop**, **capture** etc. **kapsa** > **have**

kap: “PIE root”, the root of “**happy**, **happiness**”. Hittite ‘**hapinant**’: wealth / “Proto-Nostratic root *ħap^{h}- ‘to take, gather, or collect (with the hands or arms)’ ” (Bomhard) / Old Turkish ‘**kap**’: catch, hold, have. **Kap** > have / **Kap**, **kapan** <> **KAPAN** (Native American): cellar, supply depot / ‘**Kapan**’ (Old Turkish): cellar

kapern (German): capture, seize, **kap**, **kap**-mak... (seize, hold, catch, have …)

kappo (Celtic): box. Turkish ‘**kap**’ (container)

kar: “PIE root”, alleged root of ‘**hard**’, Turkish ‘**kuru**’, ‘**hartı**’, ‘**kart**’ …

kaserne (German), **castra** (Latin): Turkish ‘**kışla’** (garrison, winter quarters of a military unit); ‘**kış**’: winter. **Kışla** (Altai, Crimean, Kom. Kas. Ottoman): spend the winter, shelter in the winter (Radloff) / “**Casa**” and “**Castle**” items may be related to this.

kaunen (German): chew, **çiğne**-mek. **Çajna**, **cajna** (Çagatay, Kazakh, Lebet vb.):

kaunen, **chew** (Rasanen)

kaurban (Iberik Spain Language): offered, allocated product (G. Diaz-Montexano). Kurban (Codex Cumanicus – 1303) (Turkish, Arabic, Semitic): sacrifice, offering

kayak (Eng.), **kajak** (German): Old Turkish '**kayık**'. **Kai**: (Tel. Altai. Scythian, Koib. Kom.) kayma, ski, slip, kayak, kayık, little boat (Radloff). "Mid 18th century: from **Inuit** qayaq." (Oxford D.). **Kaymak**, **kayak**, **kayık** (one of Inuit - Turkish common words) (Bikkinin). / slip, slide, skate: Native American **GAAC**, **KAE** >< **kay**, **kayak**

ked: "PIE root", "to go, yield." Turkish words '**git**' and '**getir**' exactly have same meaning. The English words that are claimed to derive from this root are: **abscess**; **access**; ancestor; antecedent; **cease**; **cede**; **cession**; conceded; **decease**; **exceed**; excess; intercede; **necessary**; preceded; predecessor; proceed; **prescription**; recess; recession; prostrate; secession; **succeed**; success. Let's open a few. For example '**cede**': **git**-mek, '**accede**': **kat**-ılma, '**precede**' önden **git**mek, **exceed**: **aşırı** **git**mek …

keen (Eng.): **kın** (Schor. Scythian, Küar.) (wish, desire, enthusiasm, effort) (Radloff); **conatus** (Latin) (effort). **Kınık** (Altai, Tel. Leb. Scythian, Koib.): diligent, enthusiastic, strive (Radloff).

keep (Eng.): One of the meaning of Old Turkish '**kap**' root is "to continue, keep, fixate". Kaptır (Altai, Tel. Kirghiz, Kas.): bind, connect, unite. Current Turkish '**kaptır**': get carried away, lose control and keep on… " … from Proto-Germanic *kopjan, which is of **uncertain origin** ... from Proto-Germanic ***kap**-)" (OED) /

Keep > kapmak (O. Karatay) / "Keep: one of its meaning is 'fit, suit'. Turkish 'Kip gelmek': fit " (A. Atabek)

kei: "PIE root", the root of 'city'. **Kei** < **kent** (Old Turkish - city)

keiro (Celtic): dark brown, Old Turkish '**kara**': black, dark colour

kele: "PIE root", "warm." Old Turkish (Altai, Teleud, Euroasia dialects) '**kala**': burning; **kalat**: to fire; **cılı** (Kirghiz): warm. English words that are said to derive from this root are: caldera; calid; Calor; **caloric**; **calorie**; calorimeter; **cauldron**; caudle; chafe; chauffeur; chowder; coddle; lee; lukewarm; scald… / **ılık** > **luke**

ken (Eng.): to recognize, to know, intellectual opinion… Turkish '**kan**': believe, think, to be fooled, to be deceived; '**kanı**': opinion. **Kann**, **kennen** (German): to know, to understand. **Bekannt** (German) known. **Kanık** (in many Turkish dialects, including Altai): to get used to, to know (Radloff). 'Kanaat, kani': are Turkish words bu they say they have Arabic origin (to be enough, believed in something, confident in a thought.) But the real root of them is Old Turkish '**kan**' > know. Also '**kan**' (satiation) > kanaat / The cure for the illness of Indo-European etymological fabrication is the oldest languages. As soon as you put the word equivalent in **Hittite** for one of them, IE's balloon bursts. Here is another example: **kane-is**, **kne-is**: recognize, to know, acknowledge, kan, kanma, kanı

k'en, **k'on**: "PIE root", "to get together, connect." "Proto-Nostratik "k'an" (Bomhard) / **kenet**, **kene**, **kon**, **konşu**, **konak** (clamp, tick, perch, settle, neighbor, settled place)

k'en, **k'on**: "PIE root", "to know": bilmek. "Proto-Nostratik 'k'any' (Bomhard) / **know**, **gno** > **kennen** < **kan**, **kanmak**, **kanı** (know, think, believe)

k'enu: “PIE root”, “chin.” **Çene** > **chin** / “Proto-Nostratik 'k'an' ” (Bomhard) / **K'enu** < **çene** < **çiğne** > **chew** > **chin**

Kent: a region name. It is said that it came from the side, from the shore. Turkish ‘**kenar**’: side; **kıdı**, kıyı, **kaş**: coast, side / Turkish ‘**kent**’: city

k'er, **k'or**: “PIE root”, “old, deteriorated, aged”. “ Proto-Nostratik "k'er" (Bomhard) / **karı**, **kart**: old, aged / **karı** > **kart** > **k'er** > **geriatry**, **geriatric**

k'er, **k'or**: “PIE root”, “to shout, call”. “Proto-Nostratik "k'ar". (Bomhard) / **call** > **ku** (voice) > **çağır** (call)

ker: “PIE root”, "to **grow**". '**Gür-**leşme': grow thicker; '**kur**': establish, set, create; ‘**göver**’: grow, be green … / some examples: accrue; cereal; Ceres; **concrete; create**; creation; creature; Creole; **crescendo**; **crescent**; crew; croissant; cru; **decrease**; excrescence; excrescent; griot; **increase**; Kore; procerity; procreate; procreation; recreate; recreation; recruit; sincere… / **create** < **kur**; **crescent** < **gür** …

ker: “PIE root”, “heat, hot, fire”. Turkish '**kor**': ember, hot coal; '**kömür**': coal. **Carbon**; carboniferous; **carbuncle**; **cremate**; cremation; **hearth** …

ker: “PIE root”, “tie tightly”. “ Uralic *karʌ ‘to tie tightly, to wrap up’ ~ Dravidian [*kar- ‘to tie tightly, to tighten’] ~ Altaic ***kʿärʌ** ‘to tie tightly, to tighten’. (Bomhard) / bağla, ban, düğüm, düğümle, **kör** düğüm / **ker** “IE” > kar^ (kör?) (Altaic) > **mekoru, okuru, ekoru** (Laz.) / **tie** > tüğ, tüğüm, düğüm / ban, bağ > bind, bond > **eko-pinu** (ekle bağla) (Laz.) / kör düğüm: unbreakable knot , ker; **ker** < **kör**

kera, **kra**: “PIE root”, to mix, to cook; Old Turkish ‘**kar**’: to mix (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

kerd, **kyerd**: “PIE root”, “hearth.” Turkish ‘**yürek**’, Old Turkish ‘**cörök**’. English words from this root: accord; **cardiac; cardio**-; concord; **core**; **cordial**; courage; credence; credible; credit; credo; credulous; creed; discord; grant; **heart**; miscreant; myocardium; **pericarditis**; **pericardium**; quarry; record; recreant; **tachycardia**… / **cörök** > **cardiac**

kerp, **krep**: “PIE root”, “abdomen”. **Karın**: abdomen. “ … Dravidian *karʌ ‘fetus, womb’ ~ Altaic ***kʿarbi**- ‘abdomen, belly fat’. (Bomhard) / **karbi** > **korba** (Laz.) > **karın** > **kroth** (Celtic)

kers: “PIE root”, “to run.” ‘**Koş**’ in Turkish, also ‘**kır**’ (run, run away, escape). The English words allegedly derived from this root are: **car**; **career; cargo**; caricature; cark; **carpenter**; carriage; **carrier**; **carry**; charabanc; charette; **charge**; chariot; concourse; **concur**; concurrent; corral; corridor; corsair; courant; courier; **course**; currency; **current**; curriculum; cursive; **cursor**; cursory; discharge; discourse; encharge; excursion; hussar; incur; intercourse; kraal; miscarry; **occur**; precursor; recourse; recur; succor … (OED) / I think that many of these words do not come from this root. As in other items, but there are more here. For example **kağnı**, **kağnı**, **keriban**, **körük**, **karutza** (Kipchak) > **car**, **chariot** etc. But that's not our point. We have given different interpretations of some of these words by other publications. But their example is their example… : the root ‘**kers**’ is Turkish ‘**koş**, **kır**’. That’s it.

kes: “PIE root”, “to cut.” Turkish ‘**kes**’: to cut. No other words are needed. English words from here: caret; cashier; cassation; caste; castellan; castellated; Castile; castle; castigate; castrate; castration; chaste; chastity; chateau; chatelaine; Chester; forecastle; incest; quash. / “ *Indo-European* ***kes**- *‘to*

scratch' (Bomhard) > **kaz**, **kazı**, **kaşı** (dig, scrape, scratch) / **xazeri**, **oxazu**, **oqazu** (Laz.) < kaşı, kazı > **haş** (Sumer.) (P. Kaya) / N. American 'to cut': **XOOT**, **K'ETS**, **K'AAC**, **XAAS** > **kes**, **kat**, **cut**

kessel (German): cauldron, **kazan** / **kazan** > **kessel**

keu: "PIE root", "to see, observe, percieve". Samples: Anschauung; **caution**; **cautious**; caveat; kudos; precaution; scavenger; scone; sheen; **show** / '**Kör**', '**gör**' (see) > **keu**

keue: "PIE root", "to swell," also "vault, hole." Turkish for '**kabar**'mak, '**ko**'mak, '**küme**', the other meaning is '**kovuk**'. Examples: accumulate; accumulation; **cave; cavern; cavity**; **coeliac**; church; **codeine**; coelacanth; **coeliac**; coelomate; **concave**; **cumulate**; cumulative; cumulus; **excavate**, **kirk**, **kymatology** … / For those who say that the '**küme**' is not Turkish, we have given examples from old Turkish dialects such as '**cumul**', '**kimi**', '**kömek**'. **Cave**, **cavern**, **cavity** > **kovuk**. **Cumulate**, **cumulus** > **küme**, **kümelen**. **Kabar**: to swell

key (Eng.): kilit / Kleis, kleid (Greek); iklid (Arabic); kilid, kelid (Persian); **kirid** (Kashgari – DLT - 1074)

khan (Eng.): Old Turkish **kaan**, **kağan**, **han**, **king**, **könig**.

kharma (Tibet, Indian, Eng.): A word that strongly evokes Turkish sounds and meanings. Like '**dharma**', '**kharma**' is one of the basic concepts of Indo-Buddhist philosophy. It has negative meanings and expansions as well as neutral and positive meanings. After all, it expresses the mutual interaction and balance of pluses and minuses. Old Turkish '**karma**': mix; '**katma**': add; '**karıştır**': mix, blur; **karışık**: complex; **karmaşa**: caos; **kargış**: curse, caos …

kick (Eng.): ***kick*** *(v., n.); kik- (v.) kick (v., n.) "strike" ~ Türkic kik- (v.) "parry, punch", strike two objects, like honing knifes by whetting one knife against another (Kashgari II 293) (Kisamov)* / Old Turkish 'kak' (Kaşgarlı - DLT): hit / **kak** > **kick**

kikos, **keeagh** (Celtic): **göğüs**, **kögüs**, **chest** / **kögüs**, **göğüs** > **kikos**, **keagh** > **chest**

kill (Eng.): öl, öldür, öldür-mek (die, kill, to kill) / **Oilu**, **okilu**, **oqvilu** (Laz.) / **kilu** > **kill** < öl, öldür > **oilu** / Old Turksih '**kıl**' root: **cut**

kin, **kinship** (Eng.): Latin root '**con**'. Turkish: **kan**, **kandaş**, **kün** (blood, kinsman, from the same lineage) / "Germanic origin; related to Dutch kunne, from an Indo-European root meaning 'give birth to', shared by Greek **genos** and Latin **genus** 'race.'' (Oxford D.) / They say it came from 'Genus'. See "**Gene**", "**Gender**" items / *Genos > genus < kan < kian (Proto Turk) (Ü. Mutlu) / Kin: **kuni** (Turkish) (relative) (O. Karatay)* / AGini, aGinicilik: friendship, intimacy; **kınal** (Tel. Schor. Scythian, , Koib. Kirghiz): intimacy, affinity; **kına** (Altai): intimacy, relativeness (Radloff) / **Kin** (Akkad.): blood, blodshed, blood money; **kaina** (Hittite): kinsman, in-law; **quadin**: in-law relative (Orkhon); **kayın**: kinship, affiliated through marriage (O. Sertkaya, Copeland) / Do these words about kinship as in a cluster exist in languages other than Turkish and Hittite? / **Kün**: relative (Old Türkik), Hun '**el gün**' denotes 'foreigner and relatives'. OTD p. 326 KÜN II: kün qadaš (родич), (Clauson - Kisamov)

kind, **kindness** (Eng.): **kala** (Greek) (good, goodness). **Kayra**, **kayrakkan** (Kirghiz, Schor. Soj. Altai, Scythian): goodness, mercy, divinity (Radloff). **Kayra**, **kayıran**, **kayırma** (Tel. Sag. Koib. Ktsch.): favor, grace, charity. **Kayra** (Uyghur, Kazak, Teleud, Scythian): goodness, love, beloved (Rasanen)

king, **könig**, **kohen** (Eng. – German - Hebrew): **Kaan** (Altai, Tel. Leb.) (Radloff). **Khana** (Sanskrit.). **Könilik**, **qan**, **han** (Orkhon) / **King**, **könig**, **kin** (relative) and **kün** (sun) connection (O. Süleymanov) / **Queen**, kün, kuni, han, kaan, hakan, king relations (Ü. Mutlu), (H. Tarcan) / **Komer**, **hakohenn**, **kohen** (Hebrew): priest, chief, leader / **Kam** (Turkish shaman priest), **kaan** (king) > **king** > **kohen** / **Xntawa**, **xntawat(i)**, **hhantawat**, **hantawad(i)** (Hittite): king, ruler, kingship / **X'AAN**, **KANAAYİ** (N. American): general, leader of war, leader / ***King**: kengu .. Ultimately, the Türkic root is kün "sun", not the homophonous Türkic kun/kün, the English **kin** "blood-related", as was suggested by IE philologists. The **kün** with the Türkic suffix -gü makes küngü "of sun, solar, sun-like", or the phonetic variation kengu (Kisamov)*

kiosk (Eng. - German): Its origin Turkish '**köşk**'. "Kiosk: '1620s, … from French kiosque (17c.), which is (along with German and Polish kiosk) from Turkish **koshk**, kiöshk 'pavilion, summer house,' from Persian kushk 'palace, villa; pavilion, portico." (OED) / **Köşk** > **kiosk** (Ü. Mutlu), Bikkinin / **Kos** (Kuman, Kirghiz, Kazakh, Çagatay …): dorm, tent, cottage, house

kiros (Greek): **kuru** (dry, hard). *Kuruğ* > ***kiros** (- g-ğ > -s .. word ending sound change rule – A. Atabek)*

kiss (Eng.), **küssen** (German): **oşkan**, **oksan**, **okşo**, **okşa**, **öksön** (Altaic – Radloff): kiss, kiss on the lips / **kuas**, **kuuass**, **kuuasnu** (Hittite): kiss / **KAA XEİT**, **XEİT** (N. American): **kiss** < oksan

kitchen (Eng.), **küche** (German): Turkish '**katna**, **kayna**': boil, cook (Kisamov) / " … from Proto-Germanic *kokina … German Küche, … French **cuisine**, Spanish **cocina**, a variant of Latin **coquina** … from coquus 'cook'" (OED) / Turkish: **kayna**, **kaynat** (boil, cook)

kitu (Celtic): join. **Kitu** < **katıl** (join, attend)

kitzlichsein (German), **kittle** (Middle English): **gıdıklanma**, **tickle**. **Kıtık** (Kirghiz. Kas. Ottoman) gıdık, gıdıklanma (Radloff) / gıdık <> tickle <> kitzlichsein

klafter (German): fathom, overarm, **kulaç**. Kulaşta: kulaç (Radloff) (Kol-aç: overarm)

kleu: "PIE root", "to hear". Some examples: Cleon; **clio**; Damocles; **Hercules**; leer; list; **listen**; **loud**; **Pericles**; **Slav**; **slave**; Slavic; **Slovene**; **Sophocles**; Themistocles; **umlaut**; Yugoslav… / Old Turkish '**ku**': voice, sound. **Kulak**: ear

klug (German): smart, wise, **us**, akıl, bilgelik. Uguş (Uyghur) us, akıl; uguşık (Uyghur) wise, öke. ***Külük*** *'mind' (Hakas)" (A. Atabek)*

kluka, **klog**, **cloch**, **clach**, **clagh**, **gallo**, **klugga** (Celtic): **kaya**, stone. PIE **k(e)l** / **kva** (Laz.) > kaya / **Kacaka**, **katha** (Sanskrit) / **Galalu** (Akkad.): pebble stone / Hebrew '**gal**': heap of Stones (Hebrew.) / Uralik '**kiwi**' (Kassian, Starostin)

knochel (German): bone, kemik (Crimea, Altai, Tel. Ottoman) (Radloff)

knock (Eng.), **kick** (German - Eng.): hit. **Kak**: hit, beetle, inlay; **kax**: kak, hit (Radloff)

knorpel (German): cartilage, **kemirçek**, **kıkırdak** (Altai. Tel.) (Radloff).

knot (Eng.), **ketten** (German): Turkish '**kat**': bind (Radloff). 'Kenet': clamp, clasp; 'kene': tick

know (Eng.): Latin **gnoscere**, **cognosco** (Latin); **gnosis** (Greek); **cognition** (Eng.). Alleged "PIE root" '**gno**', '**gn-kn**' sound. Old Turkish '**kan**, **kanı**': believe, think, opinion, know … '**Ognan**' (Scythian): to know, understand. **Kögüs** (Uyghur. Altai.

Tel. Scythian, Koib.): sense, mind, opinion, understanding. **Köngül** (Tar. Kirghiz, Kom. Uyghur, AT): gönül, spirit, understanding. **Kön**: comprehension, approvel (Radloff). German '**kennen**', '**novi'** (Latin), **teneo** (Latin): **tanı**, know / **Gönül** (Kazakh, Uyghur, Cagatay, Türkmen, Crimea): mind, sprit, heart / Hittite '**kane-is**, **kne-is**': recognize, to know, acknowledge … kan, kanma, kanı > **kane-is** (Hittite)

ko-moin-i: "PIE root" of '**common**', '**com**' etc. **Commonwealth**, **community**, **communism** etc. '**Kamu**, **kamug**': common / " … from Latin communis … PIE *ko-moin-i- … from ***ko**- 'together' + *moi-n-" (OED) / **Qamay**: all, whole, all together; **qamuq** (Orkhon); **kamuğ: kamu**: whole, every (DLT) / '**Kömek**': people, common; '**cumul**' (Kirghiz): meeting (Radloff) / Cumhur, cumhuriyet, commun, cem, cami, cemaat, küme, cümle, kamu… / **Kamasu** (Akkad.) > common > kamu / **Kombuti** (Celtic): community

koppeln (German): link, connect. **Kolbo** (Tel. Altai. Leb.): connect (Radloff). Turkish '**ko**' and Latin '**co**' roots are same. Eurasian Turkish '**kopgı**': clasp, gather, collect; Turkish **kopça**: buckle, clasp

korb (Celtic): **kir**, stain, **dirt** / **korb** < **kir**

koumiss, **koumis** (Eng.): **kımız**, a beverage like 'kımız' (Bikkinin) / **Kımız**: A traditional Turkish alcoholic drink made from mare's milk

k'ow: "PIE root", "to hold, grasp", **kavra-**mak (to hold, grasp). "Proto-Nostratik '**k'aw**' " (Bomhard)

kraft (German): power, **erk**, **karu**. **Karuk** (Schor. Uyghur): power; **karulu** (Altai): powerful, strong; **karu**: arm, power (Radloff)

kratzen (German): scratch, kaşı-mak. **Karlık**: scratch; **karti**: kratzen, scratch (Radloff)

kraus (German): curl, **kıvır**, **kıvrık**, **kıvrım** / **kıv**, **kıvır** > **curve**, **curl**, **kraus**

kraut (German): grass, herb. ***Kurık*** *(Chuvash),* ***karut****: grass, herb,* ***kraut*** *(A. Atabek)*

kriko (Celtic): kısık, kırık, hoarse

krio (Greek – Eng.): frost. **Qar** (Hebrew): cold, **qerakh** (Hebrew): ice / **qerakh** <> **kırağı** > **krio** <> **kar** / **ice** > **ayaz** > buz > **freze**, **frost** / **Kar**: snow, **kırağı**: frost, **kır**: white

krukos (Greek): crock, dirty, kir, kirli. "Proto-Nostratik "k'ar" (dark, dark coloured, **kara**) (Bomhard) / **kara**, **kir** > **krukos** /

krumm (German): eğri, **kıvrık**, **curl**, **curved**. **Krümmen** (German): kıvrık, **kıvrılmış** / **kıv**, **kıvır** > **curve**, **curl**, **kraus**, **krumm**

krus-to: "PIE root", **crust**. Come from '**kuru**, **kuru**-mak, **kurumuş**, **hartı**'... / **Kuru**: hard, **hartı**: hard / **Kuru** > **hartı** > **hard** / " ... from Latin crusta 'rind, crust, shell, bark,' from PIE ***krus-to**- 'that which has been hardened,' from root *kreus- 'to begin to freeze, form a crust' (source also of Sanskrit krud- 'make hard, thicken" (OED) / Crust: Uralic *ćarʌ '(hardened) film' ~ Dravidian *carʌ 'rough' ~ Altaic ***čar(ʌ)** 'hardened crust'". (Bomhard) / "PIE": **sker** > **crust** < **kuru** (dry, dried, hard) > hartı (hard) > katığ, katı (hard) > sert (Persian - Turkish) (hard)

ksep: "PIE root": night (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov). Turkish 'gece, akşam' (night, evening) (?)

ksero (Greek): **kuru**, sert, dry, hard

ku, **ki**, **ci**, **cu**, **kwu**, **kun** (Celtic): dog, köpek / ***Ḳüjn*A** *'wolf, dog': Afrasian *k(j)n/*k(j)l, *k(w)l 'dog, wolf' ~ IndoEuropean ***k̂u̯ōn**/*k̂un- 'dog'; Uralic *küjnä 'wolf'.* (Bomhard) / Turkish **zağar**, Scythians '**cağar**', Laz **cogoy** > **cu** / **ku**, **kwu**, **cu** <> **cogoy** <> köpek / Native American **PEEK**, **CH'UPUL**: **köpek**, **cu**, **dog**

kukko, **kruko** (Celtic): **kayık**, boat, kayak; Native American **GAAC**, **KAE** (kay, kayak)

kuppel (German), **cupola** (Eng.): **kubbe**, dorm. **Kup** (Kas. Kür. Tob. Tara.): swell, rise, upsurge … Kebir, kübra, kibir (Turkish, and said that Arabic root … Actually they have real Turkish '**kabar**' root – arch, upsurge, swell, rise). **Up** (Eng.) < '**köp**' (Altai, Tel. Leb. Kirghiz, Küar.): upsurge. Turkish '**ka-ko-kö**': rise, arch, upsurge … Kabar, kavla, kayır, kalk, köpür etc.

kurbash (Eng.): **kırbaç**, whip (Bikkinin)

kurgan, **Kurgan Hypotesis** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kurgan**'. "1889, from Russian, originally a Tatar word." (OED) The Kurgan hypothesis (also known as the Kurgan theory or Kurgan model) is the most widely accepted proposal **to identify the Proto-Indo-European homelands which the Indo-European languages spread out throughout Europe and parts of Asia**." Wikipedia. **Isn't it a joke?** The **name** of the theory created to describe the existence and origin of the **Indo-European Language Family** is **Turkish**. Kurgan clearly comes from '**korugan**, **koru**-mak ' (protected area, protected building, to save, to guard). Even though they are mound graves in the sense most known to foreigners, they also have other meanings in Old Turkish, related to protecting, hiding. Kurgan is mentioned in the Inscriptions in the sense of '**kale**- castle', also

'**kurikan**': tent (M. Ergin). Kurgan also means monument, mausoleum-tomb. "Russian, of Turkic origin; compare with **Turkish kurgan** '**castle**'." (Oxford D.) / **Kurta** (Hittite): town, castle, city; Akkadian '**kirḫu**' / ***Kourat*** *(Yakut): city;* ***haretz*** *(Hebrew): land, mother land;* ***Karak****: city (A. Atabek)* / Proto-Nostratic *q'-w-ar-a 'edge, point, tip, peak'. Hittite (acc. sg.) **gur-ta-an** 'citadel' … Altaic, Mongolian **qorga** 'fort, fortress; shelter, enclosure'; Old Turkic **qurgan** 'castle, fortress'. Poppe 1960:88; Street 1974:88 *kurgan 'a fortification'. Sumerian **gurû-ru**, **gurû-uš** 'forest' " (Bomhard) / **Krouka** (Celtic): mound, kurgan

kurz, **kurze** (German), **curt** (Eng.): short, Turkish **kısa**, **kıska** (Radloff), kırt, koru / See "**short**" item

kweie: "PIE root" "to rest, be quiet." Examples: acquiesce; **acquit**; **awhile**; coy; quiesce; quiescent; **quiet**; quietism; quietude; quietus; **quit**; quitclaim; quittance; requiescat; **requiem**; requite; **while**; whilom… (OED) / Turkish '**git**': go, **quit**, çık (go off, go out) / Turkish '**kal**': stay, remain, sleep (?) / Turkish '**gayet**' (Kutadgu Bilig – 1069) (Arabic and Persian root ?): very, much, **quiet** (pretty) / The examples given with the suggested root are not in harmony with each other. In this case, why shouldn't these Turkish equivalents be considered?

kwell: "PIE root", "revolve, move round; sojourn, dwell." Their meanings are somewhat broad and varied. We are concerned with the meanings of '**kal**, **kal**-ma: stay, remain, sitting; '**kaldır**-ma': lift, "till the ground" (toprağı '**kal-dır**-ma'). Here are those words: accolade; ancillary; atelo-; **bazaar**; bicycle; bucolic; chukker; **chakra**; **collar**; collet; colonial; **colony**; **cult**; **cultivate**; **culture**; **cycle**; **cyclo**-; cyclone; encyclopedia; entelechy; **Kultur**; pole; pulley; rickshaw; talisman; telos; **torticollis**; wheel... **Colony** > **kalma**, **kalım** / cultur > kaldır, kal (?) / By what logic is a Turkish-rooted word like "**bazaar**" shown as an example

of this root? Unbelievable. It shows once again how unreliable Western etymological sources are.

kwetwer: “PIE root”, "four." **Quod** > **tetra** < **dört**. Turkish ‘**dört**’: four and Turkish ‘**kırk**’: forty. One of the words derived from this root is ‘**quarantine**’: a concept that emerged from the forty (**kırk**) day isolation practice. Here are the words supposed to originate from this root: cadre; cahier; carillon; carrefour; diatessaron; escadrille; farthing; firkin; fortnight; **forty; four; fourteen; fourth**; **quadrant; quadraphonic; quadratic**; quadri-; quadrilateral; quadriliteral; quadrille; quadriplegia; quadrivium; quadroon; quadru-; quadruped; quadruple; quadruplicate; **quarantine**; quarrel; quarry; quart; quarter; quarterback; quartermaster; quarters; quartet; quarto; quaternary; quatrain; quattrocento; squad; **square**; tessellated; tetra-; tetracycline; tetrad; tetragrammaton; tetrameter; tetrarch; trapezium...

kwo, **kwi**: “PIE root”, the root of interrogative pronouns. Turkish '**kim**', '**kankı**', '**han-gi**, **han-ki**'. Again, like those derived from other roots, some of them will seem meaningless to you, but the sources say so. Focus on the question words specifically: either; hidalgo; **how**; kickshaw; **neither**; neuter; **qua**; **quality**; quandary; quantity; quasar; **quasi**; quasi-; query; quib; quiddity; quip; quodlibet; quondam; quorum; **quote**; quotidian; quotient; ubi; ubiquity; **what**; **when**; whence; **where**; **whether**; **which**; whither; **who; whoever; whom; whose**; **why**… / **qui**, **quo**… etc. (Latin) / **Kui+a**, **kuis**, **kuis**, **kui**, **kui+ha** (Luvian), **kwi** (Luvian), **kwi+ha** (Luvian), **kwis kwis/kwis**, **kwis/kwis**, **kwisha** (Hittite): who, what, whoever, whatever, which etc. **Kim**, **kankı**, **hankı** etc. (Copeland, O Sertkaya) / ‘**Ki**’ (Sumer.): **kim** (P. Kaya) > **kwo** > **who** / **KA**, **KEX**, **KİNE** (Native American) <> **kim**, **hangi**

kwrimis, **buzhug**, **cruim**, **cruimh** (Celtic): worm, kurt, kurtçuk. Pay attention to these Turkish concepts: '**kıvrım**, **kıvrıl**' (crimp, curve, curl) and '**büzük**, **büzülme**' (shrunken, contract, shrink) / *Altaic* ***Korʌ*** *'worm'* (Bomhard)

kyerd: "PIE root", **heart**, Turkish, Old Turkish **yürek**, **ürek**, **cörök** > **cor**

kylev: "PIE root", "hear, hören (German)" / " '***Hiz***': *(Baskurt) hear.* ***Hir****: hear " (A. Atabek)* / PIE root '**Kylev**' (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) < Old Turkish '**ku**' (sound), **kulak** (ear) / '**Hish**' (Sumerian): ear (**işit**: hear) (Kurmaev)

Labris (Latin): axe, balta. ***Teber*** *- labr(is) : balta (T > L rule – A. Atabek)*

Laceratus (Latin): **Yırt**, **yırtılma**, ***tear****. (L – Y + T – L laws – A. Atabek)*

Lacerte (Latin): **kertenkele**. *Kertenkele, yeşilce* > ***lacerte*** *(A. Atabek) (L < Y law)*

Lack (Eng.): noksan, eksik, kusur. Kusur, kasara (Arabic) <> kısa > kısır > kısık > eksik > **lack** > noksan / Hittite **uakk**, **uaksiie-a**, **wak**, **wak(i)sie-a**: **eksik**, lacking (Copeland, O. Sertkaya)

Lackey (Eng.): from French **laquais**, from Spanish **lacayo**, ultimately from Turkish **ulak**, which means "runner" or "courier" (Burak Demir).

Lag, **laggard** (Eng.): ***ağır*** *(heavy, slow, reluctant) (A. Atabek)*

Lagois (Latin): bird, **kuş** (?) / '**uşub**' (Sumerian): **kuş** (uçan - flying) (O. N. Tuna)

Lake (Eng.): **göl**. **Öl**, **öla** (Uyghur. Ottoman Schor. Soj. Scythian, …): wetness, ponding, lake; **öllü** Ottoman): lake; **ilay**, **lay**, **ilai**, **lai** (Kirghiz) dirty turbid muddy water; **köl** (all Turkish dialects): lake (Radloff) / 'Leğen': real Turkish (wash basin) / **Linna**, **lenn**, **llyn**, **llinn**, **loch**, **lhingey**, **logh** (Celtic): göl, köl, öl, öla, ilay, lai / **Jaladi**, **cil** (Sanskrit.): **leğen**, **göl** > **lake**

Lal, **lol** : “PIE root”, “thong”, Turkish **dil**. **Kali** (Uralic) (Kassian, Zihivlov, Starostin) / **Dnghyva**, **lal**, **lol** (Sanskrit) / **Lal** (Turkish - Persian): mute, voiceless (Codex Cumanicus, 1303) / **Dil** > **lal**

Lama (Tibetian, Mong. Eng.): Buddhist priest. Turkish ‘hama’ (Oir. Tel. Soj.): nama, lama; Middle Turkish ‘lama, laba’: viel- lard, directeur; Mongolian ‘**lama**’: healer, heiliger’; Tibetian ‘*bla-ma*’ (Rasanen).

Lana (Latin): **yün**, wool. *Yün* > ***lana*** *(Y > L rule - A. Atabek)*

Land (Eng.): Turkish **alan** (area, field) / **alan** > **land**

Langusta, **lobster** (Eng.): *Turkish **lengeç, yengeç** (Kisamov) (Y > L)*

Lanterna (Latin), **lantern** (Eng.): **yan**, **yan**-mak (light, fire). ***Yan*** *> lantern (Y > L sound change law – A. Atabek)*

Large (Eng.), **largus** (Latin): big, wide, very, very much… It may related to Turkish plural suffix ‘-ler,-lar', like English ‘-s’ suffix.

Laspi (Greek): mud, çamur. *Laçaga (Chuvash) > laspi (Greek) (A. Atabek)*

Latin (Eng.): the name of Latins. *Tutin (halk – Etrusk) > Latin (?) (A. Atabek)*

Latten (Eng.): golden. 'Middle English, from old French **Laton**.' (Oxford D.). Arabic, Turkish ‘latun, eflatun’ (reddish, purple, brass) / Turkish **altun** (golden)

Laugh (Eng.): **gül**, **gül**-mek. Let’s read it backward. It’s said that its root is proto-Germanic '**Kleg**'. Kleg < gül. Sanskrit '**gagh**, **gaggh**, **kakh**'; English '**gag**'; Turkish ‘kahkaha’: laugh, laugh out loud / “PIE root” ‘**ghleu**’: to be joyful, to joke (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / **Gül** > **ghleu**

Lead, **leader** (Eng.): ***elet-*** *(carry, bring, conveyed, lead, deprive, send) (elite, lead) the basic meaning seems to be, physically 'to carry', but with several extended meanings like 'to bring (something Acc.), to carry away (something Acc.)'… Türkü yarıklığ kantan kelip yana: eltdi: süŋüglig kantan kelip süre: eltdi: 'Whence came the man in armor, routed you and carried you off? Whence came the lancer, drove you and carried you off?' … Edgü nirvanka yakın elttiŋiz 'you have brought us near to the good nirvana' TT III 52: Chr. … Men sizlernl küčep elitmezmen 'I am not taking you (with me) by force' PP 32, 5-6; men yerčilep elitgeymen 'I will act as guide and take you (with me)' do... Ottoman* ***ılet****- (sometimes in verse ilt-) 'to carry, to bring, to carry away'; c.i.a.p. TTS I 373; II 525 ; III 364; IV 417. (Kisamov)*

League (Eng.): Turkish '**ile**, **ula**, **ilik**' (bind, bond, tie, link, connect …) / See "**Election**" item

Leak (Eng.): sız, sız-mak, **ak**, ak-mak (leak, flow) / Turkish 'lık lık': the sound of drinking or leaking / De**lik**: (hole), çat**lak** (crack), pat**lak** (erupt) (?)

Lean (Eng): dayan, **yaslan** / Turkish '**yan**': side (Y > L) / Native American '**lay**': **YEET.AT:** bed - **yatak**; **TSİL'AAN**, **KAA YEİT:** bedding - **yat**; **AAT:** lie down - **yat** / Avestan '**sa ete**, **pad**': lie down, **yat**

Lean (Eng.): thin, Turkish **ince** (thin) / *Lean – **yalın** (plain, bare, pure) (A. Atabek)*

Learn (Eng.), **lernen** (German): **öğren** (learn, know). Eüren, **öğren**, öğret; ürön, ürgen**: learn** (Radloff) / See "**Know**" item

Leash (Eng.): tasma, tasma kayışı, **iliştir**-me. *Leash > iliş (ula, ile, ilik, ilmek, '**league**, **ligament**', bind, link, connect … **Ulama**, connect) (A. Atabek)* / Old Turkish 'kogış, kayış': strap, band, belt; kayış > leash

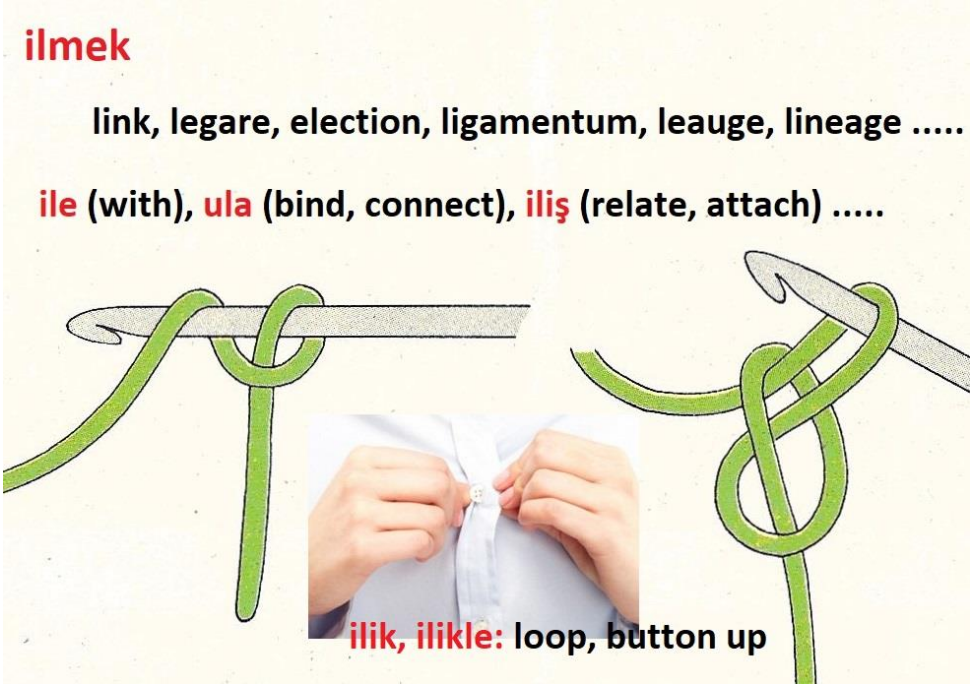
Least, **less** (Eng.): en **az**, **az**. **Asta** (Tel. Altai. Leb.): less, least (Radloff) / **Ast**: under, low, low degree

Leather (Eng.), **leder** (German): **deri**. **Drtri** (Sanskri.)

Leg (Eng.): limb, **elig** (Old Turkic - hand) (?)

Leg: "PIE root", "to collect, gather, with derivatives meaning 'to speak' on the notion of 'to gather words, to pick out words'." Old Turkish '**ula**, **ulam**, **ile**, **ilik**, **ilikle**, **ilmek**, **le**, **la**, **ulaş**, **iliş**, **ilişki**' directly overlaps with the root and suffixes expressing connection. Some English words that are allegedly derived from this root: **alexia**; analogue; analogy; anthology; apology; catalogue; coil; **colleague**; **collect**; college; delegate; dialect; dialogue; **dyslexia**; eclectic; **elect**; election; epilogue; homologous; ideologue; **intelligence**; lection; **lecture**; legacy; legal; legend; **lesson**; lexicon; logarithm; **logic**; logistic; **logos**; **loyal**; monologue; **neglect**; **neologism**; philology; privilege; prologue; sacrilege; **select**; tautology;

trilogy… / **Election < ele-**mek, **elek**; **eclectic** < **eklemeli**; **legere <** ula, ulama, ulam, ilik, ilikleme, ilmek… (Old Turkish); ila, ilave (so called Arabic) (bind, tie, link, add, botton hole, loop, with, and, connect …) **Ulaş**: reach; **iliş**: attach, interfere, relationship / **Ulapu**, **E'al'u** (Akkad.): strap, bandage > **ulama**, **ilik** / **Ulai** (Hittite): blend, to unite > ula, ile



Leig: "PIE root", "to bind." Similar to "**leg**". See item above. Words from here: alloy; ally; colligate; deligate; furl; league "alliance;" legato; liable; **liaison**; lien; lictor; ligand; **ligament**; ligate; ligation; ligature; oblige; rally; religion; rely / **leg < ilik**, **ilikle** (buttonhole, loop, bind)

Leip: "PIE root", "stick, adhere". The root of "**liver**" / Leip < **yapış** (Y > L sound changes rule) / Liver: ciğer: **ur** (Sumer.) (?)

Lekka (Celtic): binding, ilik, ilikle, ula / See "**Leg**" "PIE root"

Lemma (Eng. - Greek): like in 'di**lemma**' or 'ana-lemma', (to take: **al**-mak) or suffix '-**le**, **-leme**', '+**lm**'. (-la, -le: Turkish suffix that makes verb from name or

adjective) (+lm: Turkish piece that produces action name from verb: iki**lem**, iki**leme**, kap**lama**, fır**lama**, par**lama** etc.).

Leopard (Eng.): Leo-pard, lion-**pars**. Old Turkish 'pars': **bars** (Orkhon) (leopard) / **Parsna**, **prsna** (Hittite): leopard (O. Sertkaya) / **bars** <> **parsna** > **leopard**

Less (-less) (Eng.): suffix that gives the meaning of "none" to the word it comes in front of. Just like the Turkish '**-siz**, **-sız**'. **Door-less**: Kapı-**sız**. (İ. N. Dilmen)

Liber (Latin): book. *Tomar > liber : book (T > L sound change rule – A. Atabek)*

Lich (-lich) (German): the suffix that makes words adjectives: Zuversicht**lich**, müd**lich**, sorg**lich**, gefährlich, schließlich, endlich, plötzlich, wirklich … In Turkish '**-lik**, **-lık**, **-lek**, **-lak**' suffixes are same: Evladiye**lik**, hediye**lik**, topar**lak**, içer**lek**...

Lick (Eng.), **lecken** (German): **yala**, **yala**-mak. There is a similarity here as in "**yalnız – alone**". Also like in the 'yalan' > **lie' overlap** … (Y > L) / '**Eme**' (Sumer.) (lick) <> **emme** (suck, lick) (P. Kaya)

Lie (Eng.), **lügen** (German): **yalan**. Yalgan, yalan (lie) and Old Turkish root of '**al**': trick, decieve, decieved. **İlyate** (Sanskrit): lie < yalan (Y > L) / '**Lu**, **lul**' (Sumer.) > **yalancı** (P. Kaya) / Native American **YEL**, **(Y)AA <> yalan** > lie / "PIE root" '**ghal**': flaw, defect (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

Ligamentum, **ligament** (Latin – Eng.): Turkish '**ilik**, **ilmek**, **ile**, **ula**' (buttonhole, loop, bind, attach, and… etc.) / **Ulapu**, **E'al'u** (Akkad.): strap, bandage < **ulama**, **ilik** / **Ulai** (Hittite): blend, to unite < ula, ile / "PIE root": "**Leg**"

Ligare (Latin): bind, tie, **ilikle**. Turkish '**ilmek**, **ilik**, **ilikleme**, **ile**, **ula**, **le**, **la**' … all are about 'binding, connecting'. / **'(A-e)le**' (Sumer.): hang (Kurmaev) (?)

Light (Eng.), **licht** (German), **lux** (Latin): **ışık**. *"**tog**- 'to shine, sun rise'. T <> L changing rule… Like in Taberna-Laberna, Töre-lore, Tongue-langua(ge)" (A. Atabek)* / **İsana** (Sanskrit): **ışık**. 'Yaşu, yaşuk' Old Turkish ışık / ***Lux*** *< ışık, yışık* / **Luk-**, **lukkanu**, **luknu**, **lukk**, **lüke**, **lukkai**, **laluke** (Hittite): light, ışık, aydınlık (Copeland, O. Sertkaya)

Light (Eng.): not heavy. "having little actual weight," from Old English **leoht** (West Saxon), leht (Anglian), "not heavy, light in weight; lightly constructed; easy to do, trifling; quick, agile," also of food, sleep, etc., from Proto-Germanic ***lingkhtaz** (source also of Old Norse lettr, Swedish lätt, Old Frisian, Middle Dutch licht, German leicht, Gothic leihts), from PIE root ***legwh**- 'not heavy, having little weight.' " The adverb is Old English leohte, from the adjective. (OED) / Hypothetically, I think this originates from Old Turkish '**elig**, **ellik**'. I suggest, I do not claim. There is no example of this "ellik": light that I found in Turkish. But '**ellik**' means suitable for the hand and can be lifted by hand (as semantic). / ***Ikıt*** *(Türkiye vernacular) > light (A. Atabek)*

Ligneus (Latin): **ağaç**, wood. *Yıgaç > ligneous (Y > L – A. Atabek)*

Line, **link** (Eng.): like in '**ligature**, **leauge**, **ally**' words; claimed "PIE root" is the "**Leg**". Turkish '**ile**, **ula**, **ulam**, **le**, **la**, **iliş**, **ilik**, **ilmek**, **ulaş**' (bind, connect, tie, loop, reach etc.) / See "**Leg**" item

Lineage (Eng.): It's about Turkish **ile**, **ileme**, **ulama**, **ilik** (connection) and '**ilinti**': relation ...

Lion (Eng.), **leo** (Latin): Turkish aslan, as**lan**, **arslan** (?) / In Turkish many of animal names (especially wild ones) ends with 'lan' or 'an'. Kaplan, sırtlan, ceylan, yılan, çiyan, papağan, pelikan, ayuan, kulan … Old Turkish '**an**' or '**ang**'

also gives its name to “**animal**” and ‘**hunt**, **hunter**’ (**angcı**, **ancı**). / **Aru** (Sumer.) <> **arslan** (lion) (P. Kaya)

Liquid, **liquor**, **liqua** (Eng.): Turkish ‘ak’ (flow); ‘akar, akıcı’ (liquid). Old Turkish Altaic '**ygilikidey**' means not solid, fluent. For example it means marrow in the solid bone. It is one of the first examples of **Atatürk**'s "Sun-Language" theory. Geoffrey Lewis also talks about this. But jokingly, of course.

Listen (Eng.): dinle, ‘**işit**’. Claimed “PIE root” is “**Kleu**”. K-leu (?): ‘**listen**, **loud**, **list** etc.’ < ‘işit’ / Old Turkish ‘**ku’** (sound); ‘**kulak**’ (ku - alak) (ear) (M. K. Atatürk) / **İstamas** (Hittite) listen, işit (O. Sertkaya) / N. American **YUİŞ** >< işit

Liver (Eng.): Turkish ciğer (?) (Persian root?) / Old Greek '**iocur**, **iocor**' (OED) (?) / Turkish '**bögür**': flank, ilium / “PIE root”: “**Leip”** (yapış – stick to) (Y > L sound change rule) / Sumerian ‘**Ur**’ <> ciğer, **liver**, bağır, böğür … (P. Kaya)

Loaf (Eng.): ekmek. Turkish '**lavaş**' (flat bread) (A. Atabek), Kisamov / “*Chuvash lap ‘flat’, lap ‘plain’, lapam ‘plain’, lapi ‘plain, flat’, lapka ‘plain area’, lapçit- ‘flattening’ " (A. Atabek)*

Lober (Eng. – Latin): Turkish **topar** / *Topar > lober (T > L law – A. Atabek)*

Logy (Eng.): **anglak**, an-**lak** (mind, understanding) (Cagatay – before 1500 – Nişanyan) / Claimed “PIE root” is ‘**Leg**’ (iliş, ilişki, relation, connection) / See “PIE root” “**Leg**” item

Long (Eng.): ***Ula*** *(to lengthen) > long (A. Atabek)* / Ulaş (reach) > long (?)

Longoz (Greek): sea, sea trench / *Deniz, dengiz (sea) > longoz (A. Atabek)*

Look (Eng.): bak / look < **bak** / "***baḲa** 'to look': Hamito-Semitic *bq- 'to look' ~ Altaic ***baka**- 'to look'" (Bomhard) / 'Look' of Celtic **feic**, **faic**, **faik** < **bak** / **Oziru** (Laz.) < izle, gözle (?) / to see: **PAAKAT**, **AKA** (N. American) **><** **bak**

Loose (Eng.), **lösen** (German): **çöz**, **çözül**, **sal** … / Sumerian '**uş**': unbound, free. Yakut '**ösül**': untie (M. İ. Çığ) / Also '**release**' is about this / **İs** (Scor. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch.): release, let out; **ös** (Scythian, Koib.): erlöschen, release (Radloff). / *"Qalenin dibinde üç agaç incir. Elimde kelepçe boynumda zincir. Zinciri **los** (**loose**) bagla qollarim incir (Tie the chain loose, otherwise my arms will hurt)' Kirkuk Turkish folk song." (A. Atabek)* / May be there is a a rule (I suggest) (**Ç** > L): **çöz** > **loose**; **çim** > lavabo, lauba (Fr. – Latin) (wash); **çubuk** > tube; **çaba** > **labor** … / Turkish '**üz**': **loose** (Nasrettin Hoca, P. Boratav)

Lore (Eng.): Turkish '**töre**' (custom, morals). *Töre > lore (T > L rule) (A. Atabek)*

Lorica (Eng.): Turkish '**yarık**' (armour). *Yarık > lorica (T > L rule) (A. Atabek)*

Love (Eng.), **liebe** (German): ***Tap*** *(Yakut) > love, liebe (T > L rule) (A. Atabek)*

Luck, **lucky** (Eng.): ***ülüg, alik*** *'having a share or destiny', but normally 'having a good destiny, fortunate'. N.o.a.b. Türkü viii ff. Man. kutluğ ülüglüg el(l)ig xan 'the divinely favoured fortunate king' TT II 10, 87-8: Uyğ. Man.-A ülüglüg kutluğ bodun biz M III 29, 2 (iii): Bud. kutluğ **ülüglüg** (or vice versa) U 11 15, 5; PP 21,4; Suv. 474, 21: Civ. TT I 154-5 (oğul): Xak. xı bilig kiši: ara: ülüglüg ol 'wisdom is shared out (maqsum) between people' Kaš. I 511, 25 (Clauson - Kisamov) / Luck < **ülüg** (A. Atabek)*

Luctus, **lugeo** (Latin): mourn, mourning, Turkish '**yas**' and '**yuğ**'

Lukewarm (Eng.); **lau**, **lauwarm** (German): **ılık**. **Yılı**, yılın: ılık (Radloff).

Lukuyanus: Roman legendary horseman hero. It means horse, horseman, ulak. *Ulaga > alogo: horse. Ulak: messenger, messenger horseman. Alaşa: horse (A. Atabek)* / Hittite **hlugi**, **hlugai**, **halugan**, **hluga**: message, news, information

Lull (Eng.): calmness, sleep, sleepy. ***Uyu**-ma (sleep) (Kisamov)*

Lump (Eng.): **yumru**. **Glomus** (Eng. - Latin) yumru, yumak, topak. 'Yum' denotes the 'round shape' in Turkish … yumgı, yumurta (egg) etc. (DLT) / **Lump** < **tomur**, **top** > **tumour** (T > L rule)

Ly (-ly) (Eng.): suffix. Exactly same in Turkish with '**li**' suffix. Love**ly**: Sevim**li**. **-li**, **lik** > **like-ly** <> **ig-lich** (German) (Bedros Keresteciyan, 1912)

Lygdamis: West Anatolian and Cimmerian names of king and ruler. Lygdamis: **Tugdamme**. Another proof for T > L rule. Turkish famous name ***Toktamış*** > ***Lugdamis*** *(A. Atabek)*

Lyre, **lyric** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**yır**' (song, poem); **yıra** (musical enstrument). ***Yıra*** *> **lyre** (Y > L rule – A. Atabek) / **Sir** (Sumer.): poem, song, ır, yır, **şarkı** (O. N. Tuna)*

ma: "PIE", denoting negativity (O. Karatay). Turkish '**ma**': don't, don't do … Yap: do, yap**ma**: don't do it / Avestan '**ma**' < **ma**

macro (Eng.): **magnificent**, **magnify** etc. **Makta** (Kas. Kom. Altai, Tel. Leb. Schor. Scythian, Kirghiz): praise. **Maktan**: praise, brag; **maGu** (Uyghur): praise. **Mactus**, **macte**, **mactare** (Etrusk – Latin): glorify, honor, praise / **Mekkish** (Hittite): big, wide / **Mahat** (Sanskrit): great, large / **Magjo** (Celtic): big / **Mangga** (Altaic - Starostin, Bomhard): big, strong / Most likely it is related to Old Turkish '**beg**' (lord) > **big** / See "**Big**" item also see '**Magician**' item / **Macro** < **mangga**, **makta**

mag: “PIE root”, "to knead, fashion, fit." It forms all or part of: amass; **among**; macerate; magma; **make**; **mason**; mass; **match**; mingle; mongrel… It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Greek magis "kneaded mass, **cake**," mageus "one who kneads, **baker**;" Latin macerare "soften, make soft, soak, steep;" … (OED) / If all this Indo-European nonsense is half true, they also lead to Turkic roots: Turkish infinitive ‘**mek**, **mak**; **-mek**, **-mak**’: do, make**;** bakery: ek**mek**, et**bek** (bread, bakery) … See “**Make**” and “**Bake**” items

magician, **magic** (Eng.); **mago** (It.): **büyücü**, **büyü**, **bügü**. (Büy, büg > **mag**). **Umma** (Sumerian): witch. **Umay** (Old Turkish) holy mother legendery, spiritual Goddess. **Yumaş** (Chuvash): magician. **Maşmaş** (Sumerian) umacı, bogey / **Büyü** > **beg** > **magic** / ***Umma***, ***umay***, *umac*, *mago*, ***magician*** *(Ü. Mutlu)* / Sanskrit '**maya**': **büyü** / *" mangi > ***manti** (-g > -t) > **manti-es** ‘fortune telling, magic’ (Greek) " (A. Atabek)* / "**Mag**, **mags**" are the clergy class in Turkic **Medes**. This word is common to many Eastern and Western languages, including Chinese. The Turkish origin is "**bögü**". "Bögü" means physician, religious leader. Also "bögü, bügü" means magic. **Norm Kisamov** explained this long ago in the origin of the English words "**might**" and "**magic**". It has a direct relationship with the Turkish concept of "**beg**, **bey**": lord. **Büyük** > **big** > **beg** > mag > **magic** > **beg** (**bağış**) > **weg** are linked. **Osman Karatay** explained all these in a special book just for them: "**Bey ve Büyücü**” (The Lord and Magician).

magnify (Eng.), **magnus** (Latin): **big**, **büyük** (beg) / ***Manq*** *(big, huge) (B. Keresteciyan)* / see *“***Macro**” item

make (Eng.), **machen** (Alm): yap-**mak**. '**-mek**, **-mak**' Turkish infinitive suffix. To, to make: **mak**, yap-**mak**, et-**mek**

malax, **malt** (Eng.): Turkish '**bula**', '**bulamaç**' (slurry, wet dough) / See "**Mel**" "PIE root"

malign, **malicious**, **malignare** (Eng. – Latin): Turkish '**bela**'. *Bula, bele: dirty,* ***black****, immersed (Kisamov)* / **Bela**, **bala** (Celtic) > **mel** (black) / *Pis – bar – mal (Turkish trilogy) – mal (Latin): bad, dirty (A. Atabek*) / Bela (K.B -1069 – it is not Arabic origin)

mama, **mamy**, **mother** (Eng.); **mutter** (German): **anne**, **ana**. Turkish '**mama**': anne, grand mother, mother (Radloff). It's real turkish root that evident from "**meme**" (mamma) and "**emme**" in the root. '**Emme**' (suck) is existed only in Turkish. **Ana**, **hana**, **hanna** (Hittite): **ana**, mother, grandmother (Copeland, O. Sertkaya, A. Atabek) / **UMUE**, **NAA**, **ANAN**, **NANA** (N. American): **ana** / **AAN**, **İNE** (Sioux), **ANNA** (Indian Pennsylvania) **<>** **ana**

mamma, **mamilla** (Latin); **mammal**, **mammals** (Eng.): One of the most interesting examples proving that Turkish is the first root. **Meme** (Old Turkish - breast), **emcek** (breast), **em** (suck), **emzik** (pacifier) etc. are conceptually integrated in Turkish. Of these, **emcek**, **em**, **emzik**, **imbik** (distillery) …. exist only in Turkish, in old Turkish. And in American Indian languages too: **İM** (Sioux): suck / **ämig**, **ämsi** (to suck, to wish sucking) / **eme** (Sumer.): (lick) >

emme (P. Kaya) / Summe > **sucer** (Fr.): emmek (to suck - B. Keresteciyan) / **Omku** (Laz.): milking, sucking, **em** / **emme** > **milk** (probably related) / These are definitely related to the words **mama**, **mom**, **mother**, **UMUE** (mother - Native American)

mammott (Eng.): ancient elephant, Turkish (Yakut) '**mammot**' (mother earth)

man (Eng.), **mann** (German): The first Turks called themselves '**ben**' or '**men**'. '**Mana**': to me (Orkhon) / When it comes to the end of nouns in Turkish, it means '**man**'. In Turkish some examples: **Erman**, **kahraman**, **Teoman**, **toraman**, **Karaman** etc. / **ben**, **men**: I am / "Old English man(n), (plural) menn (noun), mannian (verb), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch man, German Mann, and Sanskrit **manu** 'mankind.'' (Oxford D.) / **Wiros** (Celtic): **er**, **erkek** (male) / **Koçi**, **biçi** > koca (male, husband) > **macho** (Spanish) / Native American **XİİB**: **kişi** (man, woman, person); **CH'İİJ**, **KİŞİUA** (**kişi**, living being, human, anima, animal)

man: "PIE root", "man." Examples of this root are: Alderman; Alemanni; fugleman; Herman; hetman; landman; leman; Man; manikin; mannequin; mannish; mensch; Norman; ombudsman; yeoman... / The first Turks called themselves '**ben**' or '**men**'. '**Mana**': to me (Orkhon) / When it comes to the end of nouns in Turkish, it means '**man**'. In Turkish some examples: **Er-man**, **kahra-man**, **Teoman**, **toraman**, **Karaman** etc. / **ben**, **men**: I am

manage (Eng.): Old and New Turkish '**bin**, **min**': riding, riding a horse, running by a horse... '**Bin**, **bin**-mek' '**min**, **mın**, **mun**, **mang ...** ' Irk Bitig '**min'** (before A.C 900): ride. **Mang** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Schor.): riding (Radloff) / " manage (v.) / 1560s, '**to handle**, **train**, **or direct' (a horse)**, from the now-obsolete noun manage 'the handling or training of a horse; horsemanship' (see manege, which is a modern revival of it), from Old French manège 'horsemanship,' from Italian

maneggio, from maneggiare 'to handle, touch,' especially '**to control a horse**,' which ultimately from Latin noun manus 'hand' (from PIE root *__man__- : hand)" (OED) **Min**, **mun**, **mın**, (bin) (Uyghur, Altai, Tel. Ad. Türkmen. Sart. Tar. Kom. Kas. Kirghiz): ride, riding horse; **minis** (Kirghiz) das Reiten (Radloff) / It's also about 'man', 'manuel', 'maneuver', '**minister-ministery**' … etc. / **Mniahae**, **mniahadr**, **mniahan**, **maniyahhāi** (Hittite): manage, ruling, administration, govern.

mandate (Eng.): the root is Old Turkish '**min**', '**binmek**, '**mang**', '**minis**' (riding). See "**Manage**" item

mandra (Latin): **mandıra**. Some say it's Old Greek, some say real Turkish. It is most probably related to Old Turkish root '**min**, **bin**' (riding, manage). / Mandra < mandira (Sanskrit) > mandra *(It.) < mandıra (B. Keresteciyan*).

mangiare (It.): food, meal. *Old Turkish Mang: hunting; meng*, *mang: food, meal (A. Atabek)*

mania (Eng. – Greek – Latin): Old Turkish **mäni**, **mängi**, **mänilig** (Orkhon): happy, joy, fun, pleasure; **mengi**, **mengilik** (Uyghur): ardent, enthusiastic, zealous; **mengrey**: fool, idiot, absurd; **mAngde** (Tel. Altai. Schor. Tar.): hurry; **maniklik** (Uyghur): "Bedeutung unclar, offenbar ein Adjektivum", ardent, enthusiastic, zealous… (Radloff)

Manitou (Eng. – Native American): Mani-tou, the great spirit of some Native Americans. Old Turkish 'mang': big; '**mengü**': endless, eternal; '**tan**': miracle, dawn; '**Tengri**, **Tanrı**': God.

manual (Latin - Eng.): the root is Old Turkish '**min**', '**binmek**, '**mang**', '**minis**' (riding). See "**Manage**" item

many (Eng.), **menge** (German): **bol**, çok. " Old English **menigu**, … also Gothic managei' **multitude**, crowd,' Old High German managi 'large number, plurality,' German **Menge** '**multitude**.'' (OED). The root is "**multi**": Turkish "**mol**, **bol**". Also Old Turkish '**mengü**': endless, eternal (Orkhon). **Many** < **mengi** (O. Süleymanov) / **Filu**, **felu**, **wolgo** (Celtic): çok, **bol**, **poly** / "**manga 'strong': Hamito-Semitic [*mʌ(n)g- 'strong, heavy, abundant'] ~ Kartvelian [*mag- 'strong'] ~ Indo-European ***mengh**-/*m(e)negh- 'abundant, numerous' ~ Altaic [***maŋa** 'hard, strong, stable'].* (Bomhard) / **Bahula** (Sanskrit.): **bol** (abundant) > **poly** / **Copious** < **köp** (Old Turkish) / **Manga(n)** (Hittite): very, quite, many / Native American **HACH**, **COXE**, **YAX**, **MOOL**, **MOL** < **bol**, **çok** / ***Muncha**, bunca* > *many (Kisamov)* / Turkish '**bin**, **min**': thousand / **mang**, **mengi** > **menge** (lot, crowd) (German)

maral (Eng.): deer, **maral**. "Mid 19th century. **From Turkish maral**; compare Persian maral red deer, ibex, and Turkish maral, meral doe." (Oxford D.)

marasmus (Greek, Latin, Eng.): weakining, debilitating ilnnes, Turkish maraz / Maraz: illness (Turkish Arabic)

marine (Eng.), **mare** (Latin), **mer** (Fr.), **more** (Rusça): sea / ***Moura** (Yakut) sea (Ü. Mutlu)*/ Old Turkish '**müren**': river, lake / **Marratu** (Akkad.) sea / '**Müren**' suits Old Turkik '**ba**, **bu**' (water) root.

marry (Eng.): It may related to '**pair**' (two) concept. / *Maş 'pair' (Sumerian Turkish word); koş 'çift, two'; bara 'pair, two' (Yakut) (**maş and bara makes Turkish z-r pair**). Bara* > ***pair … Marry** comes from '**bara**'. (A. Atabek)*

Mars (Latin - Eng.): "*Old Turkish **burung** 'first, number one'* > *Burus (-ng >-*s)* > *Mars 'first planet'." (A. Atabek)*

mass (Eng.), **massa** (Latin): **Mas** (Altai, Tel.) treeless (bald) mountain top; **mejelik** (Tel. Leb.) hill, treeless mountain hill (Radloff)

master (Eng.), **meister** (German): **usta**. **Osto**, **us**, **usta** (Tel. Altai, Schor. Leb. Soj. Kom.): ustalık (kunst) (German), mastery (Radloff). 'Master' < 'magister' (Latin) (?). It also has Turkish root, see "**Macro**" item / So, another opinion: Bögü, bügü, beg, bey (magic, magician, lord) > master / **İs**, **isa**, **isitr** (Sanskrit): usta > master

mature (Eng.): Old Turkish '**matur**, **matı'** (AT-Orkhon) very good, perfect; **matur** (Kas.) good, beautiful (Radloff)

may (Eng.): Turkish "-meli, -malı". Yapmalıyım: I should do. Turkish infinitive '-mak, -mek': make, do. Turkish suffix '-ma, -me': not make, not do; yapma: not do / **Mayk** (Kirghiz): wish, longing

Maydan: Name of a square in **Kyiv**. *Turkish 'meydan': square, open place (Atabek)* / Turkish 'Kiev' (kıyı ev) (river side house) > **Kyiv**

me (Eng. - Latin): ben, **men** (me, I am) … '**-m**' suffix denotes first person singular in many languages. **I am**, **Ich bin**, **Ez ım**, mın, min (English, German, Kurdish, Tatar) … Ben-**im** (I am) *(O. Süleymanov)*, *(K. Mirşan)* / Also same in **me**, **my**, **mine**; **mea** (Latin) / **Mı**, **mını** (Etrusk.): I **am**, **me**; **ammuk** (Hatti, Hittite) / '**Ma-e**, **mana**, **mu**' (Sumer.) > **mine**, **me** < **men** (P. Kaya) / **Mİ** (Sioux Dacota), **MİN** (N. American): **men**, **ben**, **me** / **mene** (Celtic) <> **men**

meal (Eng.): most likely it cama from Old Turkish '**emme**, **meme**' (suck and mamma, breast). **Memal** (Hittite): meal. Turkish 'mama': meal, meal of babies or pets

mean (Eng.): literally Turkish ‘anlam, **mana**’. 'Mana' is said to be Arabic rooted. But Kisamov relates it Old Turkik 'meng’: ego, mind and 'beyin': brain. **Mani** (Tar.): meaning, contents (Radloff) / **mana** > mean

means: as the ‘wealth’ concept… *Turkish ‘min’. means “considerable capital in wealth or income” ~ Türkic mün (min) “means, monetary wealth, capital”. Ultimately, possibly fr. m- form of bu: “this”, compare equative bunca - munča “many, bunch” and bun “basis, foundation”, see much. (Kisamov)* / Old Turkish ‘**mengü**’: endless; ‘**bin**, **min**’: thousand

meat (Eng.): Turkish ‘**et**’. **Eat**, **meat**, **'et'**, **food**, **edo** (Latin), **ide** (Türk) etc. are tied to each other. " … High German ezzan (**aş**), German **essen** (**aş**), Old Norse **eta**, … from PIE root ***ed-** 'to eat' ." (OED) / Latin ‘**edo**’, ‘**eat**’ < **Et**, **etmek** (eat) Old Turkish. / *Turkish 'etmek' means cooked meal, food and ‘eating’ (İ. H. Danişmend)* / Turkish **et**, **ed** root and its Latin relation (O. Süleymanov) / Native American **C’ETSEN**, **TSEN**, **T’AATS**: meat, **et**; **ATXA** (food)

medical term's prefixes (some of them): **Ab**, **ad** (**e-a**): **e**, **a** (direction); **ab**: **öbürü**; **ante**: **önde**; **alter**: **alt**, **alt üst**; **ana**: with many and ambiguous meanings (PIE root: **on**): **önde**, **ön** **-** general, main: **ana**; **com**: **kamu**, **kamug**, (community); **con**: **kon**, **kenet**, **kengeş**, **kopgı**, **kolbo**, **koş**; **coop**: **kop**, **kopça**; **col** (collect): **kolbo**, **göl**; **de**: **değil**; **dis**: **değil**, **düş**; **dual**, **du**: secundo > **ikili**, **ikinci**, **tüng**, **tüngai**; **in**, **endo**: **engiz**, **ingiz**, **endir** (Kirghiz); **intra**: **in-doğru**; **inter**: **in-yer**; **eu**: **iyi**; **ex**: **eksi**, **eksilmiş**, **çık**, **‘ks’** (öksürük, aksırık…); **extra**: **ek**; **ecto**: **ek**; **gene**: **can** ‘yan’; **iso**: **eşit**; **juxta**: **yakın**; **cross**: **karşı**; **contra**: **karşı**; **circum**: **sar**, **sarmal**; **epi**: **hep**; **ob**: **oyuk**, **kovuk**, **obruk** (hole), **aba** (up); **multi**: **mol**, **bol**; **poly**: **bol**, **mol**; **no**, **none**, **not**: **ne**; **omni**: **yeme** (all) (Radloff); **uni**: **ön**, **en** (first, unic); **quadro**: **dört**; **tetra**: **dört**; **para**, **peri**: **beri**; **pro**: **bir**, **birinci**; **pre**: **bir**, **birincil**; **per**: **her**; **syn**: **sinme** (absorb), **sün**

(insert); **ultra**: **öte**, **ulu**; **up**, **upper**, **upon**: **kop**, **aba**, **apa**; **mal**: **bela**, **bula**; **trans**: **ters**, ak**tar**, **doğru** …

medicine, **remedy** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**em**' (remedy) (Clauson – Kisamov)

mei: "PIE root", "to change, go, move". Some examples given: Amiss; **amoeba; common; commune**; communicate; **communication; communism**; commute; emigration; **immune**; immutable; **mad**; **migrate**; migration; mis; mistake; **municipal**; munificent; mutable; **mutant**; mutation; **mutual**; permeable; permeate; permutation; zenith… / '**Emek**, **emgek**, **mung** (**mühe**): work, labor, toil; **-mek**, **-mak** (infinitive): do, doing

mel (Eng. - Latin): honey, **bal**. / *Bal > mel (Latin) (V. Hatiboğlu), (İ. H. Danişmend)* / **Mel**: bal (Radloff) / **Meli** (Celtic): bal; **mjalte**, **milites**, **militu** (Hittite): honey, bal

mel: "PIE root" .. "false, bad, wrong." The exact sense of the root remains uncertain, "since it concerns a collection of largely isolated words in different IE branches" [de Vaan]. It forms all or part of: **blame**; blaspheme; blasphemous; blasphemy; dismal; **mal-**; **malady**; **malaise**; **malaria**; malediction; malefactor; malefic; malevolence; **malevolent**; malice; malicious; **malign**; malison; malversation; mauvais." (OED) / Turkish '**bela**'. *Bula, bele: dirty, **black**, immersed (Kisamov)* / **Bela**, **bala** (Celtic) > **mel** (black) / *Pis – bar – mal (Turkish trilogy) – mal (Latin): bad, dirty (A. Atabek*) / Bela (K.B -1069 – it is not Arabic root)

mel: "PIE root" .. "soft," with derivatives referring to soft or softened materials. It forms all or part of: amblyopia; **bland**; blandish; blenny; emollient; enamel; malacia; **malaxation**; **malt**; **melt**; **mild**; Mildred; milt; moil; mollify; Mollusca; mollusk; mulch; mullein; mutton; schmaltz; smelt … (OED) / Turkish '**bula**':

smear, to roll something in, mix, malax; Turkish '**bulamaç**': slurry, wet dough / *mılık: mild (Atabek)*

mel: "PIE root", "mountain" (Bomhard), Nostratic root: '**mALʌ**' (Bomhard). Turkish '**bel**' (hill, montain) / **Mello** (Celtic): hill, **bel** / **Da**, **garad**, **dardara** (Sanskrit) **><** **dağ** (mountain)

meld (Eng.): mix, bula. ***Bulga*** > *meld*, ***blend*** *(A. Atabek)*

mele: "PIE root" .. *melə-, Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to crush, grind," with derivatives referring to ground or crumbling substances and crushing or grinding instruments. It forms all or part of: **amyl; amyloid; blintz; emmer; emolument; immolate; maelstrom; mall; malleable; malleolus; mallet; malleus; maul; meal**, **mill; millet; mola; molar; mold**, **molder; ormolu; pall-mall.** (OED) / Turkic – Yakut '**meli**': **mill**; Hittite '**mala**, **mall**': mill

mele-n: "PIE root", "black"(Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) / **bele**, **bula** (smear, get black, be dirty) > **black** > **melena** (Kisamov)

melena, **meleno** (Latin –Eng.): black. '**mele-n**' "PIE root", "black"(Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) / **bele**, **bula** (smear, get black, be dirty) > **black** > **melena** (Kisamov)

melgo, **marwod**, **mervel**, **marw**, **baleo**, **tameo** (Celtic): die, dead; Turkish öl, ölüm, ölü (?) / **Tameo** <> **tamu** (World of the dead) (?) / Marw, marwod > morbid / See "**Morbid**" item

mell (Eng.): mix, bula, bulandır, bulamaç (smear, mix, slurry, wet dough) / See "**Mel**" "PIE root" item

melt (Eng.): Turkish '**balkı**': melt, be soft, be liquid (Radloff) / Bula, bulandır, bulamaç (smear, mix, slurry, wet dough) / Bal > mel (honey) / See "**Mel**" "PIE root" item

men: "PIE root", "to think", for example '**mental**', '**mean**' etc. Mean < **mana**. **Mani** (Tatar): mean. 'Men-ben': I am, 'menglik': ego, consciousness, mind / Some examples for '**men**' "PIE root": dement, amnesia, amnesty, manic, monument, mention, mentor, demonstrate, museum, music, anamnesis, mantra, comment, -matic …

mental (Eng.): "PIE root" '**men**'. Mean < **mana**, anlam. Men, ben: I am. **Menglik**: ego, mind; '**mani**' (Tatar): mean

menu (Eng.): *Turkish **meng** (meal, food) (Kisamov)*

mer: "PIE root", "morbid, morbidity". Akkadian '**maraşu**'. **Maraz**: (Turkish > Arabic): illness, sickness, weakening

mere (Eng.): lake, ***müren** (Kisamov)*

mess (Eng. – Latin): food, portion of food, food supply. Turkish '**besle**': feed, '**besin**': food

messy (Eng.): **pis**, **pasak**. From '**pis**', '**pasak**' (dirty, dowdy) or '**mess**' (food) (bes)… See "**Mess**" item

message: muştu (good news) (Kisamov) / muştu > müjde (Turkish Persian) / **sagu** (Latin): message, **sava**, **sav** (say, talk, opinion, declaration)

messer (German): cutter, knife, keser (cut, adze)

messu (Celtic): oak, **meşe** / **meşe** (Codex Cumanicus) > **messu**

mi, **ni**, **vi** (Iberic Spanish Language): ben, **men**, ben**im**, yaptı**m** (I am, me, mine, I do) (G. Diaz-Montexano)

Michael: Mikael. The greatest angel in Christian belief, some even call him as Jesus Christ. "**Ma(e)igil**" in Turkish Teleuds: spirit, ghost of the female gender (?) (Radloff – 4,1986)

mickle (Eng.): big, much, *mig / mickle (adj., n.) "large number, amount or extent" ~ Türkic mi:g, mig, big (n., adj., adv.) "big, thousand". The Türkic mig has numerous allophonic forms. Most important variation is an m/b alteration, big/mig, the other forms are min, mi:n, pin, mi:g, bi:g, müg, ben, bog. (Kisamov)* / Current Turkish '**büyük**' > big / See "**Big**" item

micro (Greek - Latin – Eng.): **makar** (Kirghiz) little, small (Radloff). Altaic '**bica**': small (Svitych) / **Bikkos**, **bix**, **bihan**, **bec** (Celtic): small / **Kşulla**, **ksullaka**, **kijcid**, **ku**, **ksa** (Sanskrit): küçük, kısa, kısga / **Çuta** (Laz.) < küçük / **Miant** (Hittite): small, minik, micro / Native American 'thin': **BEK'ECH >< bica**

microbe (Eng.): Micro-bio / **micro** < **bica**, and … **bio** < **vita**, **bit** (vita, sprout) See "**Biology**" and "**vita**" items

might, **may** (Eng.): It's about Turkish infinitive '**mek-mak**' (to make). **Mag** (Old German): ability / *Mag (magician), beg (lord), büyük (big), bügü (magic),* ***master***, ***majör***, ***makro*** *etc. relations might be discussed (O. Karatay).* "**Bey ile Büyücü**" / **Mag** (Turkic Medes' clergy) > **magic** > **might** (power, mental power) (Kisamov)

migrate (Eng.): göç (main root). Hicret, hac (Turkish Arabic) (migrate, pilgrimage) < **göç** > **coach** (car)

mild (Eng.): yumuşak, ılıman. ***Mılık*** *> mild (A. Atabek)*

milk (Eng.): may be related to Turkish '**emme**, **emil**-me' (suck), '**meme**' (breast), '**ılık**' (lukewarm) (?)

mill (Eng.): (grinder); Hittite '**malla**, **mall**, **malliie**'; Turkish '**meli**' (Yakut) (Kisamov, A. Atabek)

million (Eng.), **milia** (Latin): **min**, **bin** (thousand, many). Turkish 'bin' root (O. Süleymanov). **Min**, **ming**: thousand, many (Radloff) / **Milo** (Celtic): **bin**

mimic (Eng.), **mimicos** (Greek): Old Turkish '**im**': sign, image, signal / '**im**': grimace, '**imla**': signal, '**im**': sign (Radloff) / '**imla**' (Turkish > Arabic): orthography, spelling

mind (Eng.): **mana**, **mani**, akıl, us / See "**Mental**" item / ***Menge***, ***minge*** *> mind (A. Atabek)*

mine (Eng.): men, **menim**, benim (I am, mine, my) / **mene** (Celtic) < **menim** (my, mine)

mint (Eng.), **menta** (German): nane. ***Püng*** *> mint, menta (A. Atabek)*

miss (Eng.): **ıska**, **ıskala**-ma (skip); **eksik** (lack, less)

mission (Eng.): Old Turkish '**işig**, **iş**' (work, issue, business) / ***m(e)ith**- 'to exchange, remove,' … and 'let go, **send**. (OED) / Old Turkish '**id**, **it**': send, go / Osman Nedim Tuna: '**Umuş**' (Sumer.): work, Turkish '**yumuş**' (?); iş (Sumer.) (work) / mission < **iş** > business

mist (Eng.): **pus**, **sis**. Eurasian Turkish '**muz**' (Kisamov), Turkish '**mişk**' (A. Atabek)

mizzle (Eng.): **sis**. Turkish **bus**, **buğu**, **bug**, **pus**, **muz**, **mişk**, **sis**

mock (Eng.): Turkish **mıskıl**, **mıskılla**, **mıskılda** (Kas. Bar. Kirghiz): mock, jog, enjoy / See "**Muse**" item

moist, **moisture** (Eng.); **nass** (German): **ıslak**, nemli. **Ülüş** (Altai, Schor.): wet (Radloff) / Moisture: mayi (Turkish Arabic) (Kisamov) / Old Turkic root '**ba**, **bu**': water / See "Mist", "Mizzle" items … **sis**, **pus**, **bus** (mist)

money (Eng.): **manat**, **mangır**: money (Radloff) / Moon, monole, monçak, monisto; monçak – munçak - boncuk (bead) (in some languages and in Turkish moon, bead and round shaped things relation … O. Süleymanov) / Most probably they are related to 'money', 'manat', 'mangır'

moon, **mond**, **month** (Eng.): **ay**. 'O' and truncated O in the Phoenician alphabet and the 'U' shape is the letter '**ayin**'. (It is interesting that the letter that resembles 'moon' is called '**ayin**' – Turkish '**ay**'. According to Olcas Süleymanov's theory, the root traces of words should be sought in the first writings and signs.) / **Moon**, **monole**, **monçak**, **monisto**, **munçak** (in some languages and in Turkish moon, bead and round shaped things relation … O. Süleymanov / **Mangay** (Kirghiz): round, sphere, circle; **muncuk**: bead (Radloff) / According to Svitych and Bomhard Proto-Nostratik 'bonga' and Altaic '**bong^**' means swell, fat. / **Nanaya** (Sumerian moon Goddes) > moon > Nan-aya (Mother aya) <> **ay** (Turkish moon) (Kurmaev) / Native American 'moon': **UJO; UH**, **NA'AAY**, **AA** < **ay**, **luna**)

moos (Eng. - German): **yosun**. **Yeze**, **eze** (Altaic): yosun, moos (Radloff)

moray (Eng.), **mourena** (Latin): a sea fish, a Roman dynasty (**Murena**). Turkish '**müren**': river

morbid, **morbidity** (Eng.): illness. “PIE root”: **mer**. **Mer**: **mort**, **mortality** / Akkadian ‘**maraşu**’: sickness / **Maraz** (Turkish Arabic): illness, sickness

morgen (German): morning, tomorrow, Turkish **yarın** (tomorrow). Old German '**gestern**', Old Norwegian '**gaer**', **yesterday** … / *Yarın comes from Old Turkish 'yaruk': dawn (Nişanyan)* / **dawn** < **tan**, **yarın** > **gaer**, morgen

Moses: a name. Semitic ‘**mesh**’: caress, bless with palm, with five fingers. Turkish ‘**beş**’: five

most (Eng.): Turkish **üst** (top, high, upper)

mother (Eng.): **anne**, **ana**. **Oma** (Clauson). If what Western sources say is true, its root is 'father'. Then it already originates from Turkish 'ata, baba’. It may be. Old Turkish '**meme**' (mamma) can also be found in the root. 'Father': ata, "mother": '**ana ata**, **memeli (mammal) ata**' … **Mother** < **meme** > **ana** <> **ata**

mount (Eng.): Old Turkish ‘**bin**, **bin**-mek’ (get on, mount, ride)

mourn, **mourning** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**mung**': grief, sorrow, distress; **bun**: bordome, anxiety (DLT) / ***Umun*** *(Sumerian): pain, suffering, trouble (M. İ. Çığ).* ***Mun***, ***bun****: distress, boredom (D. Aksan)* / *Mung > moan (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan*) / Old Turkish, Cagatay ‘**burj**’: border, narrowing, angst > **mourning** (Rasanen – Kisamov)

mouse, **moose** (Eng.); **maus** (German): fare. ***Mus*** *(Old Turkish): mouse (Kisamov)* / ***Mişk*** *(mouse) (A. Atabek)*

moustache (Eng.): bıyık. Bıjık, **mıjık**: bıyık (Radloff). Bıyık (DLT, 1073) / ***Bıyık*** > ***moustach***, ***moustaki*** *(Greek) (A. Atabek)*

mouth (Eng.): Old Turkish **ağız** (before A. C 900). Latin **os** / **ağız** <> **us**, **os** > **mouth** / Latin **edo**, English **eat**, Turkish **ide**, **ed**, **yut** > **mouth** / / **o-y-es**: "PIE root", mouth (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) (Turkish **ağız**) / Also in toponymy**:** **Bournemouth**, **Portsmouth**, **Plymouth** …

mögen (German): like, want, **beğen** / **mögen** < **beğen** (the root is Old Turkish '**beg**': lord, bey) / "PIE root" '**bheug**': to enjoy < **beğen** (like, enjoy) (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

mregh-m(n)o: "PIE root" **brain < beyin**, Old Turkish '**meyi**, **meyin**, **meni**'. "Old English brægen 'brain,' from Proto-Germanic *bragnam (source also of Middle Low German bregen, Old Frisian and Dutch brein), from PIE root ***mregh-m(n)o**- 'skull, brain' (source also of Greek brekhmos 'front part of the skull, top of the head')" (OED) / Greek '**myelos**' (beyin). '**Myelin**' : the outer layer of neurons / **Me**: brain (Altaic - Radloff)

much (Eng.): **munça** (Uyghur, Tel.) much, very much (Radloff), current Turkish '**bunca**' / **Makkes**, **meki** (Hittite): to grow, to become many, greatly, much, in large numbers. **Pek**: very, much (O. Sertkaya) / Mengi, bengi, bengü: endless

mucus (Latin – Eng.): **sümük**. *"**mangka** 'sümük' (Baskurt) > mangka-us > mucus ?" (A. Atabek)* / Mucus < sümük (Ü. Mutlu) / **Simhana**, **sniha**, **suk** (Sanskrit) <> sümük

multi, **multiple** (Latin – Eng.): Old Turkish '**bol**'. **Mul** (**bol**) (Tatar), nol (Kirghiz): **bol** / Sumerian '**mu**' (Ü. Mutlu)

munch (Eng): **meng** / ***munch*** *(v.) "eat, bite, chew" ~ Türkic meŋ "food, fare (food and drink)". (Kisamov)*

muscle (Eng.), **musculus** (Latin): **kas**. Western sources claim that it comes from "mouse". In that case Old Turkish Altaic '**mus**', '**mişk**': mouse

muse (Eng.): "to reflect, ponder, meditate; to be absorbed in thought," mid-14c., from Old French muser (12c.) "to ponder, dream, wonder; loiter, waste time," which is of **uncertain origin**; the explanation in Diez and Skeat is literally "to stand with one's nose in the air" (or, possibly, "to sniff about" like a dog who has lost the scent), from muse "muzzle," **from Gallo-Roman *musa** "snout," itself a word of **unknown origin**. The modern word probably has been influenced in sense by muse (n.). Related: Mused; musing. (OED) / **Mıskıl**, **mıskılla**, **mıskılda** (Kas. Bar. Kirghiz): mock, jog, fun, entertainment … / Also for more information see "**Music**" item

mushroom (Eng.): mantar. **MAşkA** (Tob. Altai, Tel. Schor. Küar.): mushroom

music (Eng.), **amusment** (Eng.), **musik** (German): müzik. **Muz** (Kazakh): entertainment, fun, snack / *'**Muz**': (Sumerian) musical instrument, drum (Ü. Mutlu)*. Arabic '**musiki**' / **Komı** (Uyghur): induce, stimulate, excite. **Komıs** (Altai, Tel. Schor. Scythian. Koib. Ktsch. Bar.): music

must (Eng.): a beverage, şıra, boza / *Boza(ğ) > must (-ğ,g > -t sound change law – A. Atabek)*

must (Eng.): moist, wet, **buğu**, ıslak, pus / *Peseği > must (-ğ,g > -t sound change law – A. Atabek)* / See "**Moist**", "**Mist**" items

mühe (German): effort, labor, **emgek**, emek. **Mung** (Altai, Uyghur, Scythian, Tel. Leb. Schor. Kirghiz, Küar.) **die Mühe**, emek (Radloff)

myelin, **myelos** (Eng. – Greek): the root is Old Turkish '**meyin**, **beyin**' (brain)

nail (Eng.): çivi, çivileme, tırnak (nail, nailing, toe). Turkish '**nal**': iron horseshoe; '**nalla**-mak': nailing the horseshoe

nagging (Eng.): **yakın**-mak / See "**Near**" item

naked (Eng.): **yalıng**, çıplak. Old English **nacod** "**nude**, **unclothed**, bare; empty," also "**not fully clothed**" (a sense still used in 18c.), from Proto-Germanic *nakwadaz (source also of Old Frisian nakad, Middle Dutch naket, Dutch naakt, Old High German **nackot**, German nackt, Old Norse nökkviðr, Old Swedish nakuþer, Gothic **naqaþs** "naked"), from PIE root *nogw- "naked" (source also of Sanskrit nagna, Hittite nekumant-, Old Persian *nagna-, Greek gymnos, Latin nudus, Lithuanian nuogas, Old Church Slavonic nagu-, Russian nagoi, Old Irish nocht, Welsh noeth "bare, naked"). OED / **Na**, **ne** is also in Turkish denotes "negative – **yok**, **ne**" ; Old Turkish '**ki**' root: clothes; Turkish '**kat**': **coat**, coat of clothes; '**kap**': cover, clothes (kepenek for example > **cloak**)…

name, **nom** (Eng.); **nomen** (Latin): ad, **ün**. Turkish '**nam**' (name) is said to be Persian rooted. There are also '**ün**, **an**, **san**' (name) in Turkish. / *Kazım Mirşan:* ***fame*** *(Eng.) <* ***ün*** *> Sumerian* ***mu*** *(name)* / **Anman**, **anw**, **ainmm**, **ainm** (Celtic): ad, ün, an, san, nam / Urallic '**nimi**': name (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov) … After this information we can not say "Persian rooted" for '**nam**' easily

nani (Celtic): grand mother, **nine** / **Nana** (Laz.): **ana**, mother

narrow (Eng.), **artus** (Latin): Turkish **dar**. Tar, dar: narrow (Radloff). Sanskrit '**dhara**', German '**eng**': dar. **Keng** (Tar. Altai, Tel. Küar. Uyghur): wide, geniş. En, enli (wide), geniş (wide), **eng**, keng and Latin '**ang**, **angus**' (narrow) are most probably relatives with each other. / Sanskrit '**durga**': dar, **dire** strait / **Sig** (Sumerian): sık, sıkı (P. Kaya) (thick, tight, dense)

natal (Latin, It – Eng.): Old Turkish **Natıkay** (Natıkay or **Natıgay** - Goddess of Earth in Turkish and Mongolian mythology. She is seen as **Ötüken**'s wife. Protects children, animals and plants.)

nation (Eng.): ulus. *Old Turkish '**budun**': people, nation; **otog**: people, nation; **udun**: people (A. Atabek)* / **Udniant** (Hittite): nation, ulus. / **Etnos** (Greek) > **udniant** > nation < **udun**, **otog**

nature, **natural** (Eng.): Old Turkish **Natıkay** (Natıkay or **Natıgay** - Goddess of Earth in Turkish and Mongolian mythology. She is seen as **Ötüken**'s wife. Protects children, animals and plants.)

ne-, **no-** (Eng. - Latin): prefixes. '**Ne**' is existed in Turkish in same meaning. In negative meaning or in questions. / *In Latin '**ne**' is used as in Turkish. Vidisti ne: Gördün mü? Ne veniat: Gelmesin (Vecihe Hatiboğlu)* / **Nec**, **nequeo** (Latin): negative prefixes… / Some examples for '**ne**' in Turkish: **Ne** var ki … (but, newerthless, actually) … **Ne** o, **ne** bu (none of them) … **Neng** (Orkhon): not at all, never … Bana **ne**?! (I am not interested) / For more information see "**No**" item

near (Eng.): **yakın**. **Nayı** (Altai. Tel.): friend; **nan**, **nanyi**: near side, close near (Radloff). **Sarı** (Uyghur. Scythian, Koib. Kar.): side, **seite** (German) / **Near**, **next** < **yakın**, **yan** … **There are not many words in English (or in Latin) that start with the syllable "Ne". But the Turkish equivalent of most them starts with 'Y'. Subsequent consonants are usually 'n-g'** or '**k**'. **I suggest this rule. There are enough examples to create a rule**: **neck**: yaka; **nephew**: yeğen; **new**: yengi, yeni; **near**: yakın, yan; **next**: yan; **neigh**: yan; **negative**: yok, yadsıma; **nefas**: yanlış; **necnon**: yine, yanı sıra; **needle**: yigne, iğne; **negro**: yağız; **nest**: yuva; **naked**: yalıng … **Noel**: **yeni yıl**; **night: gece**, **yağız** (black); **nefarious**: **yavuz**,

yabuz; **nab**: **yakala**; **nagging**: **yakın**-mak**; nice**: **yakşı** … / near: Native American **XAN**, **JİXAN <>** **yan**, **yakın**

nebh: "PIE root", **cloud** > **bulut**. **Nebula**, **nebular**, **nebulous**, **Neptune**, **nimbus** etc. **Nebula** (Latin – Eng.): **bulut**, **cloud** / **Empula, mpula** (Laz.) / **Koumoul**, **kommol**, **nel**, **neal**, **scamal**, **neul**, **bodjal**, **niaul** (Celtic) / **mpula** <> **bulut** > **cloud** > **koumoul**, **bodjal** / **nebula** > **mpula** < **bulut** <> **nem** (damp)

nebula (Latin – Eng.): **bulut**, **cloud** / **Empula, mpula** (Laz.) / **Koumoul**, **kommol**, **nel**, **neal**, **scamal**, **neul**, **bodjal**, **niaul** (Celtic) / **mpula** <> **bulut** > **cloud** > **koumoul**, **bodjal** / **nebula** > **mpula** < **bulut** <> **nem** (damp)

neck (Eng.): **boyun**, ense, engse, **yaka** / **Muineal**, **muin** (Celtic): **boyun** / Avestan '**manaoθri-**' <> boyun, neck / **neck** < **yaka** (**Y** > '**Ne**' rule). Perfect overlap: **There are about 100 words in English (also Latin) that start with 'Ne'. Nearly half of them have a rule. Turkish equivalents begin with 'Y' followed by 'n-g' or 'k'. Strange but true… I suggest this tarnsition rule for from Turkish to Westen languages. Some of them**: nephew: yeğen; new: yengi, yeni; near: yakın, yan; next: yan; neigh: yan; negative: yok, yadsıma; nefas: yanlış; necnon: yine, yanı sıra; needle: yigne, iğne; nest: yuva; nicht: yok; null: yok …

needle (Eng.): **iğne**, **igne**, **yinne** (Kisamov) / needle < yigne, iğne (**Y** > '**Ne-**' rule) / See "**Near**" item / '**Acus**' (Latin): needle, Turkish '**ok**' (arrow) / **Delgo** (Celtic): iğne (delici - piercing) / "PIE root" '**aik**, **ik**' (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) … **iğne** > **ik**

nefas (Latin): wrong, yanlış. (**Y** > **Ne** rule) / See "**Near**" item

negative (Eng.): **ne**, **yok** / **yok** > neg (**Y** > **Ne** rule) / see "**Near**" and "**No**" items

negro (Latin – Eng.): kara, yağız / Yağız > negro (**Y** > **Ne** rule) see "**Near**" item

neigh, **neighbor** (Eng.): **yan**, **konşu**, komşu (**Y** > **Ne** rule) see "**Near**" item

nephew (Eng.): **yeğen** (**Y** > **Ne** rule) see "**Near**" item

nerv, **nervus** (Eng. – Latin): *Old Turkish sinir, sinew (si-**nir**) (Kisamov)*

nest (Eng.): **yuva** (**Y** > **Ne** rule) see "**Near**" item

neu: "PIE root", "to shout." Turkish '**ünne**': **announce**. Some of the English words (allegedly) derived from this root are: announce; denounce; enunciate; nuncio; pronounce; renounce… / Old Turkish '**ün**': fame, name, call, sound

never (Eng.); **niemals**, **nie**, **nimmer** (German): They are related to negative meaning of Turkish '**ne**'. See '**No**' item

new (Eng.): yanı, yengi, **yeni** / **New** < yeni (Kazım Mirşan) / Nev (Turkish Persian): **new** … *"Hakas '**naa**' > yeni. Therefore, we should not just say that 'nev' is Persian. Turkish Schor dialect 'naa' > new." (A. Atabek)* / **New** < yengi, yeni (**Y** > **Ne** rule) see "**Near**" item / **Ağani** (Laz.) < **yeni** / **Nouyos**, **nevez**, **nowydh**, **newydd**, **nua**, **nuadh**, **ür**, **oor** (Celtic): **new** <> yeni, nev > **nouyos**, **nevez** etc. / **ür**, **oor** (Celtic) > er, erken (early) (?) / **Nēwas**, **newa** (Hittite): new <> yeni, yengi, yanga, canga (new) > **young** < genç (young) > **juve**, **jung** (Latin) < civan (young) / **YANWAAT** (N. American): young person, **YEES** (N. American): **young** < yeni > genç > yaş: young, wet, green, live

next (Eng.): **yan**, sonra / **Yan** > next (**Y** > **Ne** rule) see "**Near**" item

nice (Eng.): **yakşı**, **yakışıklı** (nice, handsome) (**Y** > **Ne** rule) / See "**Near**" item

nicht (German): no, none, **hiç** (no, none, not at all), **yok** (nicht) / Ottoman **hiç**, Crimean **heç**, Teleud **as**, Kazakh **es** – **is**, Chuvash **as** (Rasanen)

nickname (nick) (Eng.): In Old English nick: '**eke**, **eek**' (OED). Old Turkish '**ek**': additional, extra

night (Eng.), **noche** (Spanish): **gece** / **Noxs**, **noz**, **nos**, **oichei** (Celtic) < gece, **geçe** (**noche**) > **ghora** (Sanskrit) (karanlık - darkness)

no, **nay, not** (Eng.): hayır, **yok**, **ne**. In Turkish, question words '**ne**, **ney**, **nasıl**, **ne asıl**, **neden**' function both positively and negatively. / ***Nen****: any, every, none (D. Aksan)*. ***Neng****: (Orkhon): no, none, never (M. Ergin)* / ***Ne*** *(in negative meaning) >* ***na*** *(Sanskrit) >* ***ne*** *(Latin) >* ***niet*** *(Rus.) >* ***no*** *(Eng.)>* ***nie*** *(German) (İ. H. Danişmend)* / ***Nicht***, ***nein***, ***no***, ***neither***, *Turkish na, ne connection (İ. N. Dilmen)* / **Nihil** (Latin); **nicht** (German); **no**, **not** (Eng.); '**ne**', '**yok**' (Turkish) are relatives. "**Ne** yardan geçerim, **ne** serden"; 'ne o, ne bu': neither, none. Turkish '**ne**'s negative meaning was present in **Atatürk**'s book. / " '***Na***' *has negative meaning also in Turkish Yakut and Chuvash dialects " (A. Atabek)* / **Natta** (Hittite): no, not < '**ne**' (Old Turkish, new Turkish - not):

noble (Eng.): Old Turkish '**abıkan**': noble; '**aba**': respectable, important person / Old Turkish (Orkhon) **yabgu**: prince (Y < N rule)

nom: "PIE root", name. '**Nimi**' (Uralic) (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov) / **Nam** (Codex Cumanicus 1303) > **ün** (fame) > **nimi** > **name** > **nom** / see "**Name**" item

nos (Latin): first person plural, *Turkish '**biz**' (**we**) (Vecihe Hatiboğlu)* / Turkish first person plural suffix '**uz**, **ız**' > **us** (English) < **nos**

nose (Eng.): *Turkish '**nüz, nuz**' (face – nose) (Clauson- Kisamov)* / **Beniz**: face / Turkish '**nezle**': rhinitis, nose irritation, common cold

not (Eng.): Turkish '**ne**'. See "**No**" item

Nótt (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): Goddess of the night. **Gece**: notte, night

now (Eng.): şimdi. The root ‘**new**’ (Turkish '**yeni**': **nev** > **new**) / *"Hakas 'naa' > new. Turkish Schor dialect 'naa' > **new**, yeni." (A. Atabek)* / See “**New**” item

null (Eng.): sıfır, **yok** (Y > N rule) / "**Ne ol**: **nul**" (A. Atabek) / Turkish '**ne**, **na**' denote negative condition. See “**No**” item

oat (Eng.): yulaf. ***Ot, ötmek**: herb, grass; bread (Kisamov)* / See “**Weed**” item

oath (Eng.), **eid** (German): Turkish **and**, **ant**. " … of Germanic origin; related to Dutch **eed** and German **Eid**." (Oxford D.) / ***Oath** > **eid** < **and** (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Ada** (Altai, Schor. Scythian, Leb. Koib. Uyghur) oath, **ant**; **ayt** (Kirghiz): ant (Radloff) / **Oito** (Celtic) > **ayt**, **and**, **ada**

ob- (Latin – Eng.): prefix. Toward; against; before; near; across; down, in the direction of, in front of, upon, about; in the way of … PIE root ***epi**, also ***opi** "near, against" (OED) / '**ap**, **ab**, **aba**' mean ‘up, above’ in some words. Turkish '**oprık**, **obrık**, **obruk**: sinkhole, geological **oblique** trench; Old Turkish '**oprı**': pit, hole, hollow; ‘**oprul**’: collapse, **oyul**-mak, to pit

obelisk (Eng.): *Turkish obaka, obelik (Altai) > obada > **obelisk** > abide (Arabic Turkish) (A. Atabek)*

obesity (Eng.), **obesitas** (Latin): Turkish ‘**obur-luk**, **obur** (overeating) / "**ob**-'swallow' (Eyüboğlu)" (A. Atabek) / **Bazuk**, **bazık** (Kuman, Kazakh): obes, obes man (Rasanen)

oblique (Eng.): **eğik** / **eğik** > **oblique** (like at obruk > oyuk transformation)

oboe (Eng.): a musical instrument, about horn, pipe (boru). **Obuya** (Tar.): suction horn for kids (Radloff) / Also Turkish ‘op, ob’ mean hole, hollow, bore

obruo (Latin): fall, collapse. Turkish **obruk**: pit, sinkhole; '**oprı**': pit, to pit, hollow; '**oprul**': cave in, collapse / **Obruk** (Old Turkish – KB): sinkhole, pit (Rasanen)

obstacle (Eng.): besides "**ob**" prefix (see "**Ob**" item); '**tackle**' is Turkish '**tak**, **tak**-mak, **takıl**-mak' (attach, be affixed, stumble, trip) / see "**Tackle**" item

occidere (Latin): kill. *(Turkish **kes** - cut) (M. C. Paşa)* / Old Turkish '**sı**' root: break, cut

occipital (Latin): The root is said to come from '**kaput**' < '**kafa**' (OED) Kaput, kafa: head / Occipital: eksen (?) (axis)

ocean (Eng.): **okyanus**. *Old Turkish '**okan**': sea, Tengri (Ü. Mutlu) / " Ögen + os > okyanus; ögen > ocean. **Üküz** 'sea' Uyghur Turkish (A. Atabek)*

ochi (ohi) (Greek), **aucun** (uka) (Fr.): no, none, nope, **yok**

ocular (Latin – Eng.): "PIE root" '**okw**' < **oyuk** (hollow, hole)

od: "PIE root", **odor**. " … from Latin odor 'a smell, a scent' … from PIE root ***od**- 'to smell' " (OED) / Turkish, no Arabic '**ıtır**': smell. **Attar**: spice shop. Old Turkish '**ot**': spice, grass, plant, medicine (Kutadgu Bilig). **Atıl**-mak: bloom (Kutadgu Bilig 1069) / Old Turkish **od**: fire, flame (about smelling) / Is-id (Latin) < od (B. Keresteciyan) / **Yıt** (Altai. Tel. Leb.): odor, smell (Radloff) / to smell: **UUTS**, **CH'A'BUK** (Native American) < **od**, **ıtır** / **Itır** (odor), **çubuk** (smoking pipe), **tüt** (smoke) > **UUTS**, **CHABUK** (çubuk)

odd (Eng.): *Old Turkish '**adın**, **adır**, **adın**' (other, different, separate) Kisamov)*

Odin: The greatest god of the Scandinavians and Vikings. God of war and fire. / *"The origin of the name Odin, the European God of War, is the Turkish word **Od**/Hot. Many words with meanings such as fire, rage, anger, rage, hostility, grudge come from the root **Hot**/**Ot**/**Od** in European languages as well as in Turkish. The root /**Od** has settled in European languages not only as the name of God, but also as many words related to their meanings in Turkish. We know that the word **Od**/Ot in Turkish is the root of many concepts meaning both fire and earth. There is a constant connection between the meanings of fire and earth. "The name of the Earth Goddess of the Turks and Mongols comes from the root **Od** - Ot: **Ötüken** - Etügen. The Sun God of the Sumerians is **Utu**. Ud/**Ut** means sun, fire and time in the Sumerian language." (D. Perinçek)* / See "**Hot"** item / So, who is '**Odin**'? He is the great deity of the Vikings and ancient Germanic tribes. It has origins in Old Turkic '**od**, **ot**' (fire). **Od** > **hot** are related. Its oldest form is the Sumerian sun god '**Utu**' (Shamash). Words like '**oda**' (room), '**atrium**,' '**hut**,' and '**otur**' (sit) are related to each other. **Odun** > **wood**. Many words carrying meanings such as fire, anger, rage, enmity, and hostility come from these roots in European languages, just as they do in Turkish. The sacred homeland of the ancient Turks and the Earth God '**Ötüken**' should also be considered in this context. There is also a Sumerian God-King, the ancestor of '**Odin**': **Utna**-**Pishtim**. It's a Turkic name that means 'baked on fire.' A manifestation of the cult of the sun. / **Sven Lagerbring**, the father of Swedish historiography, wrote clearly and with very specific expressions in his work "The Similarity of Swedish to Turkish", written in the form of a "letter to **Ihre**", that **Odin was Turkish** and that the **Scandinavians were of Turkish ancestry**. 1700's. In writing these, he relied on his own research and was influenced by the writings of Snorre Sturlesson. **Snorre Sturlesson** is the father of the Icelandic sagas. Like his teacher **Are Frode**, he wrote that Odin was Turk, and

that Northern Europeans (including the British) were descended from Turks. (1100s and 1200s.) / It is also claimed that the name **Odin** comes from the river '**Udun**' in the Caucasus (O. Karatay).

odor (Eng.): " … from Latin odor 'a smell, a scent' … from PIE root ***od**- 'to smell' " (OED) / Turkish, no Arabic '**ıtır**': smell. **Attar**: spice shop. Old Turkish '**ot**': spice, grass, plant, medicine (Kutadgu Bilig). **Atıl**-mak: bloom (KB, 1069) / Old Turkish **od**: fire, flame (about smelling) / Is-id (Latin) < od (B. Keresteciyan) / **Yıt** (Altai. Tel. Leb.): odor, smell (Radloff) / to smell: **UUTS**, **CH'A'BUK** (Native American) < **od**, **ıtır** / **Itır** (odor), **çubuk** (smoking pipe), **tüt** (smoke) > **UUTS**, **CHABUK** (çubuk)

ogasun (Old Celtic – Basque): wealth (Nyland). **Ogur** (Old Turkish): good fortune, happiness, abundance, wealth (DLT)

oglach (Celtic): *young warrior, servant. From Old Turkish '**oğlan**' (son, boy, daughter) (Ç. Garaşarlı)*

oikos (Greek): house, ev, ög / *Ög > oikos (A. Atabek)*

oi-no- : “PIE root”, "one, unique." In Turkish ‘**ön**, **öng**’ means front, first. Some examples from English: alone; **an**; **any**; eleven; inch; **lone**; lonely; **non-**; **none**; **null**; once; **one**; ounce; unanimous; unary; une; **uni-**; **unilateral**; uncial; unicorn; **union**; unique; unite; unity; universal; universe; **university**… / **Alone** < **yalnız**, **non** < **ne**, **inch** < **ince** etc. / “Proto-Nostratic root ***xaŋ- (~ *xəŋ**-) … front, front part’ (…) Etruscan hantin ‘in front of’ ”(Bomhard); “Proto-Altaic ***āŋo** (‘front, front side’ >)” (Bomhard) / **Oni**, **ni**, **ini** (Hittite): that (one) <> **onu**: that one / Native American front: **NTHA**, **ONENİE** (**ön**, **önde**), **ONENİO-E** (Native American): **öne**, front / **Oino**, **unan**, **onan**, **un**, **oen**, **aon** (Celtic): ön, one / **Anya** (Sanskrit): one, ön

okw: “PIE root”, “to see”. It's about the "eye". Turkish ‘**oku**’: read. ‘Oku’ with its the first known meaning is to vocalize, to vocalize what you see. It also has a partnership with the Turkish ‘**göz**’: eye. **Eye** > **auge** < **göz**. Some of the English words that are said to come from this root are: **amblyopia**; antique; antler; atrocity; **autopsy**; **binocle**; binoists; **biopsy**; catoptric; Cyclops; daisy; **eye**; ferocity; inoculate; monocle; **myopia**; necropsy; **ocular**; oculist; oeillade; noon; **ophthalmo-**; **optic**, window… / Sumerian '**igi**' > **auge**, eye. In Western languages some forms of ‘eye’: **igi**, **ege**, **augon**, **age**, **auga**, **öga**, **oghe**, **oie**, **oog**, **ouga**… / **Okw**: hole, **oyuk** > **eye** > **ayn** (Arabic) / **NAEGGE**, **GGEZ** (Native American) <> **göz**

old (Eng.): yaşlı, **ulu** / *Ulga* > ***old*** *(-g > -d); algın*, *algay* > *old (-g > -d) (A. Atabek)* / Claimed “PIE root”: '**al**' (OED) … So … **Ulu**, **uluğ** > **al** > **old** / ***Old*** *(adj., n.): Türkic olut (adj.) “mature, stout”. Pinpointed as a Khak. (aka Enisei Kirgiz) form (M. Kashgari I 52, EDT 130). The* ***olut*** *is an adjectival derivative of a noun/adjective ul/ül/ol/öl “base, foundation, bottom” and the underlying verb ul-/ül-/ol-/öl- (v.) “obsolete, wear out, grow unusable”. (Kisamov)*

olina, **elina**, **ılav** (Celtic): hand, **el** / **Kuli**, **kari**, **kara** (Sanskrit.): **el**, **kol**, **karı** (hand, arm) / **Ulna** (Latin): arm, arm bone / '**Kul**' (Sumerian) < **kol** (Kurmaev) (arm, hand)

oltre (It.): beyond, Turkish **öte**

omen (Eng.): Old Turkish '**im**' (sign, image)

omni, **omnia** (Latin – Eng.): In Eurasian Turkish dialects '**omqi**, **omqu**, **umax**, **yimay**, **um**, **yum**' (Radloff) (all, whole). Altaic '**yeme**': all

omo (Celtic): **ham**, raw

omos (Greek): Turkish (Kipchak, Cagatay) '**omuz**'. Omuz > **omos** (B. Keresteciyan) / Turkish '**om**': rounded ends of bones; 'omaca', '**omur**': spine bone; '**omurga**': backbone, spine / Sanskrit **'amsa**, **amsakuta**'

on (Eng.): üzerinde, üstünde, yönünde … Old Turkish ***öng***, ***ön*** *(front, frontal, ante, first, face etc.) (Kisamov)*

ona, **onarpen** (Old Celtic – Basque): salvation, admission, **onay** (Nyland) / **Onamak**, **onmak**: healing; onaylamak: approve, admission; onaşmak: admit, be agree (DLT)

once (Eng.); **einz**, **einstig**, **ehemals** (German): bir zamanlar, **önceleri**, **önce**. **Ozo**, **oso** (Altai, Tel.): önce (Radloff) / Önce (before, ago, in the past time) **>** once

one, **uno**, **ein** (Eng. - It. – German): **öng**, **ön** (front, frontal, ante, first, face etc.) / **Ön-on** (Greek) < **ön** (B. Keresteciyan) / " *In Turkish '**N**', 'un-on-in' singular suffix, as in '**un-uno-one-ein**'. In Turkish, if the organs or body parts are singular, it usually ends with 'ın, un', etc. This indicates singularity. 'Boyun,*

*karın, burun, alın'. If the organs are double, it ends with '**k**' to indicate 'two'. Kulak, dirsek, yanak, ayak, şakak …" (A.Y. Aksoy)* / **Öng** (Tel. Leb. Schor. Kirghiz, Crimea, Uyghur): ante, first, face (Radloff) / **Annisan** (Hittite): before, first, ön, önde (O. Sertkaya) / **Annalli**: old, previous; **anala-i:** former; **anisan**, **anats**: formerly, old (Hittite). **Hanti**, **hantezzi** (Hittite): first, on the first occasion, **ön** (Kisamov) / **ONENİO-E** (N. American): **ön**, **öne**, front / **Oino**, **unan**, **onan**, **un**, **oen**, **aon** (Celtic): **ön**, bir, one / **Anya** (Sanskrit): bir, **ön** / **Ar**, **maaroni** (Laz.) < bir > **first** > **pro**, **pre** (usual m-b-f changes) > **puruta** (Sanskrit) < **burun** (nose) > fırlak (protrude) > birinci (first) / "PIE root": **oi-no** (OED) / "Proto-Nostratic root ***xaŋ- (~ *xəŋ-)** … front, front part' (…) Etruscan hantin 'in front of' "(Bomhard); "Proto-Altaic ***āŋo** ('front, front side' >)" (Bomhard) / **Oni**, **ni**, **ini** (Hittite): that (one) <> **onu**: that one / front: (N. American) **NTHA**, **ONENİE** (**ön**, önde)

ooze (Eng.): Turkish **sız**, **sızma** / ***Azı, azımak, öz** (leak) (Kisamov)*

open (Eng.), **öffnen** (German): **aç**, açmak. **Aş** (Kirghiz, Schor.): open (Radloff) / *" **Ebin** 'aç' (Teleut) > open" (A. Atabek)*

operate (Eng.): **apar**-mak (to carry away, make of with). *Apar* > ***operate** (A. Atabek)*

ophtalmology: Claimed "PIE root": **okw** (to see), eye. **Auge** (German) < **oku** (read – originaly see and vocalize it (voc-oku), perceive, understand, in Old Turkish) > **okw** < **göz** (eye) / **okw** > hole < **oyuk** (hollow), obruk (hollow)

ops, **opus**, **operis** (Latin – Eng.): yapıt. *It's common with Turkish '**Yap**' (make, do) root (M. C. Paşa -1869)*

oracle (Latin – Eng.): prophecy. Old *Turkish '**ırgıl**' or '**argıl**': seer (A. İnan)* / Old Turkish '**ır**': song, pray, shaman song, şarkı

oratio (Eng. -Latin): speaking. *It's about Old Turkish '**orı**' (shout, call, announce) (O. Karatay).*

oratorio (Eng.); **oratio**, **oratorio** (Latin); **aria** (It.): Old Turkish, Uyghur 'yır, ır': song, sing a song. Turkish '**orba**': Shaman melodies (Radloff). **Ir**, **ir**, **ıra**, **ıra-mak** (Soj. Koib. Ktsch. Kas): song, sing (Radloff).

order (Eng.); **ordinatio**, **ordo**, **ordino** (Latin): The prefix '**or**' in Western languages gives the concept of order. Many of the words starting with '**Or**' are closely related to Turkish '**ordu**' (**army**) or '**or**'. Order, to order, sequence etc. / **Ornat**: order (Radloff). **Ordinary**, **organisation** etc. **Ordnance** (Eng.): **ordu donatım** … / "**Organisation**: … from Medieval Latin organizationem, noun of action from past participle stem of organizare, from Latin **organum** 'instrument, **organ**'. Meaning 'system, establishment' is from 1873." (OED) '**Organ**': " … from PIE ***werg**-ano-, from root ***werg**- 'to do' (source also of Greek **ergon** 'work,' orgia 'religious performances;' Armenian gorc 'work;' Avestan vareza 'work, activity;' Gothic waurkjan, Old English wyrcan 'to work,' Old English weorc 'deed, action, something done;' Old Norse **yrka** 'work, take

effect') ” (OED) **Ergon**, **werg**, **work**: Turkish '**erk**' (power, power of act) / ***Organ*** *(Eng.) < örgün (K. Mirşan), Order <* ***töre*** *(custom) (Ü. Mutlu)* / ***Ordo***, ***orior***, ***organ***, ***organisation***, ***order***, ***ordinary***, ***origin***, ***ordnung***, ***ordenlitch***, ***horde*** *<* ***ordu*** *(army) (D. Perinçek)* / **Ör**, **örme** (Kipchak): build (Nişanyan) (“duvar **ör**mek – building wall) still living in Türkiye Turkish); **ördi** (Old Turkish, Uigurica I-IV, before A.C. 1000): exist, appear (Nişanyan)

ordnance (Eng.): **ordu donatım** - **Ordu** (Old Turkish – army), **donat** (Old Turkish - donate, supply)

ore (Eng.): Old Turkish ‘ergene’: iron, iron ore … Also Ergenekon, Ergani are related to this (**Ergenekon**: Old Turkish legend, about iron mountain; **Ergani**: a mining town in Türkiye). Erg, ergene, öre > **iron, ore** / *Ore: öre .. Türkic öre: (oro:, oru:) (n.) “pit (in the ground)”. (Kisamov)*

organisations (Eng.): örgüt, örgütlen-me. These are words that are considered new in Türkiye Turkish. But they originate from the oldest Turkish language, with the root '**or**, **ör**' (**or**: organization, for example ‘**ordu**-army’; **ör**: built). See “**Order**” item

orgasm (Eng.): “ … from French orgasme or Modern Latin **orgasmus**, from Greek **orgasmos** "excitement, swelling," from **organ** "be in heat, become ripe for," literally "to swell, be excited … source also of Sanskrit **urja** "a nourishment, sap, vigor …” (OED) / Turkish **ürgül**: arousal, exitement; **ürgüş** (Altaic –Radloff): **erection**; Old Turkish **er**, **eriş**: be ripe, arrive, reach the appropriate condition … / Turkish ‘**kızma**, **kızışma**, **azma**’: sexual arousel; **uzzu** (Akkad.) <> **az** (sexual arousal) / **öründi** (Old Turkish) (Er sıkı öründi): **erection** (DLT) (Nişanyan)

oriantation (Eng.): Turkish **orna** (Leb. Scythian, Uyghur); **ornat**: give place to, order (Radloff). Old Turkish '**or**': means fortified place, place, castle, ditch, trench. '**Ora**': there, that place

origin (Eng.), **origo** (Latin): Old Turkish '**uruğ**, **uruk'**: tribe, clan, nation (Orkhon) / ***Uruk*** > ***origine*** *(Fr.)* > ***origo*** *(Latin) (B. Keresteciyan), (Ü. Mutlu), (Ç. Garaşarlı) / Origin: örke:nç (Hun Language) herkunft (Kisamov)*

ort (German), **orde** (Basque): village, place, residantial place, yurt. Turkish '**yurt**': nomad tent, nomad residantial place. *Ort* < ***yurt*** *(B. Keresteciyan)*

ortho (Eng.), **orthos** (Greek): Turkish '**orta**' (middle, medium, mid, moderate, mean, midst and middle place, middle area, straight, right - ortadan git, ortayı bul – go straight, find the right opinion) … "**Ortho**: 'From Greek orthos 'straight, right'." (Oxford D.) / Orta, orda, ordo and Greek '**orto**' overlap (O. Süleymanov)

orthopedia, **orthodontia** (Eng. – Greek – Latin): medical terms. Greek 'orthos': straight, right. Turkish **orto** (Altai, Tel. Kirghiz): middle, middle place, middle point … straight, right (ortadan git, ortayı bul – go straight, find the right opinion) … / **Ort** (Scythian, Koib. Schor. Ktsch): oral cavity, dome of the mouth, mundhöhle (Radloff).

orto, **orta** (Latin): rising, increase. **Ort** (Scythian, Koib. Schor. Ktsch) mundhöhle, oral cavity, oral dome; **ort** (Kirghiz): jumping up, rising (Radloff)

os (Latin), **face** (Eng): Turkish **yüz**. Latin '**os**' is also "mouth" '**ağız**' (CNLD). **Eüz** (Tar.): ağız; **us** (Altaic): mouth (Radloff) / **Ais**, **is** (Hittite): **ağız**; **aso** (Celtic): **ağız**; **as** (Sanskrit): **ağız** / **Pici** (Laz.) > **face** < **yüz**, ağız / **Ahoa**, **aho** (Basq.): **ağız** (H. Tarcan); Sumerian **ig** < **ağız** (M.İ. Çığ) / **CHİ**, **ZAA**, **AX'E**, **XAAS** (Native American) <> **ağız**, us

os, **osseus** (Latin); **osselet** (Fr.): bone. **Sök**: bone (Radloff) / *Turkish 'aşık' (anklebone) > **osselet** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)*

os, **ostium** (Latin): mouth, opening, open. **Us**, **ustu** (Altai, Tel.): mouth, opening, open, space, gap (Radloff) / **o-y-es**: "PIE root", mouth (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) (Turkish **ağız**) / **Os** (Latin) > **oy-es** < **ağız** / **Aso** (Celtic) < **us**, **ağız** > **X'AAS**, **AX'E** (Native American)

osselet (Fr.): bone piece. Turkish **aşık**

other (Eng.), **anderer** (German), **uter** (Latin): Turkish, Old Turkish **öteki**, **adır** (Clauson), **ötrü**. Old Turkish '**otru**': opposite, front, gap, middle (DLT). **Utru**, **ortu**, **otra**: divided, differ, other … It comes from '**adrı**': divided, separated, cut. **Adrı-**mak: split, sever, divide / *Utru, öbürü, other, altro (It.) relation (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Atha** (Sanskrit.): other, beyond, different. **Adın** (Uyghur): other; **adır** (Uyghur): divide; adıl (Schor.): divide to two pieces (Radloff) / **Anuru**: apart (N. Hoca - P. Boratav)

ought, **should** (Eng.): They come from Turkish '**ed**, **et**, **öde**' (do, make, mission). **Ed**-meli: ought, should (Kisamov)

oui (**vi**) (Fr.): yes, Turkish **evet**. Latin **etiam**.

out (Eng.), **auss** (German): **dış**, **tış**, **taş**, **dışarı**. **Ai** (Uyghur, Schor.): go out (Radloff). **Exit** (Eng.), **aussere** (German): **dışarı çık**mak. **Öske**, **öskö**: alien, foreigner, other; öskür, ösküre: enlarge; **öskür**: cough (Radloff). As seen Turkish '**ös**' root means outward, auss. '**Ağ**, **ak**, **ök**': rising. **Öksü**: rising, exit, exit way; ösküt (öksüz) abondened child (Radloff). **Taş** (AT, Uyghur): out, out side (**taş**-mak – overflow) / **Taşak** (out, out extra) > **testicle**, testis

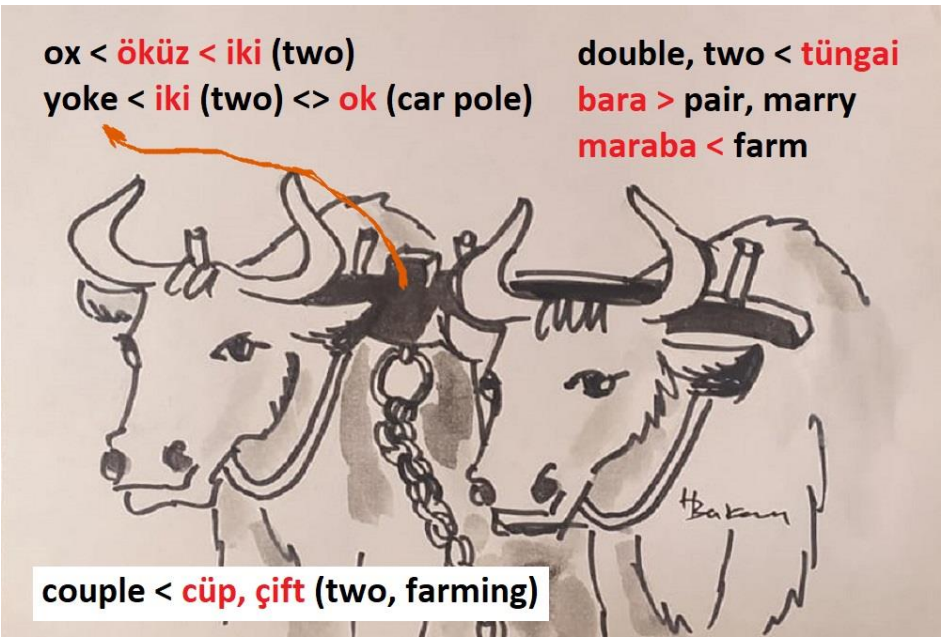
over (Eng): Old English ofer "**beyond**; **above**, in place or position higher than; upon; in; across, past; more than; on high," from Proto-Germanic ***uberi** (source also of Old Saxon obar, Old Frisian over, Old Norse yfir, Old High German ubar, German über, Gothic ufar "over, above"), from PIE root ***uper** "over." / It evokes interest in many ways for Turkish. Old Turkish '**apa**, **aba**': high rank, a person in a high position, title (Orkhon). '**Ab**, **ap**': up position, up. '**Abi**': big brother; '**abla**': big sister; '**amca**, **abuca**': elder man, brother of father… / **Aba** (Akkad.): patron deity of the city of Akkad; a most important god of the Akkadian pantheon / ***Upsala*** *(a city in Sweden): up, holy, supreme; '**up**' Turkish: high (Kazım Mirşan, Özgür Barış Etli)* / Turkish '**abart**': exaggerate; Turkish '**aban**': lean on, lean against / **Ap**ansız, **ap**açık … meaning strengthening prefix

ovum, **ovul**, **ovulation** (Eng. - Latin): Latin ōvum "egg," cognate with Greek **ōon**, Old Norse egg … (OED). Turkish **yumurta**, **yumurtlama** (egg, ovulation). Does the oval come from the egg or the egg come from the oval? Is the ovum coming from '**yumurta**' or is the **yumurta** coming from the **ovum**? Also note the similarity of '**oğul**' in Turkish: lineage, offspring and '**oğul**': bee swarm, bee lineage and also '**kovan**-**hive**'. / **Auyom**, **vi**, **oy**, **wy**, **og**, **ubh**, **ugh** … **owjo** (Celtic): yumurta / **ovum** > **makvali** (Laz.) > **auyom**, **owjo** < yumurta / Notice the shape of all these: oval, lump (**yumru**), **obruk**, **oprı** etc… (oval holes), "**O**, **u**" letters' shapes … **In Turkish, the names of pointed objects mostly contain the letter 'i', and the names of round objects also mostly contain the letter 'o' and 'u'...** / **owyo** (**awi-**): "PIE root", the root of '**ovum**, **egg**'. **Owyo** <> **yumurta** (egg). **Ob**, **oprı**: hole, oval hole; **obruk**: hole, oval hole, sinkhole / Obaka, obelik (Altai) > obada > **obelisk** > abide (Turkish Arabic) (A. Atabek)

own, **owe** (Eng.), **eigen** (German): **kendi**, kendisi. **Ön** (Altai, Tel. Schor. Leb): kendi, **eigen** (Radloff) / Alleged "PIE root" '**aik**': It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Sanskrit **ise**, **iste** "he owns, rules," isvara- "owner, lord, ruler;" Avestan **ise**, **is** "ruler over," isti- "property, power;" Old English agan "to have, own." (OED) … Middle Turkish '**ıs**, **ıssı**': owner … Sanskrit, Avestan '**ise**', '**is**' <> **ıs** (Old Turkish '**iste**': wish, search, follow)

owyo (**awi-**): "PIE root", the root of '**ovum**, egg'. **Owyo** < yumurta (**egg**). **Ob**, **oprı**: hole, oval hole; **obruk**: hole, oval hole, sinkhole / *Obaka, obelik (Altai) > obada > **obelisk** > abide (Arabic) (A. Atabek)* / For more information see "**Ovum**" item

ox (Eng.): Old Turkish **öküz**. **Ügiz**: öküz (Radloff) / *Almost all Eurasian Turkish dialects have 'öküz' in different pronunciations. Common to 'Indo-European' languages. (İ. H. Danişmend)* / *"**Yoke** (Eng.): **ikili**, (ikili **koşum** – double harness), **second** and **ox**… all may be related to each other." (A. Y. Aksoy)* / **Vqs** (Hebrew.): **ox** ; **uxen** (Celtic) < **öküz** / **İki** (two) > öküz, **ox** … most probable possibility … Double (**iki**) harness when using the two **oxes** for plowing or car.



o-y-es: “PIE root”, mouth (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) / **Os** (Latin) < **oy-es** < **ağız**, **us** / **Us**, **ustu** (Altaic): opening, mouth / **Aso** (Celtic) < us, ağız > **X’AAS**, **AX’E** (Native American)

Oz Wizard, **Wizard of Oz** (Eng.): wizard < **us** (mind, wisdom); ‘**Oz**’ the great spirit of Old Turkish; ‘**ozan**’: a kind of shaman, bard

pace (Eng.): adım. **Bas**. Old Turkish ‘Bas, basmak’: step, step on. Latin '**passus**, **pass**': pass, pass and go. / ***Bozıng**: walking (A. Atabek)* / **Nakbasu**, **kabasu**, **uzuzzu** (Akkad.): pace, step < **bas**, **ez** (trample, run over)

pack, **packet** (Eng.), **pago** (Latin): Turkish **bağ**, **bağlama**, **bohça**, **pekiştirme** (bind, bond, bundle, pack …) / ***Pack**, **packet**, **bag**, **pago**… all are about bağ, bağlamak (B. Keresteciyan)*

pad, **pod** : “PIE root” of ‘**foot**.’ Old Turkish "**but**" (leg, foot); ‘**adak**’ (foot). This word is used for the meaty part of the leg in new Turkish. Some of the words derived from this root are: antipodes; apodal; **Arthropoda**; babouche; biped; brachiopod; centipede; cephalopod; **expedite; expedition**; **foot; foosball**; fetch; fetter; fetlock; gastropod; hexapod; impair; impede; impediment; impeach; impeccable; isopod; **octopus**; **Oedipus**; ornithopod; pajamas; pawn; peccadillo; peccant; **pedal; pedestrian; pedicel; pedicle; pedicure; pedigree**; pedology; pedometer; **peduncle**; **pejorative**; peon; **pessimism**; petiole; pew; piepowder; **pilot**; pinniped; **pioneer**; platypus; **podiatry**; **podium**; polyp; **pseudopod**; quadruped; sesquipedalian; stapes; talipes; tetrapod; trapezium; trapezoid; **tripod**; trivet; vamp; velocipede…

paewr: “PIE root” “root meaning ‘fire’ ”. Examples: **antipyretic**; **burro**; empyreal; empyrean; fire; pyracanth; **pyre**; **pyretic**; pyrexia; pyrite; **pyro-**;

pyrolusite; **pyromania**; pyrrhic; sbirro … (OED) / Turkish '**bur**': burn, roast (burek, börek – pastry); **parla** (flame)

pag (**pak**): "PIE root", "to fasten". **Bağ**, **bağla**-mak (bind, fasten). Some samples: Areopagus; appease; **compact**; **impact**; impale; impinge; **pacific; pacify**; **pact; pagan**; **page**; palette; palisade; patio; pawl; **pax**; **pay**; **peace**; **peasant**; **pectin**; **peel**; **pole**; propagate; travail; travel… / **Peace**, **pax** (Latin): **barış**. "Spanish **paz**, Italian **pace**), from PIE root ***pag**- 'to fasten' (**bağ**, **bağlama**) " (OED). Old Turkish '**baz**' (Orkhon, Crimean, Kas.): **pax** / **Baz** > **barış** > **bağ** (bind, bond) > **pag** > **peace** / '**Pazar**' (**bazaar**) originates from '**baz**' > peace

pagan (Eng.): Old Turkish **baksı** (shaman) / **mag** > **magic** < **böğü**, **bügü**, **bokrat** (ancient physician) - **beg**, **bey** (lord) > **beg** < **bağış … Baksı** > **pagan.** The "**pagan**" word comes from "**baksı**". Baksı: Turkish magician bards. "**Bügü**" is connected with "**weg**". / For more information see "**Magic**" item

paint (Eng.): Turkish '**benek**' (speckle, spot, macula, fleck)

pair (Eng.): çift. *Maş 'pair' (Sumerian Turkish word); koş 'çift, two'; bara 'pair, two' (Yakut) (**maş** and **bara** makes Turkish z-r pair). Bara* > ***pair** … (A. Atabek)*

pal, **palm** (Latin – Eng.): **el** ayası / *Turkish 'parmak' (finger) may be about 'palm' (İ. H. Danişmend)* / **Pal**, **palm** >< **el** (hand) (?) / Turkish '**falaka**' (bastinado): penalty of hitting the sole (Greek **phalanks**) of the foot with a stick (?)

palpate, palpation (Latin – Eng.): (also a medical term). **Palp** "feeler, tactile organ, 1836, from French palpe, German palp, from Latin palpus '**feeler**,' related to palpare 'to touch softly, feel,' which is of **uncertain origin**." (OED). **Palpable**: "late 14c., 'that can be felt, perceptible by the touch,' from Late Latin palpabilis 'that may be touched or felt,' from Latin palpare 'touch gently,

stroke,' a word de Vaan finds to be of **no known etymology** (rejecting the connection in Watkins, etc., to a reduplication of the PIE root ***pal**-, as in **feel** (v.), on phonetic grounds). Some sources suggest it is onomatopoeic. The figurative sense of 'easily perceived, evident, clear, obvious' also is from late 14c., on the notion of 'seeming as if it might be touched.' " (OED) / Kisamov says that it is related to Turkish "**bil**" (know, feel) / It may be related to "**el**, **elle**" (hand, touch with hand), "**belle**" (know, recognise)

palus (Latin): swamp, bataklık, ***balçık*** *(O. Karatay)*

pandemic, **epidemic** (Latin, Greek, Eng.): Turkish '**tumu**' (Altaic): illness, febrile illness (?) / **Epi**: 'on, add on, above, also, besides…"; **pan**: all, whole … same in Hittite / '**Pan**' (its root '**pant**'): **tüm**, **tam**, **hep**, **hepsi**, **barça** (Orkhon) … (?) '**Epi**': hem (also), hep (all, ever) (?) / ***Demos*** < *teba (people) (A. Atabek)* / Old Turkish '**tümen**': ten thousand, divisional, crowd > **demos** (?)

para, **peri** (Latin – Eng.) prefixes. Turkish '**beri**' (since, onward, on, from, down, near) / **Para** (Hittite): ahead, out, away, farther, beyond / *Peri* < *beri (Kisamov)*

paradise (Eng. – Greek): Please ignore Western etymology sources. They will confuse you with thousands of nonsense. Here is an example and the correct one below: (from PIE root ***per-** (1) "**forward**," hence "in front of, near, against, around") + **diz** "**to make, to form (a wall)**." The first element is cognate with Greek peri "around, about" (see per), the second is from PIE root ***dheigh- "to form, build.**" OED / *Barige, baride: light; '**dız**': celestrial body, star (yıl**dız**, Eren**diz** –a star name); Avestan 'Pairidaeze', Arabic **Firdevs** … Paradise is genuinly Turkish concept (Adnan Atabek)* / Also … "**diz** "**to make, to form (a wall)**." (OED) What is this? It's Old Turkish '**tiz**', New Turkish '**diz**': align, string … Tuğla diz : lay bricks, "to form a wall".

Paris: a mythological hero and a city name. **Paris**, **Bars** (leopard), **Baris** are the same name according to Ç. Garaşarlı.

parlare (It. – Latin), **parler** (Fr.): de, konuş, speak / Old Turkish '**barkır**, **bağır**': shout, berate, rebuke, speak aloud; '**böğür**': bellow

parliament (Eng.): Old Turkish '**barkır**, **bağır**': shout, berate, rebuke, speak aloud; '**böğür**': bellow / **Parliament**: a place of **bağır**, **böğür** (shouting and bellowing) ☺

parry (Eng.), **parare** (Latin): defend, savuşturma, koruma. ***Barımak*** *(B. Keresteciyan): shelter, barın-mak*

part, **partial** (Eng.): **parça**. '**Parça**' is said to be Persian origin. No, in Old Turkish '**barça**, **parça**' mean both whole and part. '**Barça**': all, whole (Orkhon). Turkish 'parça' (Tel. Leb): all, whole; 'parça' (Uyghur): all, ever; 'barça' (Kas.): alle, alles / *Parsa* > ***part***, ***portion*** *(Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / "**Para**- 'divide, split' (Teleut), **bara**- 'split' (Yakut)" (A. Atabek)*

party (Eng.): *Turkish 'barana, mereke' > party, board (A. Atabek)*

pasha (Eng.): paşa (general or high degree bureaucrat)

pass, **past** (Eng.); **passus**, **passare** (Latin): geçmek, **basıp** gitmek, **basmış** geçmiş. **Bas**: step, step on. / Turkish '**but**' (foot) > **pat**, **pad** (Sanskrit) > **path** (Eng. - way) > ***foot*** > ***pas*** *(Fr. - adım) (İ. H. Danişmend)* / Bas - **pas** (IE) relation (O. Süleymanov) / **Paşkı**, **başkı** (Altai. Leb. Tel. Schor): pass, passed, had gone; **paşkün**, **başkün**: the day before yesterday, yesterday, past day (Radloff) / See "**Pace**" item

passive, **pasify** (Eng.): Turkish '**basık**' (flattened, compressed, low, pressed down) and '**bastırılmış**' (subdued, pressed, depressed) fit semantically and phonetically with '**passive**'. But these were not used like this in Old Turkish. However, the root relationship seems certain. Claimed "PIE root" is "**pag**": **bağ**, **bağlama** (bind, pack). **Peace**, **pax** < **baz**, barış > pazar > **bazaar**

paste (Eng.): macun. *Macun(g) > paste (-g > -t rule - A. Atabek)*

pastel (Eng.): soluk, mat. *Buzuk > pastel (-k > -t rule - A. Atabek)*

pasture (Eng.), **pasco** (Latin): **besle**, **besle**-mek, **beslen**mek (feed). "to feed by putting in a pasture" (OED) / **Uesiie/a**, **uesiie/a**, **wesi/wesai** (Hittite): graze, to pasture <> besi, besle (graze, pasture, feed) (O. Sertkaya)

patchy (Eng.): **parçalı**, yamalı. See "**Part**" item

path, **pad** (Eng.): narrow way, foot print, animal foots, **patika**, keçi yolu. **Pati**, **patik** have same root (pet foot, baby shoes). Turkish '**bas**' (step, pace); '**but**' (foot) are about this item / ***Pes*** *(Latin) <> paitaq yolu > patika (B. Keresteciyan). But > pat-pad (Sanskrit) > path > foot >* ***pas*** *(Fr. - pace) (İ. H. Danişmend), (O. Karatay).*

pathology (Eng.): Greek '**pathos**' (illness, trouble) > **bad** < **bat** / Old Turkish '**bat**' (Orkhon): unfit, bad, sick (Radloff) / **Bet** (New Turkish): **bad**

paw (Eng.): Turkish '**pençe**' (paw), '**beş**' (five), **but** (foot), **paw** < **avuç** (palm) … all are related to each other.

pay (Eng.): ödemek. Turkish, Middle Turkish (Dede Korkut) '**pay**, **pay** etmek': share, apportion, deal out. "**Pey** vermek": pay in advance. Turkish '**baz**' (peace) > **pazar** (bazaar) < **pay** (?) / *Pay > part, portion > lot (Fr.), paya > para (B.*

Keresteciyan) / **Pay**, baha (price), para (money), **pagare**, **pay** relations (O. Süleymanov) / Hittite **pāi-**, **piya**, **pai/pi**, **piie/a**, **pia**: to give, pay, grant … **Hittite examples should be a lesson for those who attribute every common word in Turkish to Persian.** / N. American **PAY:** share <> **pay** (T. Mayatepek) / Old Turkish '**bağış**, **bagış**': grant

peace (Eng.), **pax** (Latin): **barış**. "Spanish **paz**, Italian **pace**), from PIE root ***pag-** 'to fasten' (**bağ**, bağla) " (OED). Old Turkish '**baz**': (AT. Crimean, Kas.): barış, **pax**. **Susaman** (Sanskrit.): peaceful (Turkish susaman, suskun < silent) / *Peace-pax < barış < Old Turkish '**baz**' (İ. H. Danişmend)*

peak (Eng.): **Bik** (Kirghiz, Kas. Crimean): peak. In current Turkish only '**ibik**' (comb, crest) is still existed.

pearl (Eng.): inci. Turkish '**parla**' (shine) (?) "from Medieval Latin **perla** (mid-13c.), of **unknown origin**" (OED).

ped: "PIE root", **foot**, ayak, Old Turkish **adak** (probably padak), Old Turkish: '**but**' (leg, foot). Some examples: antipodes; apodal; **Arthropoda**; babouche; biped; brachiopod; cephalopod; **expedite; expedition**; **foot; foosball**; fetch; fetter; fetlock; gastropod; hexapod; impair; impede; impediment; impeach; impeccable; isopod; **octopus**; **Oedipus**; ornithopod; pajamas; pawn; peccadillo; peccant; **pedal; pedestrian; pedicel; pedicle; pedicure; pedigree**; pedology; pedometer; **peduncle**; **pejorative**; peon; **pessimism**; petiole; pew; **pilot**; pinniped; **pioneer**; platypus; **podiatry**; **podium**; polyp; **pseudopod**; quadruped; sesquipedalian; stapes; talipes; tetrapod; trapezium; trapezoid; **tripod**; trivet; vamp; velocipede …

pedis (Latin): Louse. Turkish *'**bit**' > **pedis** (B. Keresteciyan)*

peek (Eng.): **bak**, **bak**mak (look). **Pak**: bak, look (Radloff). **Look**, **aspect**, **spect** (s-pect), **peek** < **bak**

peel (Eng.): soy, **pull** (Eng.): çek. Old Turkish '**pıla**' (Altaic and in some other Turkish dialects): pull, peel, rip out. Pıla: take, extort, (rauben), robbery (Radloff). **Pulaş**: contention, quarrel, extort, fight

peer (Eng.): like '**pair**' < **bar**. '**Bar**': pair, two … See "**Pair**" item … / c. 1300, "an equal in rank, character, or status" (early 13c. in Anglo-Latin), from Anglo-French peir, Old French per (10c.), from Latin **par** "equal" (OED) (?) So Turkish '**parmak**': finger

pekw: "PIE root", "to cook, ripen". Turkish '**piş**, **pişirme**, **pişme**': cook, ripen / '**etbek**, **etpek**, **ötpek**' > bake, bakery, bread. Notice that Turkish '-**bek**, -**pek**' parts. Some examples: **apricot**; **biscuit**; charcuterie; concoct; concoction; **cook**; **cuisine**; decoct; drupe; dyspepsia; kiln; **kitchen**; **peptic**; **peptide**; **precocious**; pumpkin; ricotta; terra-cotta… / Turkish '**kavur**, **kaynat**, **pişir**, **bişi**, **pişi**' also are about cooking …

pele: "PIE root", "to fill". The dictionary says "to fill", but the words that came out of it are about "abundance, excess" (OED). Turkish '**mol**, **bol**': **multi**, **poly**. Some examples: accomplish; complete; compliment; comply; fill; folk; **full**, implement; manipulation; plebiscite; Pleistocene; plenary; plenitude; **plenty**; plenum; plural; **plus**; **poly**… / **Plural**, **plenty**, **poly** < **bol**; **fill**, **full** < **dol**, **bol**

pelican (Eng. - German): Turkish **balıkçıl**. **Belik**: stream rich in fish (Radloff). Turkish '**balık**': fish

pelle (Fr.), **pala** (Latin): shovel, spade. ***Bel*** *(spade) (B. Keresteciyan)*

penis (Eng.): PIE ***p(h]es**-/*p{h jos- “penis"; PFin-Ugr *pasyz “penis”; PAlt. ***pusu** “gush, squirt"; Sum pes “sperm, semen”, pes " lineage, son, cion (Kisamov) / **Fışkır**, **fışkırt**: gush, squirt

penkwe: ‘PIE root”, "**five**." < **beş**. Some examples: cinquain; cinque; cinquecento; cinquefoil; fifteen; **fifth**; fifty; **finger**; **fist**; five; foist; keno; **penta**-; pentacle; pentad; Pentateuch; Pentecost; pentagon; pentagram; pentathlon; **Pentothal**; **Pompeii**; Punjab; quinary; quincunx; quinella; quinque-; quint; quintain; quintet; quintile; quintessence; quintillion; quintuple ... Turkish '**beş**' (**five**) > **pençe** (claw) > penç (Turkish Persian -five) / *Pençe, penç are Turkish, not Persian. The ‘**-nç**’ suffix is special for Turkish … like in ödünç, korkunç, utanç, sevinç … (İ. H. Danişmend), (O. Süleymanov)*

penny (Eng.): *peneg (small coin) (Kisamov)*

per (Eng. - Latin): **her bir**ine / **Ber** (Tatar): **bir** (one), '**per**' (Chuvash): **bir** (O. Süleymanov) / Turkish **bir**, **ber**, **per**, **her** > **per**

per: “PIE root”, "forward, and, by extension, in front of, before, first, chief, toward, near, against" (OED). ‘**Bir**, **birinci**’: one, first; ‘**fırlak**’: protrude; ‘**beri**’: onward; ‘**burun**’: nose, protruding. Some examples: afford; approach; appropriate; approve; approximate; before; deprive; **first**; **for**; for-; **fore**; former; **forth**; frame; frau; from; further; **improve**; beyond; altered; contrary; **per**; **percent**; percussion; perfect; perform; maybe; fairy-; perish; permanent; **perspire**; pertain; pierce; portray; **pre-**; premier; pride; primal; **primary**; **primo**; primus; prince; principal; principle; **prior**; private; privilege; **pro**-; probably; **produce**; profane; **professor**; **profile**; profound; project; promise; prompt; **prone**; proper; prophets; protest; protocol; proton; proud; **prove**; provide; **provoke**… All words in English those have prefixes or front root of ‘**for**, **fro**, **per**, **pro**, **peri**, **pre**, **pri**’ etc. start with Turkish "**bir**, **beri**, **fır**, **burun**".

per: “PIE root”, "to lead, pass over… A verbal root associated with ***per**-, which forms prepositions and preverbs with the basic meaning "forward, through; in front of, before" etc. This is similar to the previous one. It has gained the meanings of 'forward' by expanding from the meanings of managing and passing! Old Turkish '**var**, **bar**' is “next to go, pass, reach”; '**fırlak**' (front, protrude) is related by its roots towards something front. Some examples: asportation; comport; deport; disport; emporium; Euphrates; export; fare; farewell; fartlek; Ferdinand; fere; fern; ferry; firth; fjord; ford; Fuhrer; gaberdine; import; important; opportunity; passport; porch; pore; port (with its four meanings); portable; portage; portal; portcullis; porter; portfolio; practical; rapport; report; sport; support; transport; warfare; welfare... / **Port** < **ver** (bring, pass etc.) - **var** (arrive, reach, come to, go in etc.)

per: “PIE root”, "to traffic in, to sell, and … forward, through, via the notion of to hand over’ or ‘distribute’ ”. Old Turkish ‘**ver**’: give, give away, deliver, offer, bring etc. Examples: appraise; appreciate; depreciate; interpret; praise; precious; price; pornography…

per: “PIE root”, “to strike – forward, through”. Some samples: **compress**; **depress**; espresso; express; impress; imprint; **oppress**; oppression; **pregnant**; **press; pressure**; print; repress; reprimand; **suppress** ... Old Turkish ‘**vur**’: strike, hit / ‘**Press**’ < **bas**; ‘**vur**’: strike, hit; ‘**ver**, **ber**’: give, give away, deliver, offer, bring, send …

perche (It): why, neden? *Chuvash '**perke**' (neden) (?) (Ü. Mutlu)*

percussion (Eng.), **percutare** (Latin): per – cut – are / **Per** < **vur** (hit, strike, percussion); **per** < **ver** (give, go, send – direction); ‘**ber**’ (Kas.): strike, push, hit;

beril: bump, strike, hit; **bariş**: hit, fight (Radloff) / **Cut**, cutare: **küt** (bump), küt vurma (bang)

perd: “PIE root”of **fart**, **farting**. **Pırt**

pere: “PIE root”, “to grant, allot, produce". ‘**Ver**’: give, offer, produce etc. Examples: **apart**; compartment; depart; **department**; impart; jeopardy; multipartite; **parcel**; parse; **part**; **partial**; participate; **particle**; **particular**; particulate; **partisan**; partition; partitive; parthner; **party**; **portion**; proportion; quadripartite; repartee … / Although the root explanation is “to give, to receive in return, to produce”, it is seen that for some words here are more suitable for 'part', 'portion'. **Parça** > **part**, **portion**; **pay** > **pay**, **portion**

perforate (Eng.): **per** - **for**… ‘**Per**’: forward, **fır**, **fırlak**, **burun** (protrude) … ‘**For**’: **bur**, **bor** (drill, pierce) (boru)

peri- (Eng. – Latin, Greek): suffix. Around, near, about, enclosing… For example Avestan ‘**pairi**’: around, ‘**pariri**’: away (far) / Old Turkish ‘**beri**’: near, here, other side… ; **ıra**, ırak: far, pariri

peril (Eng.), **pericoloso** (It.): danger, dangerous. Turkish (Persian?) '**peri**' > **fairy**. For ‘**fairy**’: **Avestan** ‘**pairika**’ (**beriki**, the one stand near, supernatural creature standing at the near side); Avestan ‘**pairi**’ (**beri**, near side) … (Nişanyan) So it’s not Persian, real Turkish. / Pericoloso: **fırlayan** (hurling, spring); **birinci** (first); **börı** (wolf, beast); **barak** (big dog, beast), **ber** (strike), **perva** (Turkish Persian) (fear) > **fear** (dangerous)

periwig, **peruke** (Eng.): peruk. The root is ‘**börk**’: Old Turkish fury **beret** < börk

person (Eng.): kişi, **birey**. It comes from Turkish '**bir**' (one) / ***Bireği*** > *fert (Turkish Arabic) > person (A. Atabek)*

pest (Eng.): böcek (**bug**). ***Böcek*** > ***pest*** *(-k > -t word ending sound change rule – A. Atabek)*

phagia (Eng.): yutma, besi, beslenme / **faji**, **phagia** < **besi**

phallus (Eng. - Latin – Greek): penis. "PIE root": **bhel** / Turkish **bel**: penis, semen / "Eline, **beline**, diline sahip ol": Turkish old proverb (control your hand, penis, tongue) / **büllük**: penis (Turkish vernecular) / **bel** soğukluğu: gonorrhea / **bel**: waist, **bellik** > belt

pharmacy (Greek, Latin, Eng.): *Turkish '**parpıcı**' (folk phsician - folk saying) (A. Atabek) (?)* / This is from **pharmakeus** (fem. pharmakis) "a **preparer** of drugs, a poisoner, a sorcerer" from **pharmakon** "a drug, a poison, philter, charm, spell, enchantment." Beekes writes that the **original meaning cannot be clearly established**, and "The word is clearly Pre-Greek." (OED) (?) / **Prepare** ("PIE root" '**pere**' – produce, Turkish '**ver**') – Turkish **parmak** (finger) connection (?)

philo (Eng.), **philus** (Latin): like, love, care, interested in … **Philosophy**, **philarmony** etc. / *Turkish **ilgi**, **ilişmek** (interested in, take care of), Sumerian '**hili**' (like), Uzbek 'ilinj-ilik' (Ü. Mutlu)*

phoenix (Greek, Latin, Eng.): Anka. ***Phoenix*** < *bengü kuş (eternal bird) (A. Atabek)*

phyto (Greek – Eng.): herbal; Old Turkish '**büt**, **bit**, **bitki**' (plant, herb)

picture, pictura (Eng. - Latin): çizim. Old Turkish '**bıçım**' (cut, slice) then Turkish '**biçin**, **biçim**' (form, shape) may ve relatives of 'pictura'.

pied (Eng.): benekli. *Benek, beng > pied (A. Atabek)*

pilos (Greek): mud, çamur. *Balık (mud) > pilos (-k > -s yasası – A. Atabek)*

pilot (Eng.): *Vis (Chuvash) – pır – böli (Altai):* ***fly – pilot*** *(A. Atabek)*

pink (Eng.): Turkish **pembe**. "a word of unknown origin." OED / Old Turkish '**meniz**, **beniz**': face … Color of '**beniz**': penbe, **pembe** (?)

piss (Eng.): **işe**, **işe**mek, **siğ**, **siğ**mek, sidik (piss, urine). **Sehur**, **sehun** (Hittite): urine, piss. **Sidik** (Old Turkish): urine (DLT, 1073) / **İS**, **İSİ** (Native American): piss, urine, **işe**; **UİŞ**: piss, **işe**

pistol (Eng.): front filling little rifle or gun. '**Tolum**' Old Turkish gun. The '**tol**' here most probably means 'steel', not loading, filling. Because the name of also older Turkish arms begin with '**tol**'. Besides Turkish '**tol**, **dol**': fill

pit (Eng.): originally comes from 'water hole' (OED), Turkish '**but**': water / **but** > **pit**, **water**

pizza (Eng. – It.): Turkish 'pişir, **piş**': cook; '**pişi**, **bişi**': pastries baked on a sheet pans, and these words are thousands of years old. Also a kind of real Turkish pastry '**pide**' is rooted from '**bişi**'. Pide is like '**pizza**'. / So … **piş**, **bişi** > **pide** > **pizza** < **baz**, **bazlama** **etc.**

plain (Eng.): "*Chuvash lap 'flat', lap 'plain', lapam 'plain', lapi 'plain, flat', lapka 'plain area', lapçit-'flattening' " (A. Atabek)*

plait (Eng.): braid, crimp, fold. *Turkish '**bele**': wrap, bind (Kisamov)*

plant (Eng.): ot, bitki. *Palak > plant (-k > -t rule – A. Atabek)*

plate (Eng.): tabak, sahan. **Plaga** (Latin): flat surface, düz yüzey. **Ablak**: flat and round face (TDK) / *Yassı* > ***plat***, ***aplati*** *(Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)*.

play (Eng.), **spielen** (German): Turkish '**piyAlA, piyele**': play, 'tanzen' (Altaic Turkish - Radloff). **Ballo** (Latin, Spanish): dance. Bi, **bila** (Kirghiz) 'tanzen', play, dance; '**biyi**': 'tanzen', play, dance (Radloff) / *Vilya: dance (A. Atabek)* / N. American **BAAXAL**, **AEN**: **play**, **oyun**, oyna, **bailar** (Spanish)

plenty (Eng.), **poly** (Greek), **plenitas** (Latin): Old Turkish '**bol**' / "PIE root": **pele** (OED). **Bahulya**, **bahula** (Sanskrit): bol / **bol** > **poly** > **multi** > **plenty**, **plural** … / **Obolot** (Altaic) (pile) > **multi**, **plenty** (Radloff)

plural (Eng.): çoğul, **bol**. "PIE root": "**Pele**" < bol

poach (Eng.): cook, boil, pişirmek, kaynatmak; **poach** < **piş**, **pişir**

pochette (Eng. – Fr.): torba, **bohça** / ***Mişuk*** *(leather bottle, bag) > pochette (Fr.) (-k > -t sound change rule): torba (A. Atabek)*

pocket (Eng.): cep, **bohça** (bag, packet); **bag**, **bağ** (bag, bind)

pod (**ped**): "PIE root", "**foot**" (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov) / **Foot** > **pod** < **but**

podiatry (Eng.): foot health branch of medicine / Old Turkish '**but**' (leg, foot) > **podi** > **foot**

point (Eng.), **punkt** (German): benek. ***Benek*** > ***punkt*** *(-k > -t rule – A. Atabek)* / **Bennako** (Celtic): pointed < **benek** > **bennako**

pole (Eng.): direk. Old Turkish: **bal**, **balbal** (stone masonry monument column, obelix) (Kisamov) / bal, balbal > Wall / Pol, pali (Türkiye Turkish vernecular): pole (A. Atabek)

polis (Greek – Eng.): city, şehir, kent. Old Turkish '**balıq**, **balıg**, **balık**'. **Balıg** > **polis** (-g > -s word ending sound change law – A. Atabek) / In Türkiye some city names: **Bolu**, Safranbolu, İnebolu ... / *Balig > ville > polis (Greek) (B. Keresteciyan);* ***Bolu****: poli, polis (B. Keresteciyan). Balık, bolu, polis (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Policy**, **politic**, **police, polite** etc. are rooted from here.

politiki (Greek): policy, bill, poliçe. *Bilik (**bill**, writing, letter) > politiki (-k > -t rule – A. Atabek)*

polso (It.): wrist, ***bilek*** *> polso (-k > -s rule – A. Atabek)*

poly (Greek – Eng.): Old Turkish '**bol**' / **Bahula** (Sanskrit): **bol** > **poly**

Pope (Eng.), **papa** (Latin): **baba**, **vater**, **father**, **pater**…

poras (Greek): twilight. ***Barang*** *'black'* > ***sch-warz*** *(German) (-ng > -z)* > ***poras*** *(A. Atabek)*

porous, **poros** (Eng. - Latin): Turkish '**bor**' (Altaic) (pore, porous soil) (Svitych, Bomhard)

port, **portal** (Eng.): *Turkish '**bar, var**': reach, arrive (Kisamov)*

portion (Eng.): parça, bölüm. **PAriş** (Altai, Tel. Uyghur): share, divide, give to each other (Radloff). See "**Part**" item

possessor (Latin): owner. Turkish '**ıs**', '**ıssı**'

possible (Eng.): Turkish '**bäšär**' (Ottom. , Crimean, Turkmen): improve, turn out well; '**bäsär-ik**': ability, talent (Rasanen); '**başarı**': success. **Possible** < başar (?) / Also see "**Pass**" item

post (Eng.) arka, sonra. ***Pöçük*** *> post (-k > -t rule – A. Atabek)*

pot (Eng.): kap, çanak. **Badija**, **badja** (Ottom. , Cagatay, Azeri): kap, pot (Rasanen) / *Pot: patır, batır (Kisamov)*

pouch (Eng.): kese, torba. **Mösöök** (Yakut): sack; **mişuk**: sack; **meşik**: skin, leather bottle; **mesane**: bladder (A. Atabek) / **Maisas** (Hittite): sack, bag, torba / **Maisas** <> **mesane**, **mişuk** > **pouch**

pour (Eng.): dök, boşalt, **boca**, boca etmek / Sumerian **dug**: dök (O. N. Tuna) / dök: dump / ***Pour*** *(v.): pür / English pour (v.) "spill, spurt, gush, spray (liquid)"* ~

Old Türkic börk-, bürk-, pürk- (v.) "spurt, gush, pour down", pür "pour, full, fill, fully". (Clauson - Kisamov)

prae-, **pre-**, **pri-**, **pir-**, **pro-**, **primus**, **prior**, **prius** (Eng. - Latin): prefixes. "In Indo-European languages, they are common prefixes and words. All of them are rooted from Turkish '**bir**' (one); **bir**, **birinci** (first). / *'Bir' is at the root of them (İ. H. Danişmend).* ***Primus*** *and 'bir' relation (O. Karatay)* / **Paran**, **parani**, **parā**, **piran** (Hittite): before, previously / **burun** (nose) > **rhino** (Latin, Eng.); **burun** (protrude, front)

Prag: a city name. *Turkish 'borouk' (treshhold) > Prag (A. Atabek)*

pren (Celtic): a bush. **Pren** <> püren (a kind of bush)

press (Eng.); **presso**, **pressus** (Latin): **bas**mak, **baskı**. **Bas** (Orkhon): press. *Basmak* > ***presser*** *(Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan). Press (Eng.) < basmak (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Üz**: press (Radloff) / ***Parıg, par, parla, parıng*** *> press: basım (A. Atabek)* / **Uesuriie-a** (Hittite): press, **ez**

prime (Eng.): **bir**, **birinci**, **birincil** / *Burung > proto, front: birinci, ilk (A. Atabek)*

print (Eng.): basım. *Barıng, parıng > print (-g > -t law – A. Atabek)*

progress, **regress** (Eng.): **pro-** and **re-** are perfixes. The root is '**gradus**, **ghredh**': to walk, go. **Ghredh**: **git** (go) (?). Also Old Turkish '**geri**' means 'to, toward' (?)

prone (Eng.), **pronus** (Latin): Old Turkish '**burun**' (nose, protrude) / **Purun** (Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Uyghur): burun; **purna** (Scythian, Schor. Koib. Ktsch.): get ahead, go ahead; **boroncı**: früher, fore (Radloff) / ***Burun*** > ***avant*** *(Fr.) > ön, öndeki > paurva, purva (Zend-Sankrit) >* ***prius*** *(Latin) >* ***fore***, ***afore***, ***before*** *(Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan)*

prune (Eng.): budama. Old Turkish '**puta**, budama > prune (?) / Latin '**putare**': to prune (for example '**amputation**'); **putare** < budama (prune) / claimed "PIE root" '**pau**'

psyche, **psychiatry**, **psycology**: "PIE root" "**bhes**" (?) / **Bhes** <> nefes (Turkish Arabic) (KB – 1069) (?). Sanskrit: '**bhas**'. **Us**, **es** (Old and Altaic Turkish): wisdom, spirit, soul, mind, breath / **Soul** < soluk (breath) / to breathe: **CH'ALİK** (soluk) (Native American)

pull (Eng.): çek, **peel** (Eng.): soy. Old Turkish '**pıla**' (Altaic and some other Turkish dialects): pull, peel, rip out. Pıla: take, extort, (rauben), robbery (Radloff). **Pulaş**: contention, quarrel, extort, fight

punch (Eng.): It's obvious that it comes from Turkish '**pençe**'. **Beş** > pençe. Beş (five) (Orkhon)

puncture (Eng.), **punctum** (Latin): **patla**, delmek, batır.

punkt (German), **point** (Eng.): Old Turkish **benek** (corn, spot, speckle). Ben (mol, nevus), beng, benek > **punkt**, **point**

puppy (Eng.): ***papak, bebek*** *(animal kid, baby) (Kisamov)*

pure (Eng.); **pura**, **purus** (Latin): **arı**. **Arı** (Schor. Scythian, Ottoman, Uyghur): pure, clean; **arıt**: (Kom. Crimean, Uyghur): be pure, clear. The "**Aryan Race**" concept is about '**arya**' and then is about Turkish '**arı**' (pure). **Urukluk** (Uyghur): good root, good lineage, nobility / *"**Ürdük** 'noble' (Yakut) (A. Atabek)* / **Ariğ** (Orkhon); **arı**, **arığ**: pure, clean (DLT) / Sumerian *'**ar**, **ara**, **ra**': Old Turkish 'arıtmak', cleaning (M. İ. Çığ) / Ari, arık > arya (Sanskrit) > pure (B. Keresteciyan)* / *Basque **aratz**, **pur** (Fr.) > arı (H. R. Tankut)* / **Parkui**, **prkunu**,

prkuali, **prkui** (Hittite): pure, clear, clean, arı, arınma; **uarpiie-a** (Hittite): wash, to bathe; Tocharian ‘**yar**’ (Copeland) . **Arınma**: to be clean, wash. Old Turkish ‘**yu**’: to wash

purge (Eng.): to clean. Turkish ‘**bur’**: '**squeeze** < **sık**mak'; arı, arındır: clean, cleaning, pure, be pure. / *Purge (v.): pür- (v.) (Kisamov)*

purl (Eng.): ***burgaç (vortex)*** *(Kisamov)* / **purl** – **wortex** < **burgaç** / Old Turkish ‘**bur**’: twist, wring

purse (Eng.): kese, **bursaŋ** (Kisamov) / See “**Bursa**” item

purulent (Eng.): **irin**, **irinli**

push (Eng.): it, **bas**. **Pessiya** (Hittite): push, to throw, project, to dismiss, reject, bas, basmak (O. Sertkaya) / **Peszi**, **pes**, **pas**, **pasihae**, **psihae** (Hittite): to rub, to squeeze, to crush, bas, ez. (O. Sertkaya) / Old Turkish **bas** > **push** < **pas** (Hittite)

pussy (Eng.): *Turkish päsi (n.),* ***pisi*** *(cat, cat calling) (Kisamov)*

putare (Latin): prune. Old Turkish ‘**buta**, **buda**’. **But**: leg, branch / **buta** > **putare**

pyre (Greek, Eng.): fire, high body temparature. Turkish **bur**: fire, burn. Turkish ‘**parla**’: blaze

quad (Latin): **dört**, dörtlü, four, tetra (Greek). **Dört** > **tetra** > **quad** > **four**

quantity (Eng. - Latin): Old and New Turkish '**kaç**, **kanki**?' (how). See "**Question Words in Latin**” and “**Kwo**” items

quarantine (Eng.): “**quaranta giorni**, literally ‘space of **forty days**’ ” (OED). “PIE root”: '**kwetwer**': dört (four), **quaranta** > **kırk** (forty)

quarrel (Eng.): kavga, **kargaşa**, **kargış**, **karşı** / **karşı** (contra), **kargış** (curse), **kargaşa** (chaos, disorder, turmoil)

quarter (Eng.), **quartus** (Latin): çeyrek, **kerte**, **dörtte** bir. The main root is Old Turkish '**dört**' (four). Sanskrit '**caturbhga**, **bhaga**': **dörde böl** (divide to four pieces). Sanskrit **pay**, **pada** (**pay**): all mean that divide something round into four pieces. (O. Süleymanov) / **Dört** > **quarter**, quad > kerte < **cut** (?) / *Kerte* > ***quart*** *(Fr.)* > ***quarto*** *(It.) (B. Keresteciyan)*

quash (Eng.): bastır, **ez** (crush), **kes** (cut). Claimed "PIE root" is '**kes** - **kes**' (OED)

quasi (Eng.), **si** (Latin): **se**, **ise**, **sanki**, eğer

que (Spanish): as a 'why, reason' conjunction in a sentence, literally Turkish '**ki**'.

queen (Eng.): Old Turkish '**qatun**, **hatun**': noble woman, woman in a high position (Orkhon). **Queen** "PIE root": "**Gwen**". See "**Gwen**" item / Kadın (woman) > queen (Olcas Süleymanov) / **Also to me the real root is** '**han**, **qaan**' (king) > **woman khan**, woman han … **kadın han**: **queen** … / **Könilik**, **qan**, **han** (Orkhon) > **king**, **könig**, **kin** and **kün** (sun) relations (O. Süleymanov). **Queen**, **kün**, **kuni**, **han**, **kaan**, **hakan**, **king** (Ü. Mutlu), (H. Tarcan) / Sumerian '**hatti**': wife, lady > kadın (Kurmaev).

query (Eng.), **quarrere** (Latin): soru, **sor**, **sor**mak.. Latinc question root already is "**qui**": **kim**, han-**kı**. See "**Question words in Latin**", "**Kwo**" items

question words in Latin: ***quis*** > ***kim*** / ***quid*** > ***kangı*** *(ne?)* / ***qualis*** > *nasıl* / ***quando*** > ***kaçan, kanda*** *(ne zaman, nerede?)* / ***quod*** > ***kaç*** *(Vecihe Hatiboğlu)* / see "**Kwo**" item / **Sumerian question words and Turkish**: what, **nə**,

ne - - how, **nə-gin**, **nege** (why) **--** why, **nə-əsh**, ne-ash, ni-ash (ne iş?) **--** who, -**kem** (suffix), kem (kim) / Avestan '**kem**' < **kime** (whom)

question: Old Turkish '**kim**' (who), **kaç** (how many), **hankı** (how) / *Kuşku: suspicion (Kisamov)*

queue (Eng.): **kuyruk** (tail) and 'line up' in modern times.

quick (Eng.): **çevik**, **çabuk**. "Old English **cwic** 'living, alive, animate,' … Dutch **kwik** 'lively, bright, sprightly,' Old High German **quec** 'lively,' … from PIE root ***gweie**- 'to live.'' (?) (OED) / **Çevik** (agile – Arabic Turkish **acil**); **çabuk** (quick) are real Turkish words. Old Turkish '**çap**': go fast, fast horse driving / **Oşuk** (Tar.): çabuk, quick, fast; **kakşa** (Kirghiz): quick; **çabuk**: çabuk (Radloff). **Capala** (Sanskrit.): fast, quick

quilt (Eng.): It most probably originates from Turkish '**kıl**', '**kıl keçe**', 'kıl örgü'; 'bristle', 'felt', 'bristle braid'. The OED says of uncertain origin.

quinine (Eng.): from '**KİNA**': bark, crust (Inka Language) > **kın** (crust) / ***Quinine*** < ***kına*** *(**henna**) (A. Atabek)*

quis?, **quid?**, **qualis?**, **quando?**, **quod?** (Latin): ***Kim***?; ***kangı*** *(ne?), (nasıl?);* ***kaçan****? (kaç-ne zaman?);* ***kanda*** *(nerede?);* ***kaç****? (ne kadar?) (Vecihe Hatiboğlu), (B. Keresteciyan), (İ. H. Danişmend).*

quit (Eng.): çık, **git** (exit, go, go out) / Old Turkish '**id**': send, go, leave (Orkhon).

quite (Eng.): **gayet** (Turkish, Persian, Arabic) (?)

quiver (Eng): It is originated from Turkish '**kıvır**' (bend, curve) / and Turkish '**kubur**' (quiver) (Burak Demir)

quo (Latin): **nere**, nereye, **where**, to where. **Kayna**, **kayda** (Tel. Schor.): where? / **Some question words in some Latin-rooted languages and Turkish**: **Kim** (Turkish): qui (Latin), who (Eng.), che (It.), quien (Spanish), qui (Fr.) …. nasıl (New Turkish), **kaysi** (Old Turkish): quam (Latin), how (Eng.), comme-quanto (It.), que (Fr.), como-que (Spanish) … **kaç-quot-combien-quanti-cuantos** …

quota (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kat**' (coat, fold) / *Quota < kat (K. Mirşan)* / ***Qui*** *>* ***quota*** *–* ***kaç*** *(how many) (A. Y. Aksoy)*

race (Eng.), **rassen** (German): **ırk**, cins, ırs-ırsi. **Irk** (real Turkish and then Arabic). **Zucht** (German): **üreme**, zühre, zührevi. **Üre**, üreme: seminal, reproduction. **Uru** (Kirghiz): genus, species, ırsi. **Erblich** (German): (literally from the dictionary): **uru**, **uruk** (Radloff). **Uruk** (Tar. Kom. Uyghur): samen, germ, lineage, tribe, family, genus…

radix (Latin): root. *Turkish '**örk**' > root, radix (last sound -k > -t, -d rule – A. Atabek)*

rain (Eng.), **regen** (German): yağmur, yağış (yağan). In Old Eurasian Turkish dialects '**yangır**, **yangmır**'.

ram (Eng.): hit, strike / *Ram < **urum** > **vurma**, **vurum** (trilogy in the rule – A. Atabek)*

rap (Eng.): **vur** (hit, strike, percussion). *Uruv (vur) > rap (A. Atabek) (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages.)*

rat (Eng.): *örge (mouse) > rat (A. Atabek)*

raze (Eng.): kazı. **Uars/urs**, **wars**, **wawars** (Hittite): reap, to harvest, to wipe. Latin '**vorro**', '**verrere**' / **Or** (Old Turkish root): cut, kes. **Orak**: reaper, sickle. **Oruv**: reap, biç

re- (Eng. - Latin): prefix expressing repetition. Tek**rar**, ik**rar**, ka**rar**… "**rar**, **ar**" suffix (Turkish Arabic) expresses repetition / '**Art**-ma, **ür**-eme' (increase, reproduction)

reach, **arrive** (Eng.); **erreichen** (German); **approach** (Eng.); **rego**, **erigo** (Latin): Old Turkish '**er**, **er**mek', '**eriş**'. '**İre**': (Latin): to go. **İer**, **er**, **ir** (Tob. Crimean, Altai, Tel. Schor. Leb. Kirghiz. Tob. Siycthians, Koib.): **er**, **eriş**, **yetiş**, **var**, **reach**, **arrive**, catch-up, spinnen, errichten, kur, ger ... / Sanskrit '**ar**' (root): to bring near, to reach, obtain > **er**, **eriş**, **var**mak / *Rego*, *erigo (Latin): ermek > Basque **aroa** (B. Keresteciyan)*

reap (Eng.): biçmek. ***Oruv*** *> reap (A. Atabek) (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages.)*

reed (Eng.): kamış. ***Iraağ*** *> reed (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages. – A. Atabek)*

refer (Eng.): re – **fer**, **ver**, **ver**mek. Claimed "PIE root" "**bher**": Turkish '**ver**, **ver**-mek': give, yield, bring, deliver, bear, pass, supply etc... **Ver** > re-**fer**

reg: "PIE root", "move in a straight line, with derivatives meaning 'to direct in a straight line,' thus 'to lead, rule.' " This is Turkish '**dogru**', and also related to '**dik**' and '**dik**-me' root words. '**Doğru**': right, strait; '**dik**': upright, erect; '**dik**mek': put up, rise, '**erk**': power, power of work, authority … English examples: **address**; **alert**; **anorectic**; **anorexia**; **arrogant**; **correct**; derogatory; Dietrich; **direct**; dress; **erect**; **ergo**; **Eric**; **Frederick**; Henry; interrogate;

maharajah; Maratha; rail; Raj; rajah; rakish; **realm; reck; reckless**; reckon; rectangle; rectify; **recto**; **rector**; **rectum**; **regal**; regent; **regime**; regimen; **region**; **regular**; regulate; **Reich; reign**; rich; **right**; rogation; **royal; rule**; source; surge… alert; **anorexia**; arrogant; correct; direct; dress; **erect**; **ergo**; interrogate; rail; rake; rakish; realm; reck; **reckless**; reckon; rectangle; rectify; **recto**; **rector**; **rectum**; regal; regent; **regime; regiment;** region; **regular**; regulate; Reich; reign; rich; **right**; royal; rule; source; surge… / **Erect** < **dik**; **ergo** < **erk**; **direct** < **direk**, **doğru**. **Erect** < **üre**, **örün** (DLT-1073) > **erection** / **Riksu** (Akkad.): rule, regulation, decree

regal (adj.): *Turkish **arïγ** (adj.) rex or righ / Latin origin from rex 'a king'. Thomas Stratton claims the opposite. He states that the name Adiatorix, a governor of Galatia is of Celtic origin. Thus, according to his opinion, the last syllable – rix is a common termination of the names of Celtic kings and chiefs, and is the Gaelic righ, from which is derived the Latin rex (Stratton, 53 // Stratton, T. (1870). The Celtic origin of a great part of the Greek and Latin languages, and of many classical proper names, proved by a comparison of Greek and Latin with the Gaelic language or the Celtic of Scotland (2nd ed.). Edinburgh.). In actual fact, a word rex or righ is of Turkic origin. Thus, Yu.Drozdov considers that all names of Gothic kings like **Alarig**, **Ardarig**, **Atalarig**, **Gadarig**, **Germanarig**, **Gunerig**, **Teodorig** and etc. are formed by a single grammar scheme: a nickname plus a word arig or erig, which is corrupted form of ancient Turkic word ariy (arig). In this context the word is translated as 'a noble'. It was not a title, but an honorific title, which was characteristic to the upper family class. He states that a word 'rex' is corrupted ancient Turkic word **arig/ariy** – 'noble', 'pure' (Drozdov, 115 // Drozdov Yu. N. (2011). Turkic-speaking period of European history. Litera.Yaroslavl). F. Agasioglu mentions a name of Saca tribes' leader **Khanaziruk** (Agasioglu, Ancient Turkic land, 16).*

One can say that this name consists of three words: 'khan', 'az', and 'iruk', where a word khan/ceann in Irish and Turkic languages means 'a leader', a word az is a name of this leader and iruk is a word 'rig', i.e. 'a king'. So, the name of Saca tribes' leader ***Khanaziruk*** *could be translated as 'a King Az/Aza' (As' King). If we take into consideration a Turkic etymology of the name, then it could be translated as "a noble ruler Az/Aza". (Kisamov)*

regime (Eng.): diet / *Oruç* > ***regime*** *(The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages. – A. Atabek)* / **Oruç**: fast

reign (Eng.), **regnaturi** (Latin), **reich** (German): They are about Turkish **erk** (power, authority), **irade**, **doğru**, **dik** … "PIE root": "**reg**"… see "**Reg**" item / "*'**İrade**' (volition, will, will power) is said to be Arabic rooted. But it's not. Originally Turkish word: İrik (wish, will) > irade" (A. Atabek) / According to Kisamov its root is Turkish '**arig-iruk**' (noble – pure).* See "**Regal**" item

retard (Eng.), **tard** (Eng.): gecikmek, (**dur**-mak). Old Turkish **tärtrü**: unfit, failed (Orkhon) / ***Tardu*** *is about Old Turkish '**durmak**'. **Dur**: to tarry (İ. H. Danişmend)* / **Dur**, **turt** (Old Turkish – Nişanyan): stop, remain

rhino, **rhinitis** (Eng. – Greek, Latin): Old Turkish '**burun**' (nose) has root connectin with 'rhino'. **Burun** > **prone** > **rhino** / **Burun** (nose, thing in front, thing that protrudes), **fore**, **front**, **protrude**, **prone**, **pronus** etc. all are related to each other.

rice (Eng.): pirinç. Another Turkish word '***ıras***' *> rice (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages. This is usually seen in Western words starting with 'R'. – A. Atabek)*

ridicule (Eng.), ridi, risus (Latin): gül, **sırıt**. **Risus sardonicus**: Involuntary grinning caused by facial contraction in tetanus. Turkish '**sırıt**': grin / **Sori**, **soro** (Etrusk.): smile, **sırıt**-ma

Rig Veda: Old Turkish **erig bitig** (advise book) (Arif Cengiz Erman)

right (Eng.), **gerecht** (German), **richtig** (German): gerçek, doğru, dik. In Turkish, '**doğru**' means both '**dik** -upright' (physical) and truth in the sense of reality. It's the same in Western languages. / **Kerti** (Kom. Kar.): real; **kertiş** (Scythian, Koib.): real, **true**, **doğru**; **kirtü**: true, real. Was there such a connection between 'real' and 'notched - kertik - written' in Turkish? An understanding that prioritizes and bases writing and written documents? (O. Süleymanov). The situation is the same in English: **right** – **write** / **right** < **doğru** < **dik** > **direk** <> **terek** > **tura** … '**Direk**': pole, beam; **terek**: tree; **tura**: pole, building; **doğru**: right, strait / *" oğat 'doğru' >* ***right*** *(The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages." (A. Atabek)* / **Zori**, **tere**, **ti**, **tigale** (Laz.): doğru, direk, dik … / **Reizh**, **certh**, **ceart**, **kiart**, **kerto** (Celtic): **right**, **gerçek**, **kirtü** / ***Right****: (adj) < ort erect, direct, straight < örti- (v.) "rise, sprout, ortho-, at right angle", extended form of the synonymous verb ö:r-. (Kisamov)*

rise, **raise** (Eng.): **ri(ia)** (Luvian), **arai** (Hittite): **raise**, to **rise** / ***Örüş****: to rise,* ***örüş*** *>* ***rise*** *> miraç (Arabic Turkish) (initial 'R' rule) (A. Atabek)*

river (Eng.): **ırmak**. '**Ir**, **yır**' is root of "ırmak" in Turkish. '**Arık**, **ark**': water canal / **Ar(as)siie-a**, **ars-rs**, **arsanu**, **rsnu** (Hittite): flow, irrigate, **ırmak**, **Aras** river (O. Sertkaya) / **Aruna**, **arunas**, **runa** (Hittite): sea. **Müren** (Old Turkish, Mongol.): river. **Mare** (Latin): sea. Etruscan '**ron**, **run**': sea, (river?). **Rhine**, **Rhone**: river names in Europe

road, **routh** (Eng.), **routine** (Eng.): *Turkish **oruk** > road (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages. İt's exact law. – A. Atabek)* / '**Ara**' (Sumer.): road, ara (Kurmaev), **ara**: distance / '**Routine**' has the same root (road)

robe (Eng.): it'a root 'cut'. Turkish '**urba**' (clothes). Turkish **erpe**: cutting (Kisamov). Turkish '**or**' root denotes 'cut', for example '**orak**': sickle / ***Urba*** *> robe (initial 'R' rule – A. Atabek)*

rocket (Eng.): Its origin is the Italian '**rochetto**', which is the bobbin used in the production of yarn and fabric. This name was later given to the '**rocket**' due to its shape. They say that its root is Norwegian '**rokkr**'. We think its real root is Turkish '**öreke**'. Öreke > **rochetto** … Adnan Atabek wrote, some of the Turkish words lose the initial vowel when they are transferred to Western languages. If you ask why 'öreke' is the first source, it is the only one that can express the verb 'knit': **ör**.

roll (Eng.), **rollen** (German): **oro** (Altai, Tel. Küar. Kirghiz): roll, turn, roll up / *"Turkish words whose second letter's is 'r' have a rule of dropping the first vowel when transferring to the West. **Öreke** > roka, from here the word **rocket** was derived. There is the required number of data for sampling." (A. Atabek)*

room (Eng.), **raum** (German): oda, **ara**, boşluk. **Uru** (Sanskrit.): room. Ara: space, gap, distance, place … **Ara** > **room** (Turkish words whose second letter's is '**r**' have a rule of dropping the first vowel when transferring to the West.)

root (Eng.), **radix** (Latin): **kök**. ***Örk*** *> **riza** (Greek); **örk** > root, radix (Latin) (A. Atabek) (first letter 'R' rule)* / Native American **GHAH**; **KOOX** <> **kök** (root)

rope (Eng.): **ip** / Sumerian **dib**: band (O. N. Tuna) / Native American **SUUM**, **TL'UL**, **T'LUU**, **LUUN** <> **sicim** (cord, rope); **tel**; ile, ilik, ula, iliş etc. (**line**, **link**, **legare**, **leauge** etc.)

rouge (Fr.), **rouge** (Eng.): ***rouge*** > ***ireng*** > *vurgu (red) trilogy (A. Atabek)*

rub (Eng.): **uv** / "PIE root" '**ub**': rub .. Uv > **ub** (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

ruhe (German): quiet, calm, rest; **rahat** (KB, Yusuf Has Hacip, 1069) (Turkish Arabic): comfortable, easy, calm

ruin (Latin – Eng.): ***ören*** > *ruin (B. Keresteciyan)* / The initial 'R' rule: *ören* > *ruin; also … **ruin** - **ören** - **viran** make a trilogy in a certain rule and this prove that the root is Turkish. (A. Atabek)* / **Harību** (Hittite): ruin, deserted place. Sanskrit '**harati**': ruin, harap (Turkish Arabic) / **Ören** > **ruin** > **haribu** > **harati** <> harap, harabe

rumor (Eng.): "PIE root" '**reu**' (OED) / It may be related to Old Turkish 'yır, **ır**': song, sing a song … **ıra** > **aria**, ıra > rumor (?)

run (Eng.): **koş**. Claimed "PIE root" is '**kers**' (koş). / ***Run*** > *urun* > *vurun (This triplet in a certain rule indicates that the root is Turkish. A. Atabek)*

rune, **runic** (Eng.): a type of old scripts. It is said to have Scandinavian origins from 'whispering'. (Osman Karatay). So, it may be related to Old Turkish 'yır, **ır**': song, sing a song … **ıra** > **aria**, ıra > rumor (?) / **Ören** > **ruin** (old – ancient wrecks) also may be its origin

rust (Eng.): pas / *Rasık (plant rust) > rust (A. Atabek)*

s (-s) (Eng.): word ending plural suffix. *In Chuvash Turkish '**z**' is plural suffix / There are only a few words left in today's Turkish like at 'iki-**z**, üçü-**z**' (twin,*

triplet baby) (D. Perinçek) / Ben-biz (we, first person plural); sen-siz (plural of 'you') (Kisamov)

Sabbath (Hebrew - Eng.): Turkish *savak (rest, break, pause) > Sabbath (A. Atabek)*

saber, **sabre** (Eng.): kılıç, sword. **Sabar**: hitter, beater (Bikkinin) / " from German **Sabel** … from Hungarian **szablya**." (Oxford D.) / ***Saabıla*** *(Yakut) >* ***saber*** *(last sound l > r rule – A. Atabek)* / Turkish '**sap**': handle of sword, or knife; '**bil**': sharp; '**biley**': sharpen (?)

sabot, **saboteur**, **sabotage** (Eng.): *"Many sources show the most literal version of this word as "**sabot**" and write that the words derived from this word are taken from French. However, the word **sabot** itself is a word taken from Turkish through Arabic. Sabbat, in other words '**sandal**' that comes from Arabic has been defined as the root of the word. The Turkish word '**çabat**' (çabata, sabat, sabbat) is derived from the verb '**çabu**' (chop), which means to cut, to chop, and while it used to mean 'shoes made of a piece of wood', Old French accepted this word in its original meaning: 'Shoe made from a piece of wood', **sabot**. The root of the Russian word '**choboty**' is based on the same Turkish word, '**çabat**'. In Spanish, this word is used by the Turkish tribes who settled in this region during the Arab Caliphate Period in Spain. It is taken from this language and today it is called '**zapata**'." (Bikkinin)*

sack (Eng.): *Turkish **sağdak**, **sadak**: hunting bag, arrow bag (Kisamov) / Maşak, mesik, mösöök, mesane >* ***vesica*** *>* ***pouch*** *>* ***bursa*** *>* ***sack*** *(A. Atabek)*

sacred (Eng.); **sacer**, **sacra** vb. (Latin): Alleged "PIE root "**sak**". Turkish '**saklı**, **sakla**': secret, hidden, protect. Old Turkish '**sak**': mind, wise, head Hittite

'**saklai**': custom, ritual, customary behaviour / **Sakta**: (Altai, Tel. Leb. Kirghiz, Crimean): spare, protect (Radloff)

sacrum (Eng. - Latin - Greek): kuyruk **sokum**u kemiği (tail insertion bone) / sokum > **sacrum**

saddle (Eng.): **eder** (saddle) 'saddle'. S.i.a.m.l.g., usually as **eyer** but also NE ezer, e:r; SE Türki iger; NC e:r; SC Uzb. egar. Xak. xı eder al-sarc Saddle' Kaš. II 224, 25 … (Clauson - Kisamov)

saevus (Latin): angry, rabid, furious, horny / *Saevus* < ***yavuz*** *(B. Keresteciyan)* / Old Turkish 'yabız, yavız': bad, malicious, aggressor

sag (Eng.): **sark**, sarkmak (sal, sallan, **salk**) (Nişanyan) / **Sag**: Native American **TSAAK** <> sark

Saga (Eng. - Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): *"Saga, is one of the prose narrative genres in Viking, German, and Icelandic literature of the Middle Ages. Broadly defined, the term "Saga", " encompasses all kinds of prose stories or historical narratives (saints' lives, translations from other languages, or non-religious stories). The word '**Saga**', derived from the Icelandic verb '**segja**' meaning 'to tell', has the dictionary meanings of 'something told, something said'" (Wikipedia).* We've reached the heart of the matter. So, what's going to happen to this Turkish roots? **Söyle** > **say** > **saga**; **sak** (mind, wisdom, wise) > **saga**, **sagacious** / **Sagu** (Old Turkish, **Kaşgari**, DLT): elegy for the dead epic, saga

saga (Eng.): Old Turkish '**savga**, **sagu**': lament, epic, saga (DLT – 1073) / **Saga-i** (Hittite): omen, sign, warning. Sagu: lament (O. Sertkaya)

sagacious, **sagacity** (Eng.): clever, intelligent, insightful, wise, wisdom. Old Turkish '**sak**': mind, wise, wisdom, head (DLT), (Orkhon) / **Sak-**, **sākki**, **sakk**, **sak-sk** (Hittite): to know (about), to experience, to heed, to pay attention

sage (Eng.): wise, **eke**, **öke** (clever, wise). Old Turkish **saq**: mind, head

sagitta (Latin): ok, arrow. Old Turkish '**sağdak**, **sadak**': arrow bag

sagum (Latin): soldier cloak. **Seknu**, **seknau** (Hittite): cloak. Kepenek: cloak, shepherd's cloak / ***Sagınnah*** *(Scythian): kepenek, protects from rain (sağanak);* ***şakatu*** *(Sumer): kepenek, cloak (A. Atabek)*

sagus (Latin): message, notice. ***Sava*** *> sagus (B. Keresteciyan)* / Old Turkish '**sav**': say, word, talk, declaration, opinion

saiga (Eng.): Turkish **sayga**, steppe anteloppe

sail, **sailing** (Eng.): According to Kisamov Old Turkish '**salla**, **salın**' (wave, swing, swing in the sea) is at the root of '**sail**'. Already Old Turkish '**sal**': raft, float is the root of 'sail' (Norm Kisamov)

sak: "PIE root", sacred; **sacer**, **sacra** (Latin). '**Saklı**, **sakla**': hidden, secret, hide, cover, protected. Old Turkish '**sak**': mind, wisdom, head… / Hittite '**saklai**': ritual, custom / **Sakta**: (Altai, Tel. Leb. Kirghiz, Crimea…): protect, withhold (Radloff)

salary (Eng.): Turkish salva, salga: payment (Kisamov). In Türkiye Turkish 'salma': money or taxes collected from people for certain reasons.

sale, **sell**, **sold** (Eng.): *Turkish **sat**, **satış** (sale, selling) (Kisamov)*

salico (Celtic): bunch willow, **salkım** söğüt

salio (Latin): jump, spring. Turkish '**sal**' root is a movement, action root. For example '**saldır**': attack, assault, jump on … **Sal**, **sal**mak: throw (DLT); **sal**: send, leave, release / *Salmak > salio (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan); **salkın**: sapan*, ***sling** (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan)*.

saliva (Eng.): **salya**. This word, which is claimed to be of Greek origin, is also of genuine Turkish origin. Both because of the "**su**": water connection and because of the "**sal**" connection. For "**su**", see "**Sub**" item. "**Sal**": release, release water. Already the Turkish partnership with the American Native and Hittite languages proves this clearly. / Salya > **salive** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan), (Ü. Mutlu) / **Saligai** (Hittite): spit, to spit, spit out / saliva, **salya** >< **SAE**, **ZAEK** (Native American)

sallow, **sear** (Eng.): **sarı**, **sarımsı**, **soluk**. **Tsahov** (Hebrew.): yellow / **Crocus** (Eng.): safran, safran rengi, saffron color

sally (Eng.): Turkish '**saldır**, **saldırış**' (attack, assault, jump on, rush)

salt (Eng.): tuz / **zout** (Dutch): salt, **tuz** . An intermediate form proving the (**tuz** > **salt**) transition. **Zout** < **tuz**

saltation, **salto** (Eng.); **saltus** (Latin): jumping, sudden movement, hitting, somersault. Turkish '**sal**' root is a movement, action root. For example '**saldır**': attack, assault, jump on … **Sal**, **sal**mak: throw (DLT); **sal**: send, leave, release … also 'hit' (Dede Korkut). Sanskritçe: **hath**, **utpata**, **uttika**. **Sal-jeo** (Celtic): jump / **Salu** (Akkad.): shoot arrow, throw away < **sal**-mak

saltus (Latin): pasture / ***Selo** (Russian village)*, ***sala** (Tatar village) (N. Sümer)* / **Tal** (in many Turkish dialect): pasture, grassland (Radloff) / **Salda** (Tel. Oir); **sala** (Shor.): plowing, pflug, pflugschar (Rasanen).

salum, **salus**, **salitatio**, **salvus**, **salveo** (Latin): **sağlık**, **sağ**, **say**, **sağlam** (health, alive, healthy) / Old Turkish 'sağlık': be alive, be healty, heal (DLT - 1073) / **Salamu**, **salmu** (Akkad.): sağ, sağlam / **Sag** (Sumer.): sağ, sağlıklı (P. Kaya); '**silim**' (Sumer.): sağlam, healthy (Kurmaev); '**si(e)**' (Sumer.): life, sağ, yaşa (Kurmaev) / Salim (Turkish Arabic): healthy, safe; selam (Arabic Turkish): salud, hello ("be alive, may healthy") / Native American **SA** (alive, allright), **ZUU** (right direction - **sağ**)

salutatio, **salut** (Latin – Eng.): selam. Most likely it's about the wish for good health. 'Selam' is Arabic Turkish. "**Salut** is a word spoken during the visit (CNLD). **Salutem**, **salus** (Latin): safety, health. **Salım** (Altai, Tel.): order (system), law (Radloff – 4-359) / ***Silig*** – *sorug* – *süzük* – *selam* – ***salute*** *…* ***Selem****: peace*, *sol: peace (solemn)*, *silim: holy well peace. Sumerian*, *Turkish*, *Arabic (A. Atabek)*

salvation (Eng.): kurtulma, **salma**, salınma. **Salus**, **salutis**, **salvatio** etc. (Latin) **sağlık**, health, safety. " … from ecclesiastical Latin salvation- (from salvare 'to save') " (Oxford D.) / Turkish '**sal**, **sal**mak': to leave, to let out, to make free, release, send … Also Arabic Turkish 'salah': peace, well being, conformity; salim (durable, solid), selamet: salvation / *Salmak* > ***salio*** *(Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Salvation**: to abort, miscarry, drop an unborn child, to throw off, to put down or back, to set down, to cast < **sal**mak / **Şalau** (Akkad.): **sal**-mak (to loose, to leave down) / In all these words, the concepts of health, well-being and salvation mix and overlap.

same, **similar** (Eng.): **usa** (Kirghiz): similarities. *'Ösüm' > same (Kisamov).* Sanskrit '**sama**', Hittite '**sani**' / ***Sımal*** *(Kirghiz): similar,* ***şumal*** *(Kumuk): same (A. Atabek)*

sane (Eng.): Turkish '**esen**': healthy, peaceful, well being / *Esen* > ***sain*** *(Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)*

sanguien (Eng.); **sanguen**, **sanguis** (Latin): *Turkish '**kan**': blood. Kan > san**guen** (Bedros Keresteciyan) (?)*

sanitary, **sanitation** (Eng.); **sanitas**, **sanatorium** (Latin): related to Turkish '**sağ**, **sağlam**, **sağlık**'... (alive, healthy, health) / **Sanawatsi** (Luvian – Hittite): good / **Sağ** (Divanu Lügatit Türk, 1073): goodness, kindness, health / **Sanavatsi** <> **sağ**, sağlık > sanitary (Latin – Eng.) <> **SAGU** (Native American) > **sahya** (Sanskrit) / **Saktai**, **sakunie**, **sakuniie** (Hittite): nurse, back to health, to provide for the sick, well up

sans (Fr.): **-less**, Turkish (**-siz**, **-sız**). Sans livre: kitap**sız** (bookless)

Santa Claus: The concept of **Santa Claus** is traced back to **Saint Nicholas** of **Demre** (in Antalya of **Türkiye**). If Santa Claus, a winter, snow, and polar figure, is indeed from Demre, then the reindeer-powered vehicle is a perfect invention for frequent travel from this warm region to the cold regions of the north. Why the intense pressure to create a hero of cold countries from a warm region of retired vacationers? Yet, the original version already exists in Turkish, Kyrgyz, and Kazakh cultures as '**Ayaz Ata**'. The Russians also have a similar figure: **Ded Moroz**. Their tasks are the same, but the fees they receive is very different. Santa Claus works for a very high salary. Unfair competition. According to mythology, St. Nicholas was bringing presents to poor girls so they wouldn't be prostitutes! (3). It appears that St. Nicholas or St. Claus hasn't been doing his job well for a long time. In Turkish, '**Ayas**, **ayaz**' means moon cold, moonlight cold, which refers to cold. **Ayas** > **ice**... They attributed even the legend of **Hyperborea** to Ancient Greece! Ancient Greece heard it from Turkic tribes.

Where is Greece, where is the North Pole! Even the word '**bora**' > borea is 100 percent Turkish. It originates from the root '**bur**'. A kind of tornado, swirling storm, snow, blizzard. / **Santa** (**sacret)** < **san** (title, respect); **sacret** < **saklı** (privy, protected)

sap (Eng.): bitki özü, öz**su** / In this dictionary, you will come across many Western words that mean '**su** - water' or are related to '**su**' and are similar in sound. See "**Sub**" item / sap: N. American **Si**, **ZİC** (su)

sap (Eng.): **sopa** (stick)

sapere (It. – Latin): know, learn, understand (**capere**). Old Turkish '**kap**': hold, catch, understand; Old Turkish '**sab**, **sav**': statement, say, word, opinion

sapient (Eng.): *sapient (adj.), Turkish **savan** (adj.) (wise, genius) (Kisamov)*

sapling (Eng.): fidan, **sap** (thin branch, sapling)

sarcina (Latin): portable luggage. Bağ, boğça (bind, bag); **sarma**, **sarış** (wrap, circum, surround). **Sarcinatus** (Latin): **sar**mak, yüklemek, wrap, load / *Sarmak* > ***sero** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)*

sarcio (Latin): mend, patc up, **sar**mak (wrap up, wind). **Sarmentum** (Latin): **sarıcı** bitki, **sarmaşık** (a plant like ivy) (Cicero - DNLD) / '***Sar***, ***sır***, ***sur***' *Sumerian*, ***sarmak***, *eğirmek (M. İ. Çığ)*

sargen (German): coffin; kefen > **coffin**; **sargen** > **sarma** (wrap)

sari (Eng.): Indian women dress; *sarïl (v.), **sar** (wrap) (Kisamov)*

sassy (Eng.): impudent, rude … Turkish '**sası**': moldy, smelly. **Sazı**: (Altai, Tel. Leb. Küar.): sour smelling, unpleasant (Radloff).

saturate, **satiety**, **satisfy** (Eng.): doymuş, **tod** (doymak). Tatmin (Turkish Arabic) satisfy, **tod**.. Tod > tatmin, **tat** (taste) > tatmin. In Türkiye vernecular '**sat**': full, whole. Sanskrit **canasita**, **canodha** (**kan**, kanmak – satisfy). **Tot** (Uyghur) saturated, **satt** werden; **tod**: (Altaic): full up (Radloff) / **Satu** (Akkad.): drinking water, milking, full, tod (doy)

satyr (Eng.): *satir / satyr (n.) "deviant" ~ Türkic satïr (adj., adj. n.) "rootless, kinless (man)". M. Kashgari defined sa:tir as "a term of abuse", a kinless and thus at least odd. Ultimately a deverbal derivative satir "vendor" of the stem sat- "trade, sell", i.e. "hawker, peddler" with derisive connotations. (Kisamov)*

saugen (German): **suck**, em, emmek / **suck** > **saugen** < **sağ**, **sağ**mak (to milk)

savant (Fr. – Eng.)): scholar, scientist, wise. **Savoir** (Fr.): to know. **Sapere** (It): know, think. Old Turkish 'sab, **sav**': word, declare, news, opinion, thought (Orkhon). **Saw**: advice, word, news, proverb (DLT)

save (Eng.): Turkish '**savun**': defend, protect; '**savuştur**': parry. Latin **salvo**, **salvare**, **servo** <> **sevana** (Sanskrit.)

savvy (Eng.): understanding, comprehension, know. Old Turkish '**sav**': word, declare, news, opinion, thought

say (Eng.); **sagt**, **sagen** (German): **söyle**, **söyle**mek / In Old Turkish also '**ay**' > say / '***Sa***' *Sumerian 'inform' (M. İ. Çığ), (O. Karatay)* / "Old English secgan … Proto-Germanic *sagjanan … Old Norse segja … from PIE ***sokwyo**-, from root ***sekw**" (OED) / **Sasu**, **zakaru** (Akkad.): **ses**, **seslen**mek, speak, voice, **sög**, **söyle** > zikir (Turkish Arabic)

Saxon (Eng.): a tribe name, Turkish **Saka**. They are descendants of Turkish **Saka**s (Scythians). (Kisamov) See "**Scythian**" item

scab (Eng.): **kabuk**. Claimed "PIE Root" '**scratch**': **kaşı** / When some Turkish words are transferred to Western languages, they receive an empty '**S**' in front of them. **This is the initial empty 'S' law.** Many examples are available here (nearly 70). An unpleasant but real situation that forces Western etymologists to invent more.

scabbard (Eng.): kılıç kını, kılıç **kabı**. Something like "keski **kabı**". Old Turkish '**kap**': cover, case, resaptacle … S-cabbard: **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item.

scabies (Eng.): skin disease characterized by eruptions and inflammation, c. 1400, "the itch; **scabby** skin generally," from Latin **scabies** "mange, itch, roughness," from scabere "to scratch, scrape" (from PIE root * **(S)kep**) … (OED) / Old Turkish 'kabuk': scab; 'kaşı': scratch, itch / S-cab-ies < **kabuklu** … **This is the initial empty 'S' law.** See "Scab" item

scalea (Latin): stairs. Turkish '**seki**': platform, terrace, step, a bit high place to step …

scare (Eng.): **korku**. **The initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item / **Kork**, **qoru** (Küar, Teleud, Kazak, **Mongol**.): scare (Rasanen) / **Gararu** (Akkad.); **kurkuriie** (Hittite); **ghora**, **karala**, **karu** (Sanskrit); **gorgos** (Greek) > **scare** < **korku**

scarpe (Fr.), **sharp** (Eng.): ***sarp*** *(B. Keresteciyan)* / Turkish '**sarp**': steep, rugged, jagged

scatter (Eng.): saçmak, **saçılmak**, **sıçrat**mak. Old Turkish **suçıt**mak: saçmak (DLT). **Ser**, **suhha**, **soha** (Hittite): to **scatter**, **serp**, **saç**, **sıçrat** / ***Tar*** *(break, destroy, scatter): scatter (Kisamov)*

scelus (Latin): crime, Turkish **suç**

scene (Eng.), **scaena** (Latin): Old Turkish '**seki**': platform, terrace, step, a bit high place to step …

scent (Eng.); **sentire** (Latin): koku. **İs** (Uyghur): scent; **iske** (Kirghiz): scent, smell (Radloff). Turkish 'tütsü': incens, fume

schedule (Eng.): **çetele** (mark, tally, list, check list)

scheeren (German), **crop** (Eng.): **kırkı**, **kırkın**, **kırkmak**, **kırpmak** (crop, trimm, prune)

schism (Eng.): hizip (Turkish Arabic), bölüntü, ayrılma. The main root is Turkish '**kes**, **kesim**' (cut). See "**Kes"** "PIE root"

schlagen (German): **çak**, çakmak, vurmak, hit, strike / *Sumerian* ***sag***, Old *Turkish '**çak**' (strike) (O. N. Tuna.*

schlange (German): snake, Turkish '**yılan**, **ılan**'. Sch-lange, lange: long (?). Yılan > schlange (?). **Snake** (old forms: sneg, snok, snail); Turkish '**sün**': lenghten, be long / N. American 'snake' **KAAN**, **KAANO**, **CHALAN** > **yılan**

scholar, **scholastic**, **school** (Eng.); **schola** (Latin); **schule** (German): Turkish '**okul**'. 'Okul' is a relatively new word in Turkish, 100 years old. But the root '**oku**' (read, study) is thousands of years old. Arabic, Turkish Arabic '**ikra**, kıraat' have '**oku**' root. For more information see "**Ecole**" item / Native American

‘read’: **XOOK** > **oku** / So, ‘**oku**’ is at least 20 000 years old. / Old Turkish ‘**ök**, **ög**’ root… means mind, learn (öğren, öke).

schön (German): good, nice , iyi, güzel. / *"Kön, köni (king) (?)" (A. Y. Aksoy)*

schulter (German), **shoulder** (Eng.): omuz. **Üştü**: shoulder (Radloff)

science (Eng.): bilim. **Scio** (Latin): knowing, count / Old Turkish ‘**sak**, **saq**: mind, wisdom, head; **san**, **say** (perceive, think, suppose, imagine, count) / *Sianna (Ninanna) queen of skies God, 'sınşı' Tatar ‘explorer’; Etrusk sians ‘observer’ (Ü. Mutlu)* / Native American ‘count’: **Zİİ** <> **say**, **say**mak

scissor (Eng.), **scheere** (German): **makas**; **scissus**, **scissura** (Latin): cut, **kes** (cut). **Kaiçı** (Altai, Tel. Kas.): scissor. The “PIE root” is ‘**kes**, **sec**, **kes**’: cut / **S-cissor** < **kes** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See “**Scab**” item.

scoop (Eng.): **kepçe**, 'kup', **kap** / **S-coop** < **kap**, **kepçe** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See “**Scab**” item.

scorch (Eng.): It’s related to Old Turkish ‘**kor**’: ember; ‘**kavur**’: scorch, roast / “Middle English, perhaps related to Old Norse skorpna 'be shrivelled.'' (Oxford D.) (?) / **S-corch** < **kavur**, **kor** ... **the initial empty 'S' law**. See “**Scab**” item.

Scotland, **Scotch**, **Scot**: According to James Fergusson they came from ‘**Scythian** Turks’ (Ekrem Hayri Peker).

scoundrel (Eng.): sahtekar, s-coundrel - kandırıcı (?)

scrab (Eng.): **kert** (notch), çent, **kara**, **karak** (write). **Script**, **scratch**, **scrab** etc. all are about ‘write, draw’; '**çizi**, kerti, kara' … Latin **scabere**, **scripture** etc.. / **S-crab** < kara, kert … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See “**Scab**” item.

scrape (Eng.): kazı, **kert**, çiz. **Kas**, **kasati** (Sanskrit) / See "**Scrab**" item

scratch, **script** (Eng.); **scribo**, **scabere**, **scriptor**, **cicatrix** (Latin): **çiz**, **çizik** (draw, scratch) (**chisel**), **kert**, **kara** … **kert** (notch), çent, **kara**, **karak** (write). **Script**, **scratch**, **scrab** etc. all are about 'write, draw'; '**çizi**, kerti, kara' … Latin **scabere**, **scripture** etc.. / **S-crab** < kara, kert … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item / N. American 'write': **TSİİC** <> çizik

screw (Eng.): **sik**, **sik**mek (fuck); **sık**mak (squeeze), **sıkıştır** (compress, screw)

script (Eng.), **scripture** (Latin): yazı, çizi. Old Turkish '**çi**, **si**' root: **çizmek**, draw, scratch, zeichnen, **schreiben** (German); çim: çiz; **sız** (Kas. Kirghiz, Kom): çizi, writing; **si** (root) (Altai, Tel. Leb. Schor. Scythian): write, draw (Radloff) / Old Turkish: kertik, kırtış (DLT), 'kara, karama': write / *Çent* > ***scindo*** *(Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)*, *kert* > ***curto*** *(Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / ***Script***, ***scribere***: ***kara***, ***karamak*** *(write)*; ***schreiben*** *(German) tahrir*, *takrir (Arabic)*, ***ecrire*** *(Fr.)*, ***scrivere*** *(It.)*, ***kire*** *(Armenian)*, ***chara*** *(Indo-Tibet.) (M. C. Paşa)*

Scythians: The great Swedish historian **Sven Lagerbring** wrote: "Turks, like many other related peoples, were nomads. That's probably why they were called schyther (Scythians), inspired by the Hebrew word **schut**, meaning "wandering nomad"... Oden first stopped in Germany. From there he moved on to Denmark and stopped in Sweden… This is **Sturlesson**'s (father of sagas, 12th century) own narrative and gives full reason why German, Danish and Swedish are essentially the same language. The origins of the Anglo-Saxons, the ancestors of the English, likewise date back to Oden. Their language is also a branch of the language of Asians and Turks." (Abdullah Gürgün) / In Turkish, this name is referred to as '**Saka**', '**Saga**' or later 'İskit' (Sycthian). It is claimed that this name comes from the Turkish word '**sak**' (head, mind). Because of

their distinctive high hats (börk -?). Regardless of where their name came from, they spoke Turkish and lived in a characteristically Turkish culture. Genetic studies have repeatedly shown that they are related to other Turkish tribes. Scythians were also the ancestors of the **Huns**, **Kipchaks**, **Sarmatians** and **Caucasian** peoples. / Until the conquest of Istanbul, European scholars and people had no doubt that Scythians were Turks. Even they accept them as their own ancestors and loved them. However, before the traces left by **Attila** were erased, the Turkish conquest of Istanbul and the increase in religious hostility reversed this trend. Many religious fanatics who determined the European ideology, especially **Cardinal Piccolomini**, known as **Pope Piu II**, reignited the hostility towards Turks. Pope Piccolomini was shouting that the Turks were barbarians of Scythian descent and that they should be expelled from Europe. (Çağıl Çayır) / What an irony that the situation changed again after the Indo-European theory emerged. Scythian dominance over "Indo-European" languages was very evident. The Scythian language was considered one of the ancestors of European languages. But on one condition: the Scythians were no longer Turks and they did not speak Turkish.

se, **eseis**, **sis** (Greek): you, *Turkish '**sen**, **siz**' (M. C. Paşa)* / **sen**, **siz** **>** **sis**, **se**, **eseis**

sea (Eng.), **see** (German): deniz. Again Turkish '**su**' (water) root is obvious. " sea … of Germanic origin; related to Dutch **zee** and German See." (Oxford D.) " … of Old Saxon **seo**, Old Frisian **se**, Middle Dutch see, Swedish **sjö …** of **unknown origin**." OED / **Sük** (suck - IE), Sanskrit '**su**', Latin '**sapa-sucus-succus-sudor-sudare-sugere**', English '**sea**' < **su** (İ. H. Danişmend) / **See** (German) < su, suv (Türk Dili - 19) / **Su** (Altai): sea (Radloff) / **Zuğa** (Laz.) > **s(w)alo** (Celtic) > **sea** < **su** / **Mori**, **mor**, **muir** (Celtic) (sea) > **mare** (Latin) <> Turkish **müren** (river, lake) /

According to Bomhard the “PIE root” of ‘sea’ is “**dhelh**” and ‘dhelh’ < **dalga** (Altaic) is ‘wave’. **Thallasso** < **talay** < **Dalai** < **dalga**

sear (Eng.): **sarı** (yellow) / *Sarı* > ***sear*** > ***sallow*** *(solgun – pale color, solgun **sarı**) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Tsahov** (Hebrew.): yellow, sarı / **Crocus** (Eng.): safran, saffron color, sarı

search (Eng.): **ara**, **araştır**. "Latin circare 'go about, wander, traverse,' in Late Latin 'to wander hither and thither,' from **circus** '**circle**.'' gibi açıklıyor (OED). '**Circare**' < '**sar**' (circle). / **Ara**, araştır > **s-earch** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See “**Scab**” item / Turkish '**suk**': search, look for (Radloff)

seat, **sit** (Eng.): **otur**, oturak. ‘**Sedir**’ (Turkish Arabic?): sofa, **seat** / **otur** > s-it, s-eat … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See “**Scab**” item / ‘**Dur**’ (Sumer.): seat (O. N. Tuna). **Dur**: stay, stop, **otur** (?)

sec, **sek**: “PIE root”, “to cut.” Turkish ‘**kes**’. Examples: **bisect; dissect; insect**; intersect; saw; **Saxon**; scythe; secant; secateurs; **sect**; **section**; sector; sedge; **segment**; **skin**; skinflint; skinny; transect... / **Sect** > **kes**im, **Caesar** > **keser** / **Kesek**, **kezek**: part, **segment**

secede (Eng.): ***secede*** *(v.): **ses**- (v.)* (**saş**, **saşı**) *“splinter, break away, separate, detach” ~ Türkic ses-, seš- (v.) “separate, segregate, detach”. A basic semantics of the Türkic ses- (v.) is “unravel, untie, untangle”. (Kisamov)* / **Saş**, **şaş**: skip; **şaşı**: squint, **seç**: detach, **seş** (Old Turkic): untie, **saç**: scatter

second (Eng.): as a time unit. Saniye / from Medieval Latin **secunda,** short for secunda pars minuta "**second diminished part**," the result of the second division of the hour by sixty … **see second** (adj.) (OED) (first division of hour is

minute, second division is ‘second’) / **S-eco-nd** < **iki-nci** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See “**Scab**” item / Claimed “PIE root”: “**sekw**”, see “**Sekw**” item

second (Eng.): **ikinci** / **S-eco-nd** < **iki-nci** … ***the initial empty 'S' law***. *See “**Scab**” item (A. Atabek) / Second > secundo (Latin) < ikinci >* ***deux*** *(Fr.) >* ***oguei*** *(Basq.) >* ***ikosi*** *(Greek) (eikosi - twenty?) (B. Keresteciyan).* ***Uigindi*** *(Latin) > yirmi (İ. H. Danişmend)* / ‘Second’ >< ‘ikinci’ (O. Süleymanov) / see “PIE root” ‘**Sekw**’ item

secret (Eng.): **saklı**, **sakın** (secret, save) and ‘sır’ / **Secret**: **soqru** / *secret “hidden” ~ Türkic soqru “secret, hidden, covert”, probably a derivative of* ***soq-/siɣ-/suk-*** *“hide, insert”. (Kisamov)*

sect, **section**, **sector** (Eng.): bölüm, **kısım**. Latin '**sek**' root. ‘**Sek**’ < **kes**, **kıs**’ (cut, cut down, ax). Kesek (Tar. Kar. Ottoman): stück, piece; **kezek** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Uyghur): section, part (Radloff) / **Kişru** (Akkad.): **kesir**, kesim, section.

sector (Eng.): **kes**, **kesim** (cut, section). See “**Sect**” item / *chektür, sector (n.) “section, arc, division, parcel off” ~ Türkic čektür- (chektür-) (v.) “parcel off, separate”, “separate with markers” (imp.). (Kisamov)*

security (Eng.), **securitas** (Latin): güvenlik / ***Sakırtıg*** *(save, protect) > securitas, security (A. Atabek)*

sed: “PIE root”, “to sit”. **Otur**, **oturma**. Samples: **assess**; assiduous; assiento; **assize**; banshee; beset; **cathedral**; **chair**; cosset; dissident; dodecahedron; ephedra; **ephedrine**; ersatz; inset; insidious; nest; niche; **nick**; nidicolous; nidus; **obsess**; octahedron; **piezo-**; piezoelectric; polyhedron; possess; **preside**; **reside**; **saddle**; seance; **seat**; sedan; **sedate; sedative**; sedentary; **sediment**; sessile; **session**; **set; sett; settle**; siege; **sit**; **size; soil**; Somerset; soot; subside; subsidy; supersede; surcease; tanist; tetrahedron; Upanishad... / **sit**, **sat** < **otur**; **sedir**

(seat, sofa) > **seat** / otur > **s-eat**, **s-it** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item

sedantery (Eng.): The root is 'sit' < otur. **seat**, **sit** (Eng.): **otur**, oturak. '**Sedir**' (Turkish Arabic?): sofa, **seat** / **otur** > s-it, s-eat … **the initial empty 'S' law**. When some Turkish words are transferred to Western languages, they receive an empty '**S**' in front of them. Many examples are available here. An unpleasant but real situation that forces Western etymologists to invent more.

sedimantation (Eng.): **otur**, **oturma** / see above "**Sedantery**" item

see (Eng.), **siehen** (German): gör, **seç**, **seç**mek. **Çeç**: choose, see, siehen (Radloff). ***Süz**mek (Kisamov): look, see. **Sakı** (Old Turkish): look (A. Atabek)* / **Hittite saguaia**, **saguaie-a**: look, to see, **sakı** / **AKA** (Native American): look

seed (Eng.), **samen** (German): Claimed "PIE root" is '**sa**'. Turkish '**çeç**': wheat mixed with straw; **saç**: scatter (scattering the seeds) (?)

seen (Eng.): Turkish '**sin**' (Tar.) (seen, shape) (Radloff)

seep, **ooze** (Eng.); **sickern** (German): Old Turkish '**sız**' (leak, ooze). **Sıs** (Altai, Tel. Leb): leak, ooze (Radloff) / Turkish '**süz**': to filter, ooze / **Ooze** < **sız**, **süz** > **seep**

seis, **sos** (Greek Greek): you, your, **siz**, **sizin**

seize (Eng.): v.): kap, gaspn/ *Turkish 'sıvaz, sıvazla': pat, rub (?) (Kisamov)*

sekw: "PIE root", "to follow". **Sequential** movements, namely '**sek**-me' in Turkish. For example, a thrown stone hitting one place and bouncing from there to another. **Sek**: rebound, bounce, skip. Words that are claimed to originate from this root: **associate**; **association**; consequence; **consequent**;

dissociate; ensue; execute; **extrinsic**; **intrinsic**; obsequious; **persecute**; **persecution**; prosecute; pursue; second "next after first;" second "one-sixtieth of a minute;" sect; secundine; segue; sequacious; **sequel**; sequence; sequester; sociable; **social**; society; socio-; subsequent; sue; suite; suite; **tocsin**… / Also, the root of the "to **say**" is shown as "**sekw**". **Say** > **söyle**. "**Sekel**" and "**second**" means exactly '**ikinci**', 'ikincil' (secondary). **İki** > **sekw**, s-**ekw** … **the initial empty 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

select (Eng.): seçmek, **ele**, **ele**mek. It is said to be Latin '**ligare**' rooted. So, this root is directly about Turkish **elek**, **ele**, **ile**, **ula**, **iliş**, **ilik** … etc. See "**Election"** item / **ele** > **s-elect** … **the initial empty 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

self (Eng.); **selbst** (German); **sui**, **sese** (Latin): Old Turkish (Orkhon) '**öz**' / **sese** > **self** < **öz** / '**U-zu**' (Sumer.): self, **öz** (Kurmaev)

sell, **sold** (Eng.): satmak. '**Sat**, **sal**' Old Turkish and are about 'sell'. Sat, sadıl, sadık, salis: sell (Radloff) / Sal > **sell**

se-lu: "PIE root", "to loose, release, solve, untie", Old Turkish '**sal**': release, send, leave, untie, be free / **sal** > **se-lu**

sem: "PIE root", "one; as one, together with." **Hem** (Kutadgu Bilig 1069): both, also, together, same. Some examples: **anomalous; anomaly; assemble**; **assimilate**; ensemble; facsimile; **haplo-; haploid; hetero-**; heterodox; heterosexual; **homeo; homeopathy; homeostasis**; **homo; homogenous; homologous**; homosexual; hyphen; resemble; same; samsara; sangha; Sanskrit; seem; seemly; similar; simple; **simplex**; simplicity; simulate; simulation; simultaneous; single; singlet; singular; some… / **Homo** < **hem**

seminal (Eng.): germ. **Sumes** (Hittite): grain, a kind of grain / **Sepit**, **sieme** (Altaic): grain, seed (A. Atabek)

send (Eng.), **mitto** (Latin): göndermek. **İt** (Soj. Kom. Uyghur): schicken, send, convey, call / " ***Cönöt***- *'göndermek' (Kirghiz) >* ***send*** *" (A. Atabek)*

sense (Eng.); **sencess**; **sensus**, **sentio** (Latin): **Sas**, **ses** (Uyghur, Altai. Tel.): **sez**, **sezmek**, **sezi**, **san**, **sanmak** (sense, sentience, suppose, imagine, think) (Radloff) / predict: **ZEN** (**san**) (Native American)

separate (Eng.): **ayırma**. Se-parate: Se- **parçala** (split, take to pieces, dismember) (?) / Claimed root is "**pere**" (to produce): Turkish '**ver-vermek**' (produce, fertility) (?) / Akkad. **haramu**, **urru** <> **ayırma**, **aralama** … Turkish Arabic 'haram' (?)

sepia (Eng.): dark Brown. *Turkish '**sepi**': leader tanning (Kisamov)*

septum (Eng. - Latin): septa, enclosure, partition wall. **Saba**, **sabı** (Tel. Altai, Crimean): sect, part (Radloff)

sequel (Eng.): **s-equ-el** < **iki-le-me**, **iki-ncil** (secondary). See "PIE" root "**Sekw**" item / **sequle** < **iki** … **the initial empty 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

sequence (Eng.), **sacate** (Sankrit), **sequitur** (Latin): Turkish '**sek**': bounce, rebound. "**Sekw**" "PIE root" is about 'second, secondary' concept. **Sequence** < **ikinci**, **ikincil**; **S-equ-ence** < **iki** (two) … **the initial empty 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

serene, **serenity** (Eng. - Latin): Old Turkish '**serin**': calm, cool-headed, dignified. **Ser**: patience, cool, patient (DLT) / **Serin** kanlı: cool headed

serere (Latin): sow. *Turkish '**ser**mek' (M. C. Paşa)* / '**Üren**': Old Turkish 'seed'

serial (Eng.): **sıra**, **sıralı**. **Seira** (Latin): to string. Old Turkish **ser**, **sermek**, **sergi**, **sergen** … (spread, lay, a place where agricultural produce is laid out, strung for drying or displayed; shelf, open air depot …

serious (Eng.): Old Turkish '**serin**': calm, cool-headed, dignified. **Ser**: patience, cool, patient (DLT) / **Serin** kanlı: cool headed / Alleged "PIE root" '**sehro**' (OED): heavy, slow (ağır). **S-ehro** < **ağır** (?) / **Serimlik** (Uyghur): durable, determined, dauernd (continuous), perpetual; **serim** (Altai. tel.): calmness, serenity; **ser** (Uyghur): to persevere, to remain in position (Radloff)

sero (Latin): plant, sow (in serial lines ?), **serp** (strewing) (?) / ***Serp**mek* > ***spargere** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Zeri'ah**, **zaru** (Akkad.): sow, seed > **zaraa** (Hebrew) > ziraat (Turkish Arabic) < **üren**, **ürendi** (germ, seed)

serpent (Eng.): yılan; Latince **serpere**, **serpo**: **sürünmek**, **sürüngen**

serum (Latin - Eng.): From Turkic "**su**" root (water). See "**Sub**" item / **Sarah** (Sanskrit): water, fluid, **su** / **sarah** > **serum** < **su**

serus, **sero**, **tardus** (Latin): Turkish '**oroy**': late time, retarding, be late (Radloff) / *" Arı 'later' > oroy, sora 'later, after' > **ser-us**, **sero** > **terki** 'back' > **tard**-us (word ending -k > -d rule – A. Atabek)* / see "**Retard**" item … **Tard** < **dur** (stop, stay, remain)

set (Eng.): It has more than 60 meaning. Claimed "PIE root" '**sed**': **sit** < **otur**. But also Old Turkish '**ed**, **et**' (make, do) is most likely about this.

settle (Eng.): **ödemek**, **oturmak**… (pay, sit). **Titta**, **titti**, **titt**, **tita**, **titi**, **tit(ta)nu** (Hittite): assign, to install, settle <> **dik**, **dikmek** (settle) / **DİKİNDE** (N.

American): dik, dikine (upright, vertically) / **Utarı** (Akkad.): payment, earn <> **ödeme** (pay)

seven (Eng.), **sette** (It.): **yedi** / **septem** > **sette** > **hepta** <> **yetti**, **yedi** (Latin - It. – Greek, Turkish) / **Satau**, **sapta**, **satua** (Hittite): seven. **Yetti**, **yedi** > **seven** (initial sound **Y > S** chainging **rule** … **I can claim this as a law regarding the transition of words from Turkish to Western languages, which I first saw between Turkish and Hittite. There are enough examples:** Saevus < Yavuz, Sail < Yel (?), Sallow, Yellow < Sarı, Solgun; Sarcio < Yama, Schlange < Yılan, Scorch < Yak (fire), Seven-Septa < Yetti, Yedi, Shake < Yaika, Yayık; Shawl < Yele (Yün), Shine < Yaşu, Sin, Sündigen < Yanglış, Yanlış (In Old Turkishde 'sin'), Sole > Yalnız, Single < Yalnız, Soak < Yaş … (?) / **YOTO**, **YAATO**, **YAATU** (Native American): yedi, yetti > **seven** > **sapta** (Sanskrit)

sex (Eng. – German): **sikiş** (Old and New Turkish): fuck, fucking / **sik**: penis / **sök**: (Altaic): gender, sex (geschlect) / sev, seviş: love, making love / **six**, sekiz (eight): According to Olcas Süleymanov, it originated from two human figures making love. Two triangular or two conjoined round shapes: 8, 6, Ꝏ / **sok**, **sokuş**: insert, put in / **sık**-mak: squeeze; **sık**-ıştır: compress, tightly insert / **screw: sikmek**, **sıkmak**, sıkıştırmak / **suhhu**, **sukku** (Akkad.): sex, sexual intercourse / **TSOGGE**, **TSOK** (sok) (taşak – testis) (Native American): penis.

shade, **shadow** (Eng.): gölge. *'**Çadır**', 'çadın' (canopy, tent) > shadow (Kisamov)*

shaft (Eng.): as a car pole … **çift** (double) > **shaft**: thill, two oxes (or horses) are bound this

shaft (Eng.): as handle Turkish '**sap**' (handle) / **sap** > **shaft**

shagreen (Eng.): leather. *It came from Old Turkish '**sağrı**' (rawhide) (Bikkinin)*

shake (Eng.): **salla**, **sallan**, **sars**, **silk**, **çalkala** … Sanskrit '**khaj**' (OED). Latin '**oscillatio**' (oşşillatçio): salın. In Old Turkish dialects '**yaika**': shake (**yayık** ayranı – shaked milk product) / Scythian '**ükküza**', German **schaukeln**: şakül, **çekül**: plumb / **Schüttern** (German) > silkit (Kas.) > silkmek (Radloff) / **şaika** (Kirghiz): **schütteln**, salla, shake

shallow (Eng.), **seicht** (German): **sığ**. **Sai** (Altai and in many dialects): shallow; **six**: sığ (Radloff) / '**Sig**' (Sumer.) > **sığ** (P. Kaya)

shaman (Eng.): Turkish **şaman** / And other Old Turkish versions: '**Kam**', '**kaman**', '**baksı**' … **Ozan** …

shamrock (Eng.): The symbol of Ireland is the sweet clover. Turkish '**somruk**, **samruk**' (**ballı baba** - honey father). Flowering, sweet wildflower similar to shamrock. **Somruk** is also a sweet, homemade pacifier given to babies in cheesecloth.

shape (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kip**' (shape) / "create, fashion, form," Middle English shapen, from Old English **scapan**, past participle of **scieppan** "to form, create, make out of existing materials; bring into existence; destine" (OED) / **S-hape**, **s-cieppan** < **kip** … **The 'S' law** … See "**Scab**" item

share (Eng.), **schaare** (German): ileş, ileştir, **ürleş**, **üleş** (share) (Radloff). '**ş**' in Turkish generally means doing together or sharing. / *"**Car**- 'divide' > share" (A. Atabek)* / **Saran**, **sara** (Hittite): portion, share, half-part, division > yar, yarma, yaran: split up (O. Sertkaya)

sharp (Eng.): keskin, **sarp** (steep, rugged, **scarped** … generally for rocky hills)

shatter (Eng.): *(v.): Turkish ta:r- (v.) (break) (Kisamov)*

shawl (Eng.); **schal** (German): **şal**. *It may be rooted from Turkish or Persian '**çul**': sackcloth (Nişanyan)* / " ***yal***, ***cal***, ***yele***, ***yün***' *(mane, wool)* > ***şal*** *(A. Atabek)* / Native American 'scarf': **ZAGH**, **T'AAL**, **TS'ALNİİGİ** (**şal**)

she (İng): şu (that person), **dişi** (female) / **Si-**, **se**, **-sis**, **-ssi**, **si**, **sa**, **se** (Hittite): him, his, her, she, for him etc. / **SHAA**, **IŞ, TS'AE** (N. American): **dişi**, female / **İssi** (Akkad.): she, dişi / **TS'AE** <> **dişi** > **she**

shear (Eng.): literally Turkish '**sıyır**', '**sıdır**' / **Gazazu**, **gizzu** (Akkad.): shear, cut, crop, **kes** > **gizzu**, **gazazu**

sheep (Eng.): koyun. Old Turkish '**sıg**': sığır, cow. Turkish '**çoban**' > shepherd may be related 'sheep'. See "**Shepherd**" item

shepherd (Eng.), **schäfer** (German): **çoban**. Sumerian: **sipad**. **Gott Şulpae** (German): God shepherd, Shepherd Star/ *Turkish 'çolpan': shepherd star, Venus <> Sumerian:* ***şulpae*** *(O. N. Tuna)* / "Shepherd: 'Old English scaphierde, from **sheep** + obsolete herd 'herdsman'." (Oxford D.). **Çoban** > **sipad** > **sheep** > **şulpae** > **çolpan** (?) / **Shephered** (Hebrew.), **sipad**, **suba(n)** (Sumer.) (Kurmaev) <> çoban / Avestan **fşu**: sheep and cows … Turkish '**baş**' (küçük baş, büyük baş – sheep, cow) >< **fşu** (?); **çob** >< **kafa**, **baş** (head) >< **shepherd** < **sheep** (?) / Shep-herd, herd < **horde**, **ordu** (herd, army)

sheriff (Eng.): They say that it comes from '**shire**' (district). But shire comes from Turkish '**şar**', 'şehir': city. See "**Shire**" item / And also interestingly Turkish (Uyghur – Radloff), Arabic '**şerif**' means honorable, respectable person. / **Shire** < **şar** > şehir / Şerif > **sheriff** (?) / Another intersting overlap … Turkish – Arabic (?) '**herif**' means man, comrade, colleague > **herr** (German) < **er** (man, brave man)

shield (Eng.): **kalkan**, zırh / ***Calak*** *> shield (A. Atabek) (-k > -d rule)* / The allegedly Persian, Turkish '**şilte**' is also just related to this (thick felt and armor made from it). / **Kalkan** > s-hield (?)

shift (Eng.): **çift** (double, two) / **shaft**: thill, two oxes are bound this

shine (Eng.): **ışılda**, **ışıl**, **yaşu** (light, bright, shine)

shire (Eng.): administrative region, district. Turkish '**kesim**' (region). This word is explained with some roots like '**scizo**, **skir**' means cut (**kes**). But let's take a shortcut. Turkish '**şar**' (not Persian origin): **şehir**: **city**. Şar > şehir > **shire**. Examples: New Hampshire, Yorkshire … ; and İn Türkiye Doğanşar, Karaşar, Alaşar, Şarkışla, Yenişehir, Eskişehir, Alaşehir … / '**Saar**' Codex Cumanicus 1303: şehir, city

shit (Eng.): bok. ***Sıç, sıçıt*** *(shit) (Kisamov)*

shock (Eng.): *Old Turkish '**sok**': strike, hit, insert … (Kisamov)*

shoe (Eng.): Old Norwegian '**skor**'. The root most likely is Turkish '**çarık**, **sarık**': sandal. Because Hittite '**sarkuwāi'**: shoe, **sarık**, **çarık** (O. Sertkaya) / Old Turkish '**çabat**, **sabat**' means shoes made of wood. It may be related to '**shoes**'.

shore (Eng.): kıyı, **kara** (ground). S-hore < kara (?) **the initial empty 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

short (Eng.): kısa. *"**Kırt** > **short** (Kisamov)"* / Sanskrit '**hrasa**, **hrasaka**, **hrasana**': kısaltma; **hrasva**, **ksudraka**, **kşulla**, **ksullaka**: **kısa** / **Geros**, **gerr**, **gari**, **gerro**, **kerto** (Celtic) > **kısa**, **kısga**, **kırt** / *Proto-Altaic **k'oru** 'short; to diminish, to grow less'.* (Bomhard) / **corto** (Spanish), **XOOT**, **XUUT** (Native American) >< **kısa** / **S-hort** < **kısa**, **kırt** … '**S**' **rule** … see "**Scab**" item

shot, **shoot** (Eng.): **at**, atış (shoot, throw). **S-hoot** < **at** … ‘**S**’ **rule** … see “**Scab**” item

shout (Eng.): c. 1300, shouten, schowten "to call or cry out loudly," a word of **unknown origin**; perhaps from the root of **shoot** (v.) on the notion of "**throw the voice out loudly**," … from PIE root ***skeud**- "to **shoot**, chase, **throw**." (OED) So… Turkish ‘**ses**-**at**’ (?) ‘**Ses**’: sound, voice; ‘**at**’: throw … (?) / Akkad. ‘**sasu**, **sisitu**: voice, ses, seslenme, shout

shove (Eng.): *Türkic sav-, saw- (v.) “drive away, repulse” (Kisamov)*

shrub (Eng.): **çırpı** (twigs). Sanskrit **chupa** < çubuk (stick, rod)

shun (Eng.): Old Turkish ‘**sagın**, **sakın**’: **shun**

shush (Eng. – Latin): **sus**, **sus**mak, **quiesco** (Latin) / **Sus** > **shush**

shut (Eng.): **kapat**. Claimed “PIE root" '**skeud**' (**shoot**): **at**. **S-hut** > **at**, **kapat**. It also may be fit the ‘**S**’ rule. See ‘**Scab**’ item

si (Latin): In Latin it also mean '**ise**' (whereas, if). / ***Si*** *(Latin optative mood) is like Turkish '**se-sa**'. (O. Karatay)*.

sick, **sickness** (Eng.): **ik**, **yik**, **ikle**, **iklik** (Uyghur): illness (Radloff) / *"**Sökel-lik** 'sickness' (folk saying)" (A. Atabek)* / Old German ‘**seuka**’ of uncertain origin (OED) < **sökel** / “PIE root” ‘**sai’**, Turkish ‘**sayru**’: ill, sick (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

sickle (Eng.): **Sarpa** (Hittite): sickle. ***Sirep***, ***sierpe*** *(Yakut): sickle (A. Atabek).* **Sakh**, **seeal**, **sskle** (Chuvash): haken, hook (Rasanen) / Türkiye Turkish **kalıç** = sickle

sicurta (It.): insurance. *Sakırtıg (save, protect) > sicurta (A. Atabek)*

side (Eng.): yan, taraf. **Sak** (Scythian): side (Radloff) / **Sit**, **set** (Kazakh): border, side, edge (Rasanen). Also from Eurasian Turkish dialects '**cit**, **cedan**, **sitan**, **çitan**, **sedan**': **çit** (fence) may be related to the 'side'.

signal, **sign** (Eng.); **sig**, **signo** (Latin): işaret (Turkish Arabic), **iz**, **çiz**, **çizik** / **Çizmek**, **çizgi** > **ciderei**, **cisum** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) / Old Turkish '**tsig**, **sig**, **çiz**, **çizmek**, **signak**': write, draw, mark, scratch, script (Ç. Garaşarlı) / **Sakanu** (Akkad.) < **tsig**, **sig**, **çizik** > **sign** > **sakanu**

Sigurd, **Siegfried**, **Sivrit**, **Gunnar**: Old German legendary heroes. **Seyfrid**. Again, a story that smells intensely of Turkik language and Turkish culture. Let me give you some tips. I'll leave the interpretation to the readers. **sword** (Eng.): kılıç / ***Savut***, ***sowut***: *Old Turkish arm, armour (Ü. Mutlu)* / Old forms of it: 'sweord, swerdam, **svero**, **svärd**' … from North countries… (OED) / Turkish '**savur**': swing (sword -?-), brandish; 'savun': defend, 'savuştur': parry … / **Sigurd** (sig: win – gurd, ward: protect) … **sig-sword**: **savut**; **gurd**: guard, **koru** (save, guard, protect). **Save** < **savun** (defend) / **Seyfrid** >< **Seyf** (**sword** – Turkish Arabic); sübrik, **sivrit**, sivrilt: sharp, sharpen / **Gunnar** is also exactly Hunnic Turkish name, and many names around his legendary: **Atti**, **Brunhilds** … The motif of blood brotherhood with Sigurd is also under the influence of Hun and Turkish culture. (O. Karatay) / German '**sieg**': win, victory … Turkish '**yen**, **yeng**': win; **yeng** > **win** = sieg … Old Turkish '**bas**': win, vici; **bas** > **vici** … **bas**, bas**sık**: overwhelm, attack and win; pus**sık**: ambush

silence, **silent** (Eng.), **silere** (Latin): from Latin silentium "a being silent," from **silens**, present participle of **silere** "be quiet or still," **a word of unknown origin**. "absense of sound or noise" (OED) / **Susaman** (Sanskrit.): peaceful, **suskun** (silent, soundless) / Turkish '**sessiz**': silent, '**sessizlik**': silence, silik: meek

sin (Eng.); **sündigen**, **sünde** (German): günah, suç, Old Turkish **yanglış**, **yanlış**, **yazuk**, **yazık** (sin, badness, wrong) / İntial sound **Y** > **S** changing rule / "***jan-c**, **janc**, **jancy** (Uyghur): sündigen, günah, suç" (Rasanen)

since (Eng.): 'yap-**ınca**', 'ed-**ince**' (when you do, as you do, since yo do)

sinew (Eng.): **sinir** (nerve)

sing, **song** (Eng.): şarkı **söyle**mek, şarkı. **Kojong**, **kojondot** (Altaic) song, sing (Radloff) / ***Sing*** *(v.): siŋ- (v.) "vocalize" ~ Türkic siŋ (sing) (v.) "ring, buzz". Apparently, the semantic shift or extension from "buzzing" sound to "singing" sound was specific to the western Türkic languages of the Scythian-Sarmatian circle. (Kisamov)*

single, **singular** (Eng.): tek, **yalnız**. **Sangar** (Altai, Tel.): the one of the double, one; **sıngar**, **singir** (AT, Tel. Kirghiz) the one of the double, single (Radloff) / **single** < **yalnız** (**Y** > **S** rule) / *Single < siŋ one side of a pair, another half (singular) EDT – Clauson (Kisamov)*

singular (Eng.): **yalnız**, **yalgnuz**. *Singular < siŋa:r (side, one side of a pair, duplicate, another half,) (singular) EDT 840 – Clauson (Kisamov)* / Singular < yangluz (**Y** > **S** rule)

sinister (Latin): **sol**, left, bad. **Song** (Crimean): left, **son** (Kar.): left (Radloff) / **sinister** (bad) < **sin** < **yanglış** (sin, wrong, crime) (?), (**S** > **Y** rule)

sink (Eng.): become hollow, pit, bury the pipe in the ground, dip, get in, insert … **süng** (Old Turkish) (Nişanyan) : pierce, sting, hide in … ; **süngü**: bayonet / **Sin**mek (permeate, interpenetrate, penetrate, digest) > **syn** (Latin - Eng. prefix) / **sin**, **süng**, **süngü** > sink

sinn (German): spirit. Turkish trilogy '**tin**, yan, **can**: spirit (A. Atabek) / **Sinn** < yan (**Y** > **S** rule)

sino (Celtic): stretch out, **sün**, sün-me (lengthen)

sinus (Eng. - Latin): "early 15c., in anatomy, **hollow curve or cavity** in the body (Chauliac), from Medieval Latin **sinus**, from Latin sinüs, bend, fold, curve, a bent surface; a bay, bight, gulf; a fold in land; also fold of the toga about the breast, hence "bosom," and figuratively "love, affection, intimacy; interior, inmost part;" **a word of unknown origin**." (OED) / **Sine** (Codex Cumanicus 1303): chest, breast (OED); **Sin**-mek, sindir-mek: keep down, permeate, duck, absorb (?) / Turkish '**in**': inn, wild animal den, cave … **Sinus** > **in** (**S law**) see "**Scab**" item

sip (Eng.): *Turkish syp (v.) English sip, sup (v.) "drink small mouthfuls at a time", sip (n.) "small mouthful of drink" ~ Türkic syp-, sep- (v.) "by drops", syp (n.) "drop (of liquid)". It is a phonetically modest (8 allophonic forms), semantically capacious lexeme (4 semantic clusters, ~40+ meanings). (Kisamov)* / Turkish, Kipchak '**sepken**': rain spray, **sep**: sprinkle. "Şıp şıp damlamak": literally "drop drop dripping"

sir (Eng.): In one source, it is stated that it originates from '**ser**' (head, leader). However, Doğu Perinçek states that the Turkish word '**sir**', which is used five times in the Tunyukuk Inscriptions, means noble, sublime.

sit, **sat** (Eng.); **sido** (Latin): **otur**, **oturak**. '**Sedir**' (Turkish Arabic?): sofa, **seat** / **otur** > s-it, s-eat … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item / Avestan '**had**': otur, sit / '**Dur**' (Sumer.): seat (O. N. Tuna). **Dur**: stay, stop, **otur** (?) / '**Sit**, **sat**' is most probably related to Old Turkish roots of '**od**, **ot**': fire, **hot**; '**oda**': room,

atrium; hut, cottage … / Native American ‘to sit’: **O-DAA**, **TSAAT** <> **oda** (room), **otur** (sit)

Sjofn (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): Goddess of love. **Sev**: love

skei : "to cut, split," extension of root *__sek__- "to **cut**." Again Turkish ‘**kes**’: cut. Some samples: **abscissa**; **conscience**; conscious; escudo; **esquire**; nescience; **nice**; omniscience; **omniscient**; plebiscite; prescience; **rescission**; **science**; sciolist; **scission**; **schism**; schist; **schizo-**; **schizophrenia**; scudo; **sheath**; sheathe; sheave; shed; shin; shingle; shive; **fragment**, **chip**; shyster; skene; **ski**; squire… / **ski** > **skei** > **kayak** / **s-kei**, **s-ki** < **kayak** … ‘**S**’ **rule** … see “**Scab**” item / Old Turkish **çöp** (chip, spilth, matchstick, straw, very small stick, twig) > **chip** (Many examples of etymology shown in Western sources are incoherent.)

skel: “PIE root”, “to cut”. ‘**Kes**, **kes**-mek’: cut. Some examples: coulter; cutlass; **half**; halve; **scale**; scalene; scallop; **scalp**; sculpture; shelf; shell; shield; skoal; skill… / Altaic ‘**calu**’, ‘**kalu**, **kıl**’: cut (Svitych ve Bomhard). ‘**Kılıç**’ (sword) > ‘**gladio**’ (Latin) > ‘**galad**’ (Celtic) (**Excalibur**) / see “**Excalibur**” item

skelton (Eng.): Old Turkish ‘**kıltık**’; Old and New Turkish ‘**kılçık**’: bone, fish bone, spine

skep, **(S)kep**: “PIE root”, “scab”, **kap**, **kabuk** **/ (S)kep** < **kap**, **kabuk** … **The clearest proof of the ‘S’ law**

sker, (**ker**): “PIE root”, "to turn, bend". **Kıvır**-ma, **kır**-ma (bend, curl, twist, turn, break, fold). Some samples: arrange; circa; **circadian**; **circle; circuit; circum**-; **circumcision**; **circumflex**; circumscribe; circumspect; circumstance; circus; cirque; **corona**; crepe; **crest**; crinoline; crisp; **crown**; curb; **curvature; curve**; derange; **krone**; ring; range; ranger; rank; research; recherche; ridge; rucksack;

search; shrink... / ‘**cir-circum**’ > **sar** (wind, surround, wrap etc.) / **S-ker** < **kıvır** … ‘**S**’ **rule** … see “**Scab**” item

sker: “PIE root”, “to cut". **Kes**-mek. Samples: **carnage; carnal**; carnation; **carnival**; **carnivorous**; carrion; cenacle; charcuterie; charnel; corium; **cortex**; crone; cuirass; currier; curt; decorticate; excoriate; incarnadine; incarnation; kirtle; **scabbard**; scarp; score; scrabble; **scrape**; **screen; screw**; **share**; **sharp**; shear; shears; **sheer; shirt; shore**; **short**; shrub; skerry; skirmish; **skirt**… / kes, kesek, kezek (cut, section, part, segment) / **screw** < **sık** / **sharp** < **sarp**, **shear** < **kırk**, **crop** < **kırp**

s-keu: “PIE root”, “to cover, conceal”. **Saklı**, **sakla** (hidden, hide, cover, secret). Examples: Cunnilingus; custody; **cutaneous; cuticle**; -cyte; **cyto**-; hide; hoard; hose; huddle; hut; kishke; lederhosen; meerschaum; obscure; scum; skewbald; skim; sky… / **Cutis**, **cutaneous** (Latin) > **kat** (**coat**, ply, layer)

skeud: “PIE root”, "to shoot, chase, throw." It forms all or part of: scot-free; scout; sheet; **shoot**; **shot**; shout; shut; shuttle; skeet; wainscot. (OED) / **sk-eud** < **at** (shoot, throw) … ‘**S**’ **law** … see “**Scab**” item

skew (Eng.): eğri, çarpık, kavlamış, **kıvır**, **kıvrık** (curve, curved) / **S-kew** < **kıv** … When some Turkish words are transferred to Western languages, they receive an empty '**S**' in front of them. **This is the initial empty 'S' law.** Many examples are available here. An unpleasant but real situation that forces Western etymologists to invent more.

ski (Eng.): Old Turkish **kayak** / **S-ki** < **kay** (slide, scate), **kayak** (ski, sled, boat), **kızak** (sled) … **This is the initial empty 'S' law.** See “**Skew**”, “**Scab**” items

skimpy (Eng.): cimri, mean / **S-kimpy** < **cimri** … The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

skin (Eng.): deri, **kın**. **Cnes**, **cneas** (Celtic): skin, kın (shield, scabbard, crust, shell) / **Kın** > **s-kin** … **This is the initial empty 'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

skip (Eng.): Old Turkish **sek**mek, **sek** (bounce, skip). **Sekit**: sektirmek (DLT). **Askand** (Sanskrit): **ıska** (miss, skip – in shooting) / **sek** > **skip** / Askand <> **ıska** > **skip** / **Skip** = seyirt (run)

skull (Eng.): baş, sak. **Saq**, **sak** (Old Turkish – head). **Kelle**: head. **Kel**: bald headed. **Sakal**: beard (sak-al: coming out of head) / **s-kull** < kelle … **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

sky (Eng.): **gök**, **kök** (sky, blue) / '**Kaku**' (Sumer.) < **gök** (Kurmaev) / Native American **SAM CH'OOH** (azul cielo); **CH'OH** > gök: blue, blue sky; **YOKKOKK'A**: gök / **caelum**, **coelum** (Latin): sky, ***gök*** *(M. C. Paşa)* / **Kalık** (Uyghur): sky (Radloff) / Turkish, Mongolian '**sekü**': elevate, lift, rise (Nişanyan) … **sekü** > **sky** (?) / **S-ky** < **gök** (?) … The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

sling (Eng.): *salung (Kisamov)* / Old Turkish '**sal**, **salma**': throw; '**sallama**': swing / **Siling** < sapan B Keresteciyan

slit (Eng.), **schlitz** (German): yarık / *"Çil 'bruise, little injury'; çilik 'vulva, slit' > schlitz (-k > -z rule) " (A. Atabek)*

slop, **slops** (Eng.): exactly related to Turkish '**su**' (water) / **su** > **slop**, **slops**

sludge (Eng.): **sulu** çamur. Old Turkish '**su**' (water) root gives life to many Western words. See "**Sub**" item

sluice (Eng.): **savak**, water flowing from ‘savak’, **su** (water), **sulama** (watering) … See “**Sub**” item

smear (Eng.): Turkish ‘**sür**, **sürmek**’ (smear, applying) / “PIE root” ‘**smeru**’ (OED)

smeru: “PIE root”, grease, fat; Turkish ‘**semri**, **semir**’: be fat (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

smile (Eng.): *gülümse, gülüm**seme** (smile) (Kisamov) (?)*

smith (Eng.) demirci. ***Simug*** *(Sumer.) >* ***smith*** *(A. Atabek) / Smith < simug < Timur (temir, demir – iron) (P. Kaya)*

smog (Eng.): duman (smoke), sis (fog). **Mug**: bug, buhar, **buğu**, nem (fog, mist, moist) (Radloff)

smoke (Eng.): duman, tüttürme. **Mug**: steam, moist (Radloff) / **Dhuxw**, **duhuh**: “PIE root” of ‘smoke’ < **duman** > **smoke** (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov) / **Tuhima**, **tuhuai** (Hittite): **duman**, **tuman** (smoke) / Native American ‘smoke’: **BUUTS**, **TS’UUTS**, **DOGH <** bulut (cloud), buğu (mist), tüt (smoke, smoking), duman (smoke) / **toit** (Celtic) < **tüt** / **S-moke** < **mug**, **bug** … The **'S' law.** See “**Skew**”, “**Scab**” items

sna: “PIE root”, Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to **swim**," with extended form ***(s)nāu-** "to swim, flow; to let flow," hence "to suckle." It forms all or part of: naiad; natant; natation; natatorial; natatorium; nekton; nourish; nurse; nursery; nurture; nutrient; nutriment; nutrition; nutritious; nutritive; supernatant. It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Sanskrit **snati** "bathes," snauti "she drips, gives milk;" Avestan **snayeite** "washes, cleans;" … (OED). Some of the word examples given are very

incompatible, but what can I do? A document is a document. Old Turkish '**yuğ**, **yun**': wash, bath, having a bath; '**yüz**': swim … **Sna**, Avestan **snayetia** < **yun**

snake (Eng.): yılan. Old forms of it 'sneg, snok, snail'; Turkish '**sün**': lenghten, be long / N. American 'snake': **KAAN**, **KAANO**, **CHALAN** <> **yılan**

snow (Eng.): kar. **Sonu** (Kirghiz): snow (Radloff) / Sonar, sonu (Kazakh): snow (Rasanen) Also .. sonar, sunar: hunt, hunting weather (Rasanen)

so, **such** (Eng.): **şöyle**

soak (Eng.): **ıslak**. 'Soak' is rooted Turkish '**su**' (water). See "**Sub**" item / Sırıl**sık**lam: soaking wet

soap (Eng.): Turkish '**sabun**'. Turkish, because it's related to the Turkish '**su**': water. " … from ProtoGermanic ***saipon 'dripping thing**, **resin**' … Old English sipian 'to drip'), from PIE ***soi**-bon- … " (OED). **Sabın** (Schor. Leb. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Küar. Crimean): soap (Raddloff) / *Sabun* > ***savon** (Fr.)* > ***sapo** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)*

sobriety (Eng.), **sober** (Latin): sabır. **Sebre** (Tar.): sabır (Radloff). 'Sabır' (Turkish Arabic). Old Turkish '**serim**': calmness. **Sobriety**, **sobrius**, **sober**: **sabır** (Kutadgu Bilig 1069, Codex Cumanicus 1303)

sock (Eng.): çorap. **Oyok** (ojok) (Kas.): sock; **uçuk** (Uyghur): sock; **uç**, **uca** (Ottoman): leg (Radloff) / Sock: perhaps from Phrygian or another Asiatic language. (OED) / ***Çeska** (Turkmen)* > ***chausettes** (Fr.)* > *(sock): çorap (A. Atabek)*

sock (Eng.): vuruş. *Old Turkish '**sok**': hit, strike, insert (Kisamov)*

socket (Eng.): Old Turkish (Orkhon, DLT) '**sok**' (insert in, poke, get into). Turkish **sokım**: arrow box out of a hollow wood; **sokmak** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Schor. Koib. Scythian, Ktsch. Tar. Kirghiz): to insert in (Radloff) / Sanskrit '**sku**': (poke) < **sok**

sodden (Eng.): soaking wet and *it's related to Turkic '**su**' (water) (Kisamov)*

soi-bon: "PIE root", the root of '**soap**". Turkish '**sabun**'. Turkish, because it's related to the Turkish '**su**': water. " … from ProtoGermanic ***saipon 'dripping thing**, **resin**' … Old English sipian 'to drip'), from PIE ***soi**-bon- … " (OED). **Sabın** (Schor. Leb. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Küar. Crimean): soap (Raddloff)

sold, **sell** (Eng.): **sat**, **satmak**, **salis** (Radloff) / **Usiti** (Hittite): buy, to purchase > **sat**: exchange, sell

soldier (Eng.): asker. Turkish ***saldak*** > ***saldat*** *(Rus.)* > ***solat*** *(German)* > *soldier (A. Atabek)* / Soloyon (Tel.): soldier, krieger (Rasanen)

sole (Eng.): **yalnız** / *Old Turkish '**yalınuz**' (D. Aksan)* / **Alone** (Eng.): **yalnız**. Sole's root is predicted as 'all-one' ! (Oxford D.) Old Turkish '**salt**, **saltık**': bare, pure, unique. See "**Solitude**" item / **Y** > **S** initial sound changing rule

solitude (Eng.); **absolu**, **solute** (Fr.); **solum** (Latin): **yalnız**, **yalın**. Old Turkish '**salt**, **saltık**': lean, pure, single, freed, independant / **Y** > **S** changing rule

soltar (Spanish): release, **sal**, **salmak** (S. Küçükoğlu)

solve, **solution, solute** (Eng.); solvere (Latin): çözme, çözümleme, çözelti / late 14c., **solven**, "to disperse, dissipate, loosen," from Latin **solvere** "to **loosen**, **dissolve**; **untie**, **release**, detach; depart; unlock; scatter; dismiss; accomplish, fulfill; explain; remove," from PIE ***se-lu**-, … (OED) / Turkish '**sal**': release, leave, send, be free … **Se-lu** < **sal** > **solve** / *Turkish '**sola**': take inside; 'soluk': breath …*

Soluk, *sola*, *solve relation (Kazım Mirşan)* / Ses, sas (Scythian, Koib.): solve (Radloff). **Loose** (Eng.), **lösen** (German), **solve** (Eng.) may be related each other / *Solvere:* ***salıvermek***, *çözmek (M. C. Paşa)* / *Solve, solution >* ***sulandırma*** *(to dilute) (M. C. Paşa)*

somatic (Eng.), **soma** (Greek): Turkish '**som**' (Altai, Tel. Leb. Kirghiz, Scythian): solid, hard, compact (Radloff). New Turkish '**somut**': physical, concrete

son (Eng.): **er oğul** (male oğul), **oğlan** / *Son (Eng.) <* ***ov*** *(Russian) < oğul (D. Perinçek)* / **Sohn** (German) > uğul, oğul (M. İ. Çığ) / Son > gün oğul (A. Atabek) / *Türkic soŋ (song) "offspring", soŋsuz (songsuz) "childless" (-suz is a negation suffix), ultimately fr. soŋ (song) "end, after, then, trailing" (M. Kashgari). (Kisamov)*

sophia (Greek - Eng.): Hittite **sopi**, **sopai**, **sopiah** (sacred, purified, to sacralize, purify) / *Süme (Turkish): temple, tapınak (A. Atabek)*

sorb (Eng.), **sorbeo** (Latin): Old Turkish '**sor**': absorb (DLT 1069) / **Surbti** (Hittite): **suckle** <> **sağ** (to milk), **sor**

sorge (German): worry, sorrow, sorun (New Turkish). Cer, ser, sar, cir (Kazakh, Kalmuk, Cagatay, Kirghiz): unhealthy, tuberculosis, illness (Rasanen)

sors, **sortis** (Latin): fortune. Şor (Altai, Tel. Leb.): fortune (Radloff).

soul (Eng.): tin, can. Turkish '**soluk**': breath. *Soul < soluk (B. Keresteciyan)*

sound (Eng.); **sono**, **sonus** (Latin): **ses**, **ün** / sonus < ses (?) / **S-ound**, **s-ono** < **ün** … The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items / *Ün >* ***sonus*** *(Latin) >* ***son*** *(Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **An**, **anu** (Sanskrit.): ses, sound / *Çağ, şeng >* ***sada*** *(Arabic) > sound (A. Atabek) / Old Turkish '****sing****': ringing, buzzing sound. (Nişanyan)*

soup, **sup** (Eng.), **sapo** (Latin), **suppe** (German): **sulu** yemek, çorba. Old Turkish '**su**' or '**bu-ba**' root is related to "water" and they have gone into many Western words about 'water'. See "**Sub**" item / Soup: "… Liquid food … from Proto-Germanic ***sup**-, from PIE ***sub**-, from root ***seue**- 'to take liquid' " (OED) / **Şorba** (Uyghur, Kar. Tar): çorba (Radloff)

sour (Eng.): ekşi. Old Turkish '**sorış**': grimace (sore face) (DLT)

sourd (Fr.): deaf, **sağır**. ***Sargu*** > ***sourd*** *(Fr.)* > ***sordo*** *(It. Spanish)* > ***surdo*** *(Port.) (A. Atabek)*

spark, **sparkle** (Eng.): kıvılcım, çakım, **parlama** / **S-park** < **parla** … The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**"

spilt (Eng. - German): dök. **Sip** (Kas.): spilt (Radloff)

spirit (Eng.): tin, es / ***Bura(ng)*** > ***(s)pirit*** *(**the 'S' law**) (A. Atabek)*

spiry (Eng.), **spitz** (German): **sivri**. **Sitr(a)**, **sitar** (Luvian, Hittite): sivri, sharp-pointed object, spear-point. **İti** (Crimean, Karaimen): pointed; **sivri**: pointed, spiry, **spinose / In Turkish, object and situation words related to sharpness, steepness, pointedness have the letter 'i', which is much higher than the average compared to other words. Letters 'o' and 'u' in round objects. We encounter the same reality in other languages, although it is not found in the same intensity. This is another evidence of the Turkish influence on Western languages.**

splash (Eng.): sıçra; **su** sıçraması; sıvı, suvık sıçraması. Su: water, sıvı: liquid, suvık: sludge. They have penetrated into so many Western words.

split (Eng.): yarılma, ayrılma, **bölünme**. ***Bölük*** > ***s-plit*** *(**S law** + -k > -t law) (A. Atabek)* / "PIE root" '**ple**' < **böl** (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

spread (Eng.): serp, dağıt, yay. **Sap** (Altai. Tel. Kmd. Ottoman): **serp**, **serpmek**, spread (Radloff)

spring (Eng.): (as a move) **fırla**, **fırlama**, **pırla** / **S-pring** > **fırla** … The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

spring (Eng.): (as a season) ***burung*** > *s-pring (burung tamıs: spring), (**purulli** 'summer' – Hittite - spring fest) (A. Atabek)* / The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

spur (Eng.): mahmuz, çıkıntı, dağ **burnu** ... / Turkish '**burun**, **fırlak**': protrusion, fore … / **S-pur** < **burun**, **fırlak** The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

spurt (Eng.): fırla, fışkır, püskürt. ***Spurt*** < ***püskürt*** *(Kisamov).* Also **spurt** < **fırla** / **S-purt** < **püskürt**, **fırla** … The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

squeeze (Eng.): **sık**, **ez** (squeeze, crush). Sumerian '**sur**'**:** sıkmak. **Squeeze**: ' … of **unknown origin**.' (Oxford D.) / **Ksoda** (Sanskrit.): **kıs**, kısmak (ax, tighten, throttle, diminish).

squint (Eng.), **asquint** (Spanish): **şaşı** (for eyes) / Turkish **şaş**: skip, miss, astonish

squirm (Eng.): **kıvran**mak / **S-quirm** < kıvran … **The 'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

squirt (Eng.): **fışkırt**

sta: “PIE root”, "to stand, set down, make or be firm". It is the root of many important English words such as: It forms all or part of: **arrest; assist**; **circumstance**; **consist**; **constant**; **constitute**; contrast; cost; **destination**; **diastase**; **distance**; distant; **ecstasy**; epistemology; establish; estate; existence; extant; histidine; **histo-; histogram; histology**; **hypostasis**; insist; instant; institute; isostatic; **metastasis**; obstacle; **obstetric**; persist; post; press; **prostate**; prostitute; **resist**; rest; **restitution**; restore; stable; stage; -stan; stance; stand; standard; stapes; **stasis; -stat**; stat; state; **static**; station; **statistics**; statue; status; stay; stead; **stem**; stoa; **stool**; store; stow; stud; subsist; **substance**; substitution; superstition; system; understand... / Turkish ‘**üst**’ (on, upper); ‘**ast**’ (under, below) are status words. Root partnerships with ‘**Sta**’ is highly probable (Kisamov). Because the same root ‘Sta’ gives the meaning of “stay, sit” as well as “stand, stand up” in English. They convey opposite but same meanings and status. Dialectical rule of opposition and unity: Yin-yang. **Otur** > **sit**, **sofa** > **sedir** / **Tosta** (Old Turkish): resistans (Radloff). **Tayan**, **dayan**, **otur**, **otağ**, **tut**… (stand, resist, withstand, sit, marquee, hold) are most probably related to the ‘**sta**’ / ‘**Tin** – **ting**’: stand, rest… **Ting** > **stand**, **sta** (A. Atabek) Current Turkish ‘din-dinlen’: stop, rest

stabbing (Eng.): **sapla**, **sapla**mak

stable (Eng.): as the 'barn, horses' meaning / Turkish **tabar**, **tavar**: property, herd, sheep, cows … / **S-table** > tavla, **taberna**, **tavar**, **tabar** … **The 'S' law.** See “**Skew**”, “**Scab**” items

stai: “PIE root”, **stone**, **taş**. “ from PIE ***stoi**-no-*, suffixed form of root ***stai**- ‘stone’" (OED) / **stone** > **stoi** > **stai** < **taş** / Etrusk '**sas**', '**sase**' < **taş** / Native American ‘stone’: **TSAE**, **TS’ES**, **TE** >< **taş**

stair (Eng.): merdiven, **derece**, **dereke**, **taraça** … (Turkish Arabic ?) / **S-tair <** **dereke**, **derece** … Akkad. '**daraggu**'. **The 'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

stale (Eng.): *"urinate (horses, cattle)" ~ Türkic '**sığ**': urinate, '**sidik**': urine (Kisamov)*

stalk (Eng.): sap, bitki sapı. **Talkım:** a stem-related mode of plant growth (TDK) / Old Turkish 'talka': unripe grape (DLT) / **S-talk** < **talkım** … **'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

stamp (Eng.): **damga**, **tamga**. **Tapka**: **stampfen** (German) (Radloff) / **S-tamp** < **tamga** … **'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

stand (Eng.): **arha**, **arta** (Hittite) (stand, stay). **Dur**: stand, stay, stop; '**tut**' (Old Turkish): stop, hold; **ting** (Old Turkish) (**din**len): stop, stand / stand < **ting** > **arta**, **ar** <> **dur** / See "PIE root" "**Sta**" item / N. American 'to stand': **DAK**, **DAKS** <> **dik**, dikil / **S-tand** < **ting** … **'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

star (Eng.): yıldız. *"In the Turkish language, **-dız** and **-tar** additionally mean 'celestial body'. **Yula-dız** 'luminous celestial body, that is, **star**'. The r-variant of this is 'star'. Erendiz-Eren**tir**, Sekendiz-Seken**tir** are like this. It has spread to other languages as well. Ferendiz, **Paradiz**... **Iş-tar** is formed by adding the suffix **-tar** to the root meaning 'light', just like **yula-dız**. This is what the Western words STAR, ASTAR are about. (**A. Atabek**)* / İştar >< **İş-tar**: Sumerian star Goddes - Venus / Sumerian '**Zal (ag)**': yalduz, yıldız (O. N. Tuna) / **S-tar** < **tar** … **'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

starch (German): hard, **hartı**, sert. **TaraGan**: sert (Radloff) / **'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

stark (German): strong, thick, powerful, güçlü / Old Turkish '**tire**': upright, steep, erect, stay upright; **terek**: mast, post, tree / **'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

state (Eng.), **etat** (Fr.): devlet. Claimed "PIE root" '**sta**' < **ting**, **dur** (stop, stay). Some suggest **state** - '**otağ**' (marquee, khan tent) relation. (?)

steal (Eng.), **stehlen** (German): **çal**mak (theft), **talan** (pillage, loot). Old German **stelanan**, **schellen** – **talan**, **çalan**. Latin '**cleo**', Greek '**klep**' (**kleptomania**) >< **çap**, **çarpma**, **çapul** (strike, robbery, booty, plunder) (?) / **S-teal** < **tala** (A. Atabek) … the **'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item / **Taie**, **tae** (Hittite): steal, theft / **TAAW** (N. American): thief / **H(g-k)alalu** (Akkad.): çal, çalma, **kleo** / **Tlina** (Celtic) < **talan** > **steal** < **tae** (Hittite) < **TAAW** (N. American)

stecken (German): stick, erect, **dik**mek. S-**teck**-en: **dik** … **This is the 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

steel (Eng.): **çelik**. The "**Stalin**" name came from this. Turkish '**tel**': metallic cord. Turkish "**tol**, **tolon**, **tulum**" arms made of steel. **S-teel** < **tol** … **This is the 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

steg, **stegh**: "PIE root", pole, stick or stick, sting, prick, attach. "… perhaps from Frankish *stakon 'a post, stake' or a similar Germanic word, from ProtoGermanic *stakon- 'a stake,' from PIE root *steg- 'pole, stick' " (OED) / **Steg** < **dik** (erect, for example raise the flag); **steg** < **tak** (attach); attach < **tak** / **S-teg** < **dik**, **s-teg** < **tak** … **This is the 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

step (Eng.): adımlama, basma, tepme … Taban tepmek / **S-tep** < **tep** … **This is the 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

steppe (Eng.): bozkır. **Tepe**, **tepelik**. "A large area of flat unforested grassland in SE Europe or Siberia." (Oxford D.) / Steppe < **tepe** (hill, high region) ... **This is the 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

sterto (Celtic): hard, stiff, sert, katığ, **hartı**, **kartı**

stick (Eng.): sopa, sırık, değnek, teğnek, direk (stick, pole). **Sırık** (Altai, Tel. Leb. Kirghiz): stick / ***Dik*** *(erect) > stick (Kisamov)* / **The 'S' law** see "**Scab**" item / N. American 'stick': **CHE** <> **çubuk**

stick, **sting** (Eng.): (as penetrating meaning), Turkish 'dik': erect and '**diken**': thorn … are most probably related to 'sting, stick'.

sticky (Eng.): yapışkan, tutkal. **Takılan** (stuck on). **S-ticky** < **takıl** … **The 'S' law** see "**Scab**" item / N. American 'stuck': **T'UUT** <> **tut**, **tutkal** (glue)

stigma (Greek, Eng.): işaret, iz, tepecik, **diklik** (steepnes, erectness) / S-tig < **dik** … **The 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

stipo (Latin): collect, gather, **top**lamak. **S-tipo** < **topla** … **The 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item / '**Dob**' (Sumer.) < top, topla (collect) (Kurmaev)

stirpis (Latin): branch, sprout of tree / *Turkish **'tchyrpi'**, **çırpı**. (M. C. Paşa)*

stitch (Eng.), **stich** (German): **dik**, **dikiş**, **dik**mek (sew) / **S-tich** < **dik** … **The 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

stock (Eng.): ***Tokta*** *> s-tock >* ***stehen*** *(German), tokta: stop, remain (A. Atabek)*

stoichma (Greek), **stecken** (German): pole, kazık, dikme. ***Tikme*** *> s-toichma (Greek), tikme: pole (A. Atabek)* **The 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

stone (Eng.): **taş** / … " from PIE ***stoi**-no-*, suffixed form of root ***stai**-* 'stone'" (OED) / **stone** < **stoi** > **stai** < **taş** / Etrusc '**sas**', '**sase**' <> **taş** / Native American 'stone': **TSAE**, **TS'ES**, **TE** <> **taş**

stop (Eng.): **dur**. Sanskrit '**dhr**' (root) < **dur**, '**dharisyati**': (to hold back, keep down, stop, restrain etc.) '**durdur**'. **İstap**, **istp**, **istapp**, **istappinu** (Hittite): block, plug up, dam, to enclose, besiege, stop, to close. Turkish **tapa**: stopper. *Turkish '**tut**, **tap**': dur, stop, stay, hold (A. Atabek)* / Hittite **istap** <> **tap** > **stop** / **S-top** < **tap** … **The 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

stopper (Eng.): **tıpa**, **tapa**. / *"Japan **toparu**- 'stop - dur'. In Türkik Language there is sav- 'dur'. " Turkish '**tut**, **tap**': dur, stop, stay, hold (A. Atabek)* / **İstap**, **istp**, **istapp**, **istappinu** (Hittite): block, plug up, dam, to enclose, besiege, stop, to close. **Tapa**: stopper. Irish '**stopadh**' < tapa > **stuppare** (Latin) / The 'S' rule … see '**Scab**' item

stoss (German): bump, **tosla**. The strike of animal with horn: **tos**, **süs**, **tosla**ma / **S-toss** < **tos** … **The 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

straight (Eng.): düz, **dik**, düşey, **doğru** / **TiZale**, **tigale**, **tere** (Laz.) < **dik**, **doğru**, **dikine**, **direk** (pole) > **diriuch**, **direach**, **jeeragh** (Celtic) > **ahruta** (Sanskrit.) > **straight** (**s-traig-ht**) > **through**, **durch** (German) > **tarşu**, **tariştu** (Akkad.) / Old Turkish '**tura**': pole, post, building, strongness / Native American 'upright, upwards': **TGGE**, **DAK**, **DİKİNDE** <> **dik**, **dikine**

streuen (German): scatter, **saç**mak

strict, **right** (German); **right** (Eng.): **dik**, **doğru**, sert. Old Turkish '**tura**, **direk**': pole, post, building, strongness

strong (Eng.): **ong** (Old Turkish) (strong, durable, firm) (?) (TT) / ***Ong****: governor (M. Ergin)* / **Tung**: strong person, authority / Sanskrit '**sagma**, **sakma**, **sahya**': strong, Turkish '**sağlam**' / ***Dur***, ***durung*** > ***s-trong*** *(A. Atabek)* / **Strenght** (Eng.): **direnç** (Old Turkish '**tire**': upright, stay upright) / **The 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

structure (Eng.): Old Turkish '**tura**' (Altaic and in many other dialects): pole, post, building, strongness

stub (Eng.): koçan, kalan kök, **dip** / **S-tub** < **dib** (bottom, end, root) … **The 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

stuck (Eng.): saplanmış, **takılmış**. See "**Tackle**" item. "PIE root": "**Tag**" / **S-tuck** < **tak**, **dik** (plant, erect) … **The 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item / Sanskrit **sakta** / N. American 'stuck': **T'UUT** <> **tut**, **tutkal** (hold, glue)

stupid (Eng.): aptal, budala. Sanskrit '**abadh**, **abodha**, **abuddhi**, **abudha**': **budala**, **aptal** (silly) ... / May be come from '**abdal**': begger dervish, poor and humble itinerant clergyman. May also be related to "**Buddha**, **Buddhism**", "**Hinduism**".

stutter (Eng.): tutuk, tutulma, kekemelik; **stottern** (German): kekemelik. **Tutluk**, **tuttuk**: stottern, stutter (Radloff) / **S-tutter**, **s-tottern** < **tut** (hold, stop, keep on) … **The 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

suave (Eng): To us, juicy comes from juicy sweet. The Turkish "**su**" (water) root it has. *Suvlang, 'sıvı, suva', '**su**' .. (water, liquid) (Kisamov)*

sub: "PIE root", "water". It is nothing but the Turkish root '**su**'. Some of the Western language words with the root of '**su**' (water) (as it also exists in Native American languages, it is certain that this root originates from Central Asia, Siberia, Turkish): **saliva**, **sap**, **sassy**, **saturate**, **satisfy**, **satiety**, **saugen**, **sea**, **see**, **seep**, **ooze**, **sickern**, **serum**, **shallow**, **seicht**, **shamrock**, **slop**, **slops**, **sludge**, **soak**, **soap**, **soft**, **solve**, **sorb**, **soup**, **suave**, **sup**, **sapo**, **suppe**, **splash**, **succus**, **suck**, **sudo**, **sudus**, **juice**, **sugo**, **sulcus**, **sulco**, **succulence**, **sumpf**, **sutu**, **suwe**, **sweat**, **swim**, **sluice**… / **Sakuruue**, **sagurue**, **sagrua** (Hittite): water animals, to drink. **Sragu**: to give water / **Sāqûtu**, **šiqītu**, **zuriqtu** (Akkad.): irrigation, water works, water canals… **Saqītu**: irrigated area / Some Native American river names (related to '**su**': water): **SUKURYU**, **İGUVASSU**, **ATELSU**, **MANUASSU**, **SUYA**, **SURUBİM**, **ASSU**, **SURUBİM**, **TAKUARASSU** (**Aras**: an Antolian river name), **SUL**, **SUKURYU**, **SURUHYO**… / **Salliya**, **salla** (Hittit): melt away, to dissolve, **succulence**, melting, dissolving, release water) / Hittite **siss(i)uriie**, **sisoria**, **sisioria**: irrigate, **sulama** / **SHOCH** (Native American): bathe, washing; **SUMUHUS**: get wet (T. Mayatepek) / '**Su**' (Sumer.): water **<** **su** (Kurmaev) / **Ziusudra** (Sumer): hero who survived a flood and gained immortality; a prototype of a **biblical Noah** (Kurmaev) / water: **JA**, **HA**, **TUU**, **TU**, **SESİ**, **SES**, **CHUU**, **PA** (Native American) / **su** (sub), **bu**, **but** (wet, water) / **uisge** (Celtic); **syuma**, **suma**, **subha** (Sanskrit) < **su** (water, juice, liquid) / "PIE root" '**ues**, **sues**': **wet**, **yaş** (**su**, **sulu**) (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) .. **Yaş** > **ues**, **sues** < **su** (water)

succulence (Eng.): **sulu** (water, watery) Turkish ‘**su**’ water

succus (Latin): juice, sap, drink etc. Meyve **suyu**, öz, **su** (water, juice, liquid)

such (Eng.), **solche** (German): **şöyle**. **Şol** (Kirghiz): şu, şöyle, ein solcher (literally from the dictionary) (Radloff)

suck, **suckle**, **suction** (Eng.): emmek. Turkish '**sa**', '**sağ**mak'. **Sag**: sağmak, to milk, suck (DLT) / *Summek* > ***sucer*** *(Fr.): emmek (B. Keresteciyan)* / Sor: suck (in all Turkish dialects) (Radloff). **Sudha**, **sudharasa** (Sanskrit.): süt, milk. Turkish '**süt**' (milk) has a close relation with ‘**sağ**, **sak**’ (suck) and ‘**su**’ (water, liquid). Also English ‘**milk**’ is related to Turkish ‘**em**, **emme**’ (suck) / **Omku** (Laz.): milking, süt sağma, **emme** / **Sunan**, **sugna**, **sugno**, **sugeo** (Celtic) > **suck** < **sağ** (milking)

sudo, **sudatrix**, **sudore** (Latin): sweat, perspiration. Again there is the Turkish '**su**' (water, liquid) root. ***Ter*** > ***sueur*** *(Fr.)*, ***tear*** *(drop, eye tear) (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan)*

sudus (Latin): dry, **susuz** (dry, waterless)

sugar, **succarum** (Eng. - Latin): **şeker**, **süss** (German): sweet. Latin, Arabic, Persian, Hindi origins are shown for "**Sugar**". What a beautiful ignorance! What about Turkish ‘**su**’ (water, juice, liquid) here? Old Turkish ‘**süçik**’: sweety drink, wine, sherbet; ‘**sücin**’: ripe, be tasteful; ‘**süçir**’: be sweety; ‘**süçün**, **süçışmak**’: be tastefull (DLT). **Süçik**: sweet (Orkhon). After all the ‘**sugar**’ is an Old Turkish word

sulco, **sulcus** (Latin): grove, gutter, **suluk**, **su oluğu**, **oluk**. It is Turkish in both dimensions … ‘**Su**’: water, ‘**oluk**’: **s-ulco** / The **‘S’ rule** … see “**Scab**” item / **Sulco**,

sulcus (Latin): plow, furrow, plowing … **Suluk**, **su oluğu** (water canal) / *The relation of all Latin words starting with '**Su**' and containing the 'water' meaning to Turkish '**su**' (İ. H. Danişmend)*

sultan (Eng.): 1550s, "a Muslim sovereign," from French sultan especially "the ruler of Turkey" (16c., the "Sultan of Sultans"), ultimately from Arabic (Semitic) sultan "ruler, prince, monarch, king, queen," originally "power, dominion." According to Klein's sources, this is from Aramaic shultana "power," from shelet "have power." (OED) / Is it really so? **Salatu**, **saltu** (Akkad.): dynasty, sultan, sultanlık / **Saltık**, **saltuk** are known in Turkish generally with the meaning of 'independant, be freed'. And in this sense, it became the title of some important people. But … **Saladr**, **salan** (Hittite): rulership, kingship, greatness. **Salım** (Altai, Tel.): rule, order, system, law (Radloff – 4-359)

sum (Eng.): *сумма < sum (Chuvash, SA:N I CT) = счет число количество множество count, quantity, number, many (Kisamov)*

sumo, **sumere** (Latin): take, take in / Turkish **sinür**, **simür**, **sömür**: take in, digest / also see "**Syn**" item / **sumere** < **sömür**

sumpf (German): bataklık, bog, swamp. **Su**, **suluk**, **sulak** (water, watery) / See "**Sub**" item

sun (Eng.); **sonne** (German); **sol**, **solar** (Latin): **güneş**, **küneş**, **kün**, **gün**. "Old English **sunne**, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch zon and German Sonne, from an Indo-European root shared by Greek **helios** and Latin **sol**." (Oxford D.) / Turkish '**sol**mak': be **sallow**, whiten, whither, fade (generally under the influence of the sun) / *Gün > güneş > **sol** relation (İ. H. Danişmend)* / The '**sol**mak' word and its relation with the Latin '**sol**, **soleil**' (Türk Dili - 19) / *Sear*

*(Eng.) < **sarı**, **sarığ** (yellow) > **sallow** (Eng.): **solgun**, solgun sarı (B. Keresteciyan* / N. American 'sun': **K'İİN**, **SAA – Tİ'Nİ'AN** (sunset), **SO**, **K'UN** <> **kün**, güneş / On the other hand, in Turkish, "**sol**" represents evil and the **left** side. Perhaps due to the influence of the ancient "Moon Cult". In many regions in the "Moon Cult" and matriarchal society, the sun was bad and the moon was good.

super, **supra** (Eng. - Latin): Old Turkish '**ab**, **aba**, **apa**': important person, high place; '**abart**': exaggerate; 'ap, ab': meaning strengthening prefix, apaçık, apayrı … / **S-uper** (**up**) < **ab**, **aba** … The **'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

surcar (Spanish): plow, furrow, **sür**mek (plow) (S. Küçükoğlu)

surgery (Eng.): cerrahi. "PIE root" "**ghes**" < '**kes**' (cut). So called Arabic rooted 'cerrah, cerrahi' (surgeon, surgery) means injury, jury and literally Turkish '**yar**' (split, cut), '**yara**' (injury) / So … **Surgery** < **cerrahi** (Turkish)

surround (Eng.): **sar**, **sar**mak, etrafını sarmak / **Sur** < **sar**, **round** < **oro** (Turkish 'turn' root / **Kaşaru** (Akkad.): > **kuşat**, **sar**, surround

suspend, **suspention** (Eng.); **suspendo** (Latin): askıya almak, **askı**, **ası** (suspend, hanger, hang on). The similarity in meaning and slight similarity in sound, stems from the '**sus**' part. '**Sus**' means here 'up, upward'. So Turkish '**as**' is same. / The '**pen**', '**s-pen**' part is not irrelevant with Turkish. **Aspan**: sky (Kirghiz); **asman**, **asuman** (Turk., Pers. Sanskrit): sky, high place, girl name … / See "**Ascent**" item

suspicion (Eng.): Let me give the Turkish equivalents without analyzing them. The similarity is interesting. **Şüphe**, **kuşku** …

sutu (Celtic): **süt**, milk

suwe, **xeyu**: “PIE root”, “rain” (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov) < **sağnak** (rain) / ‘**S-eg**’ (Sumerian) < sağnak (P. Kaya)

swag (Eng.): **yağma** (loot) / **S-wag** < **yağma** / The **‘S’ law**, see “**Scab**” item

Swastika: Old Turkish ‘**Oz**’, **Oz Tamgası** (**Oz** Stamp). "Greek cross with arms bent at right angles," 1871, from **Sanskrit svastika**-s, literally "being fortunate," from svasti-s "well-being, luck," from **su**- "**well**" (from PIE ***(e)su**- "good," originally a suffixed form of root *es- "to be") + as-, root of asti "(he) is," which also is from **PIE root** ***es**- "**to be**." (OED) / The main root Old Turkish ‘**oz**’: great spirit, ‘**es**’: spirit, essence, wind … **Oz Tamga-sı**: The sign, which is the first form of the swastika. One of the oldest Proto-Turkish symbols. It symbolizes the lineage and the reunion of the soul with the great soul. / **Adolf Hitler** wanted to choose a powerful symbol for his diabolical purposes. He knew that the Swastika was much older, more impactful, motivating, and much more frightening than the Christian cross. He didn't hide his sympathy for the Turks either. However, in the end, those who raised the red flag over the **Reichstag** were Turks fighting at the forefront of the Red Army: **Rakhimzhan Qoshqarbaev**, **Aleksei Kovalev**, **Abdulkhakim Ismailov**… The **Hammer and Sickle** cross was the new form of the Swastika and the classic cross. How much does Jung's theory fit into **Lenin**'s admiration and acceptance of this flag figure, given that he didn’t take his own Turkic lineage into consideration? To me, it is clear that **Jung's hypothesis** has been confirmed.

swear (Eng.), **schwören** (German): Old Turkish ‘**sav**’: statement, thougth, opinion; ‘**söyle**’: say; ‘**söv**, **sök**’: curse, swear

sweep (Eng.): **süpür**

swell (Eng.), **schwellen** (German): **şiş**, **şişme**, şişkinlik. '**Sivilce**': pimple / **Hesu**, **nasu** (Akkad.): şiş, şişme / **Swedo**, **chwezan** (Celtic) > swell, şiş / **Shvayati**, **zvi** (Sanskrit) <> şiş > siwel > **swell** > **schwellen** / **Sūwa** (Hittite): swell up, siwel, şiş / N. American 'to swell': **TUUS**, **TOTS**, **X'EES** <> **şiş** <> **siwel** (schwellen - Radloff) / **Siğil** (wart) > swell (Clauson – Kisamov)

swim (Eng.): "to move in the water, float on the water, move in water… (Turkish '**su**' – water) … Old forms **swamm**, **swummen**, ***swimjan**, **swimman**, **svimma**, from PIE root ***swem-** " (OED). Another claimed "PIE root" '**sna**': Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to **swim**," with extended form ***(s)nāu-** "to swim, flow; to let flow," hence "to suckle." It forms all or part of: naiad; natant; natation; natatorial; natatorium; nekton; nourish; nurse … (OED) (?) / Obviously it's about Turkish '**su**' (water) root. And also Turkish '**yun**, **yuğ**': have a bath, wash; '**yüz**': swim … may be related to **(s)nau**

swing (Eng.): **savur**, **salla**

sword (Eng.): kılıç / ***Savut***, ***sowut***: *Old Turkish arm, armour (Ü. Mutlu)* / Old forms of it: 'sweord, swerdam, **svero**, **svärd**' … from North countries… (OED) / Turkish '**savur**': swing (sword -?-), brandish; 'savun': defend, 'savuştur': parry … / **Seyf** (sword – Turkish Arabic) < **savut**

sy (**-sy**) (Eng.): suffix. 'folksy, artsy, autesy, clumsy' … Turkish '**sı-si**' suffix is same. *Sarım**sı**, acım**sı**, ekşim**si** (Ö. B. Etli)*

symbol (Eng.): simge. *" Simge '**im**' > **simadi** 'im' (Greek) (-g > -d) imlik, temdek, çentik, bendek, kemtük, bellik. All mean 'im, işaret'. İmlek > **umlaut** 'im' (German) (-k > -t) " (A. Atabek)* / Old Türkik '**im**': sign, image / **S-ym-bol** < **im** … The '**S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

syn- (Eng.): prefix. Synergy, **synthesis**, synaesthesia, **synapse**, **syndactyly** etc. Old Turkish '**Sin**-mek, **sindir**-mek': permeate, absorb, digest; '**süng**': penetrate (süngü: bayonet)

t'e: "PIE root", say, **tell**. **Dico**, **dictio**, **dicere**, **dictare** (Latin); **tell**, **talk**; **dire** (Fr.): **de**, **de**-mek; '**Te**': say, tell (Orkhon, DLT) / *Sumerian **du** (M. İ. Çığ); **dicare, dicere** (Latin) > **de**-mek (H. R. Tankut)* / Altaic **te**: say, tell (Bomhard) / **Teltu**, **kataduggu**, **dababu** (Akkad.): demek, **dico**, **tell** / **dikr**, **dakara** (Arabic): say / **Gu-di**, **di-Di** (Sumer.): tell (P. Kaya) / "PIE": T'el > de, demek > tell > **dil** (language, tongue) / **Tē-**, **tar-** (Hittite): declare, promise; **tēzzi**, **tar-**, **te**, **-ter** (Hittite): speak, to say, talk, **de**

t'er, **t'or**: "PIE root", "tear", **yırt**. '**Tar**': break up, scatter, yırt, tear

t'ey, **t'oy**: "PIE root", "shine" (Bomhard) / **Day**; **tag** (German); **dawn** (**tan**) / **Tan** (dawn) > day > tag (B. Keresteciyan) / **Nndğa** (Laz.), **'t'ey**, **t'oy'** < **doğ** (sun rise, dawn, tan) / **din**, **dina** (Sanskrit.) <> **tün**, **dün** (night, yesterday) > **tin** (Etrusk) / N. American 'day': **KİİN**, **TAE** <> **kün**, **gün** (day); **doğ** (sun rise, dawn) / **dawn**, **tagen** (German); **day**, **dia** (Celtic); day, dawn; **doğ**, **tan**

tab (Eng.): (label, mark): **tap** / 'Tab' in Turkish is 'print'. Some say it has 'Arabic origin', but it comes from Old Turkic 'tamga': stamp, sign.

table (Eng.): masa. It comes from 'flat surface', Latin '**tabula**'. Turkish '**tabak**': plate, '**taban**': base, floor, sole of the foot. Ablak: flat, round face / *Tabla > **table** (Fr.) > **tabula**, **tabulum** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) / Taban and tabula-tabla root connection (O. Süleymanov) / Tabla, tablo, tabela, **taban**, **tabak**, tavla relations (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Tabak** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Schor. Kas. Kirghiz): plate (Radloff). **Tabak**: tanning, leather production processing, flatten. **Taban** (Scythian, Crimean, Ottom., Schor. Leb. Kom.): basis, floor (Radloff) / Tabak (Turkmen,

Ottom., Tar, Hak.): plate; tajpak (Kazakh): schüssel; **tamak** (Sycthians): plate; **tavak** (Chuvash): plate (Rasanen)

tablet (Eng.): as a plate or pill. Old Turkish '**tamga**, **tampa**, **tapka**: **damga** (stamp, mark, Turkic marks on the rocks) / **stamp** < **tamga** / **Tab** (Turkish > Arabic): press, print. **Tuppu** (Hittite) <> tab > **tablet** < **tamga** / **Tablet**, **tabloid** (in medicine), even **table** are related to this root. See "**Table**" item

taboo (Eng.): tabu. Tabun, tapın (Old Turkish): worship (TT). Old Turkish '**tapu**': serving, servitude (Nişanyan); Current Turkish '**tapu**': title deed / *Old Turkish '**tapmak**, **tapunmak**' <> tuau (Ancient Egypt) > **tawaf** (Arabic), totobu (Japan); Turkish taphadj, tapou, tobough (worship) (B. Keresteciyan).*

tack (Eng.): **çak**, **çak**mak (to nail); **tak**, **tak**mak (attach, affix)

tackle, **tucker**, **tuck** (Eng.): tut, **tık**mak, **tak**mak… (hold, catch, tuck in, affix); **takıl**: to hang around, catch, be attached / *Takmak* > ***attacher*** *(Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Tackle** < **takıl**

taco, **taquito** (Eng.): a kind of bread, Mexican meal. *Chuvash **toqüş**: a kind of bread (Kisamov)*

tact (Eng.), **takt** (German): Old Turkish '**tokın**', **dokun**; **teg** (Orkhon), **değ**

tactile hallucination: '**dokunma hayali**, **değme hayali**'. **Dokun**, **değ**: tactile; **hayal**: hallucination. Hayal: Old Turkish '**kıyal**'

tag (Eng.): etiket. ***Tak**-mak (Kisamov)* / **Taks** (Hittite): unify, to devise; **tak**, **tak**-ma: affix, attach (O. Sertkaya) / N. American 'tag': **TAAG** <> tak / **Dag**, dağla: brand; branding of animals, sometimes humans, with a hot iron (or for medical purpose) (tag ?) / "PIE root" '**teg**': to burn; Turkish '**tağla**, **dağla**': to burn (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / Avestan '**dag**' (burn) < **dağla** (burn)

tag: "PIE root", "to touch, handle." Turkish '**tokun**, **dokun**' > touch, tact. '**Teg-deg-değ**' > touch, tact. Attain; **contact**; **contaminate**; entire; intact; integer; integrate; **integrity**; tangere; **tact**; tactics; **tactile**; tangent; tangible; task; **taste**; tax; **taxis**... / **Touche** (Fr.), touch: **dokun**

taiga (Eng.): forested mountain. **Tayga**, **tayka** (Altaic and in some other Turkish dialects): mountain, hills (Radloff). Some say that it's Russian, but according to Bikkinin it's Turkish.

tail (Eng.): kuyruk. **Toimok** (Tel.): tailless (Radloff) / Old Turkish '**tel**': hair, bird's long feather, tassel; **tar** (Mongol.): tassel, fringe / **Tal'itu** (Akkad.): tel, cord

take (Eng.): al, almak. There are 44 items of meaning in a dictionary that I have. Take, catch, capture, grasp, hold, stick ... / "Late Old English **tacan** 'get (especially by force), capture', from Old Norse **taka** 'grasp, lay hold of', of **unknown ultimate origin**." (Oxford D.) ... "Old Norse taka 'take, grasp, lay hold,' past tense tok, past participle tekinn; Swedish ta, past participle tagit), from Proto-Germanic ***takan**- (source also of Middle Low German tacken, Middle Dutch taken, Gothic tekan 'to touch'), from Germanic root ***tak**- 'to take,' of **uncertain origin**, perhaps originally meaning 'to **touch**.'" (OED) / So, Old Turkish

‘**tak**, **takıl**’: affix, attach, catch, hang around … ; Old Turkish ‘**değ**, **dokun**': tact, touch … / **Tal** (Celtic – take) <> **al** (take)

tale, **talk**, **tell** (Eng.): *All are about Turkish 'tili', ‘**dil**’ (tongue, language). (Kisamov)* / Old Turkish ‘**de**, **de**mek’: say, tell

tall (Eng.): Old and New Turkish '**tal**, **dal**': branch, twig, stick. In even current Turkish '**dal** gibi – like a branch' means thin and long person. ***Talle-taller*** *(Fr.): dal (İ. H. Danişmend) / Old Turkish ‘**taylang**’: elegant, tall (Nişanyan)*

tallow (Eng.): fat, yağ. Proto Germanic ‘**talga**’ = yağ (?) / Native American ‘fat’: **YİGHE**, **TLAGH**, **GHAE** >< **yağ** (fat)

tally (Eng.): *tili- (v., n.) / English tally (v., n.) “total (score, count)” ~ Türkic töla-, töle:- (v.) “pay, pay off”, tölač (n.) “compensation, fee”. An ultimate underlying notion is connected with final delivery: birthing, cropping, delivery of newborn, Cf. töl “newborn, moment of birthing”, see doll, toll. The meaning “pay, pay off” is a metaphorical derivative, popularized in the Middle Ages by ubiquitous tolls for roads, crossing bridges, and ferries. (Kisamov)*

tambourine (Eng.): tef, **taf** (Codex Cumanicus 1303). **Drum** (Eng.): davul. *Turkish '**dümrüg**, **tünrük**, **dümrü**, **dümri**' (Kisamov)* / **Dombra**, **dombıra**, tambur are Turkish stringed instruments unique to Central Asia.

tan (Eng.): sunbathing, tanning (skin or leather), drying, a colour (tanned leather colour). Old Turkish '**tan**': dawn, morning sun (?)

tangent (Eng.): **teğet**. It’s about ‘tact, touch’. **Teg**, **tek** (Old Turkish): değ, tact, touch (Radloff).

tap (Eng.): Turkish '**tep**', '**tap**' denote ‘strike, percussion’. ‘**Tef**, **taf**': a percussion instrument. *It’s Sumerian, Akkad. rooted (Nişanyan)* / **Davul**: drum / Proto Altaic ‘**taphv**’: tap (Bomhard) / **Tepük**: kick

taphos, **taph**, **temple**, **Teo** (Greek – Latin – Eng.): tomb, grave monument, funeral, ritual, temple, God… all of them are related to each other and also to Old Turkish '**tap**' (worship) and may be with '**Tengri**' (God).

tar (Eng.): katran. **Tortu** (residue, sediment) / **tar** < **tortu**

tard, **tarry** (Eng.), **tardo** (Latin): **dur**, **durakla** (stop, stay, remain, pause) / **Tard** < **dur**

tariff (Eng.): customs duty, price list. According to Norm Kisamov it comes from Old Turkish tarïɣ (**darı** - millet) (as paying tax). Suitable for historical knowledge and reason.

Tarim Basin (Eng.): The name of a large prehistoric agricultural basin in the east of the Caspian Sea. ‘**Tarım**’ is unquestionably Old Turkish. **Darı** (millet), **torpak** (terra-soil), **tarla** (agricultural field) and **tarım** (agriculture) form a Turkic cluster. 'Basin' means water basin and refers to the places flooded (**basıl**) by water. Turkish '**baz**, **bas**, **basan**, **üs**': basic, base, basin. See “**Basin**” item

Tarquini: a city name in Etruria. **Tarquinus**: a name of dynasty in Etruscans. Old Turkish **Tarkan**: commander, hero. **Tarkin**: commander, chief, title, high rank (Orkhon). **Tarxan**: lord (DLT). **Tarhuiladr**, **tarhuilan** (Hittite): heroism, courage; **Tarhuna**: Hittite storm God.

tars (Greek), **tarsus** (Eng.): ankle, metatarsal. Turkish ‘ayak **tarağı**’ (foot metatars), ‘**tarak** kemikleri’ (metatars). *In Turkish '**tarak**' (comb) and ‘ayak tarağı – foot metatars' are same (M. C. Paşa)*.

tasse (German): tas. **Tas** (Ottom., Crimean, Tob. Tüm.): **die tasse** (Radloff). Tas: barber bowl (Codex Cumanicus 1303). **Tsao**, **tseri** (Hittite): container, a kind of vessel or plate used in rituals, cup, **tas**. What will those who say that Turkish ‘**tas**’ has Arabic root say about this? Moreover, can the same ‘tas’ appear in Native Americans? Oh my God, yes it is… N. American ‘skull’: **TS’EN**, **TSİ** (**tas**) (Skulls used to use as a cup in ancient times)… And N. American ‘pot’: **TS’ES** <> **tas**

taste, **tasty** (Eng.): **tat**, **tat**mak. ***Taste*** < ***tat*** (Ü. Mutlu)

tata (Latin): father, **ata**, baba

tausch, **tauschen** (German): exchange, **takas**, **değiştir**mek. 'Takas' is not Arabic, it’s genuinely Turkish. Old Turkish **tegiş**, **değiş**, **değiştirme**, **değiş tokuş**: change, exchange. **Tekiş** (Uyghur, Tar.): değiş, change (Raddloff)

tavern (Eng.), **taberna** (Greek, Latin): taverna. The main root is Old Turkish '**tabar**, **tavar**': property, asset, real estate, cattle, sheeps (KB – Rasanen). Current Turkish 'davar': sheep, herd … / Tabar (Uyghur. Ottoman): die **waare**, die **habe**, have, property; **tavar** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Tar. Uyghur): property, asset, goods, **habe**; **tavık**: chicken (?); tavla: sheep shelter (Radloff) / **Tbar**, **tapar**, **tbariala** (Luvian, Hittite): govern, to reign, governer; Turkish ‘**teber**, **ilteber**’: governer

tavros (Greek): bull, ***tavar*** *(cattle and sheeps) (M. C. Paşa)*

tau (German): dew, **ter** (be wet), **damla** (drop)

taw (Eng.): to prepare the primitive matter for further processing. Turkish idiom ‘**tav**a gelmek’; ‘**tav**a getirmek’: being ready, to make ready, to make suitable. **Tava**: pan, metal melting pot.

tax (Eng.): Turkish '**takas**' (exchange); ‘tegiş, değiştir’: change; '**değiş tokuş**’: exchange / *Old Turkish tarïγ (**darı** - millet) (as paying tax) (Kisamov)* / Claimed “PIE root” ‘**tag**’ (?) (**touch**) < **dokun**

taxus, **tachus** (Greek): quick, fast. Turkish ‘**tez**’ (Crimean. Ad. Ottoman, Tar. Kom.): fast, quick; **tezik** (Uyghur): quick, fast. In biology '**taxis, taksis**' means the movement of cells or living beings toward something or avoid from something.

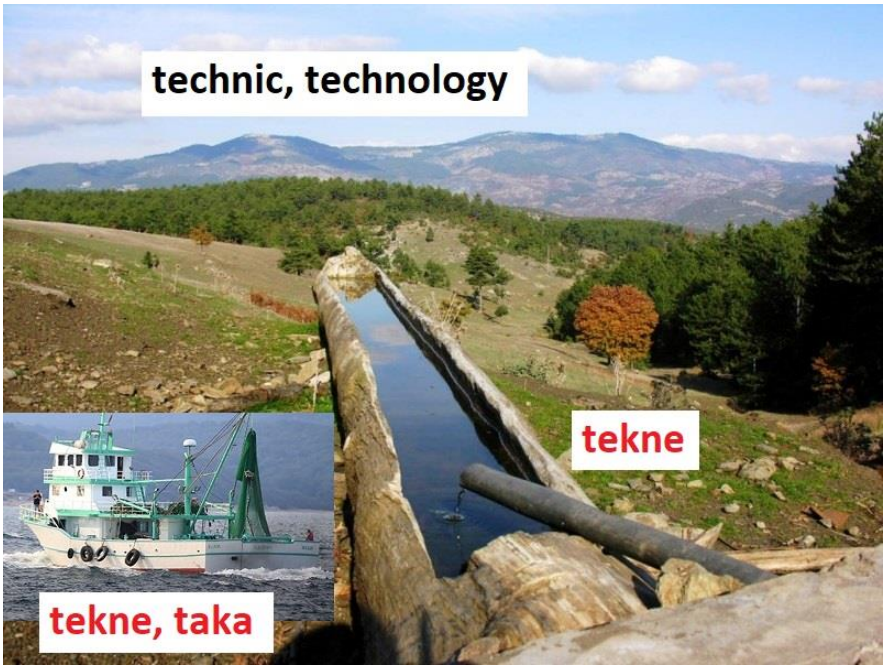
t'ay-wr : “PIE root”, male relative (Bomhard) / T'ay-wr < **dayı** (uncle) / Turkish ‘**dayı**’ <> **TAAY** (uncle – Native American)

teach (Eng.): öğretmek. Alleged “PIE root” is “**deik**” (show, say in serious manner, didakt); **dictum**, **dictate**, **diction** etc. Turkish ‘**de**, **de**mek’: vb. de aynı kökten > demek: to say, to **tell**, to talk, to declare, to order… / **Ders** (Turkish – Arabic): lesson (teach)

team (Eng.): takım / Old English team "descendant, family, race, line; child-bearing, brood; company, band; set of draft animals yoked together," from Proto-Germanic ***tau(h)maz** (source also of Old Norse **taumr**, Old Frisian **tam** "bridle; progeny, line of descent," Dutch toom, Old High German **zoum**, German **Zaum** "bridle"), probably literally "that which draws,"… (OED) This is Turkish Persian ‘**tohum**’: lineage, progeny, family, germ … and Turkish ‘**tam**, **tüm**’: complete, whole, all …

tear (Eng.): teardrop, drop. Turkish '**ter**': sweat

tear, **torn** (Eng.): **yırt**, yırtmak, **yırtık**. In spite of phonetic 'Y > T' difference they are like each other. ***Tear*** < *yırt (Ü. Mutlu)*. But, Turkish '**torı**' (Tel. Leb. Schor.): break in pieces, destroy, tear. **Tar** (Old Turkish): break in pieces, destroy (tarumar, darmadağın). **Darana** (Sanskrit) / **Sar**, **sarra**, **sarr** (Hittite): to tear, split, divide up, cut in half, **yar**. Turkish '**yar**': to split (Y > S rule and first letter blank 'S' rule); yarı: half, yara: injury - in-jury / '**Dirig**' (Sumer.) > **torn** < yarık, yırtık



technique, **technology**, **tecnical** (Eng.); **tignarius** (Latin): teknik. They say it came from Greek '**techne**'. But '**tekne**' is a word that Old Turks would use. In Old Turkish '**tekne**' means a wooden trough, tub, water tank or wooden container in which something is mixed. And then it was boat, vessel. Boat (**tekne**) construction started 7-8 thousand years ago and some say that the term "**technique**" originates from there (Martin Bernal "Black **Athena**" and Mehmet Yılmaz "**Modernden Postmoderme Sanat**"). / *Tekne* > ***tekhne*** >

tekhnos *(Ü. Mutlu)* / **Tarika** (Sanskrit) > tekne, taka (boat) / Native American 'basin': **TTH'OK** <> **tekne**

tedious (Eng.): **tedirgin** (uneasy, irritated). *" Also '**titiz**' may be considered " (A. Y. Aksoy).* Titiz: rigorous, meticulous, cautious.

teg: "PIE root", to burn; Turkish '**tağla**, **dağla**': to burn (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

teint (Fr.): skin, **ten** / Old Turkish **ten** > **teint**

teks: "PIE root", the root of '**textile**'. **Texere** (Latin) > tisse-tissu (Fr.): **doku**-mak (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Text**: dokumak, **tokumak** / **Texture**, **tuch** (German): doku / Old Turkish 'tokı': write on a stone, and 'doku': texere

tell, **talk** (Eng.); **dictate** (Latin): **de** - **de**mek / **Dista** (Russian), dil, til, de, tell, talk all are connected with each other (O. Süleymanov) / ***Tell*** > *demek (O. Karatay)* / "PIE": T'el < de, demek > tell > **dil** (language, tongue) / **Tē-**, **tar-** (Hittite): declare, promise; **tēzzi**, **tar-**, **te**, **-ter** (Hittite): speak, to say, talk, **de**

temparature (Eng.), **tepor** (Latin): Turkish '**tumu**' (Altaic): epidemi, fever (Radloff) / **Tepor** < **tamu** (hell) > **temmuz** (july - hot month) (İ. H. Danişmend) / "PIE root" '**tep**': warm, Turkish '**tav**': correct heat (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

tempo (Eng.): *Turkish '**tem**, **dem**': time (Kisamov)*

ten (Eng.), **zehn** (German): **on**. "Old English ten, tien, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch tien and German **zehn**, from an Indo-European root shared by Sanskrit **dasa**, Greek **deka**, and Latin decem." (Oxford D.) / So, if '**ten**, **tien**, **zehn**' is the same word and '**dasa**, **deka**, **decem**' are relative of these, we can say "**on** > **ten**". / '**Un**' (Sumer.): on (P. Kaya) / N: American 'ten': **TS'EN** <> **on**,

ten / Turkish '**tek**' (one) = **ten** (?) (O. Karatay).. because "PIE root of **ten**" '**deku**, **dekm**' (Pokorny)

tenebra (Latin): dark, night. **Tön**: **tün**, night (Radloff). ***Tenebrae*** < *tün, dün (İ. H. Danişmend)* / **Dnkui**, **dnkuai**, **dankuis**, **dankui** (Hittite): dark, black <> **Tün**: dark, evening, black; Turkish kara, karanlık (black, dark)

teneo (Latin): know, Turkish '**tanı**ma' (recognise, know)

teppich (German): carpet. It's most probably rooted from Turkish '**tep-**mek, **tepik**' (strike with foot, kick, step on), '**tepin**': stamp. It is stamped on while making felt or blanket.

tere: "PIE root", "cross over, pass through." Turkish '**doğru**'. **Direct** < **direk**. Example words: Avatar, through, thorough, **trans**, **transient** etc. **Through** < **doğru**. **Thorough**, **to**; **durch** (German): **doğru**. **Üttür** (Old Turkish): through. / "**Teri** (Turkish vernecular) > **through**" (A. Atabek) / **Togru**: through (DLT) / "ProtoGermanic ***thurkh** (source also of Old Saxon **thuru** … from PIE root ***tere-**" (OED) / **Darakh**, **derekh** (Hebrew): way, direction, through, **doğru** > **tarik** (way) > **tarik** (Arabic) (way, road) / Through: **trei**, **tri** (Celtic) < doğru

tere: "PIE root", "to rub, to **turn**." '**Dön**' (**turn**) in Turkish. The English words that are claimed to derive from this root are: **atresia**; attorn; attorney; attrition; **contour**; contrite; detour; detriment; diatribe; **drill**; lithotripsy; return; thrash; thread; thresh; throw; threshold; **trauma**; trephine; tribulation; trite; trout; **trypsin; tryptophan**; turn, tour… / **Tour** > **tur**, **turn** > **dön**, **drill** < **del**. **Many Turkish words were taken almost without changed**. **Actually**, **that didn't happen so. It was their language**, **and they continued to speak it in Western World.**

tergum, **tergo** (Latin): **back**, **arka**, **terki**. **Terki**: the back of a horse, back part of a saddle. Turkish 'terk' (abondan, leave behind) is said to be Arabic rooted. ***Terki*** > ***tergum*** *(B. Keresteciyan)* / **Arki**, **arku** (Akkad.) < **arka** > **achter** / **Erutu**, **şu'ru**, **şeru** (Akkad.) < **arka**, **sırt**, **back**, **zurück** (German)

terkw: "PIE root", "to twist." It forms all or part of: contort; **distort**; extort; extortion; nasturtium; queer; retort; thwart; torch; torment; torque; **torsion**; tort; **torticollis**; tortuous; torture; truss... / **Dür**: roll, roll up, fold up; **tevür** (Old Turkish): overturn, **devir**mek

term, **interim** (Eng.): terim, locution, period. Interim: Latin '**terminus**' (end). Old Turkish '**terim**': meeting, society, association, pile, compile, endeavor, science, art … And some words are rooted from Turkish '**ter**, **tor**' (DLT): **törü** (custom, order, system); **torum**: life time, expiry; **törüm**: genesis (DLT).

terminal (Eng.); **terme**, **terma, terminus** (Latin): *related to '**dur, durmak**' (stop, last stop) (M. C. Paşa)*

terra (Latin): soil, ground, **toprak** (**torpak**), yer, kara (ground, soil) / **Terra** < toprak, torpak (soil, ground) > yer < earth / **Aker**, **akro**, **akrare**, **akrara**, **tera**, **teri** (Etrusk): agriculturel field, **terra**, **earth**; **yer**, **kara** / **Kur**, **kı** (Hittite): kara, yer, kır (country side, steppe), torpak, toprak, karık (land, earth, field, terra, acer); **acer** > **kır**, **karık**; **terra** > torpak; **yer** > **earth**, **erde**; **grund**, **ground** > **kara** / **Terpasu** (Akkad.): toprak, torpak, yer; **terra** / **Tirros**, **tirro**, **werano**, **werito**, **tir-jon** (Celtic) > yer, toprak, torpak

terrace: teras / **Ter**, **yer** (earth, place, land); **torpak**, **toprak** (soil, area, land)

territory (Eng.): toprak, bölge. Latin **terra**, Turkish toprak, torpak, yer

terror (Eng.): **korku**, **ürkü**. ***Ter**: escape, frighten and run away (Orkhon), (Muharrem Ergin).* " … from Latin **terror**, from **terrere** 'frighten.'' (Oxford D.)

ters : "PIE root", "to dry". The root of '**thirst**, **thirsty'**. Some examples: inter; **Mediterranean**; metatarsal; parterre; subterranean; **tarsal**; tarsus; Tartuffe; **terra**; terrace; terra-cotta; **terrain**; terran; terraqueous; terrarium; terrene; terrestrial; terrier; **territory**; thirst; toast; torrent… / **terra**, **territory** < **toprak**, **torpak**, **yer** / **Trstati** (Sanskrit): **thirst**, **susa**-mak / **Sate**, **satiare**, **sato** (Etrusk) < **tod**, **doy**, **doymak** > **satied**, **satisfy** (with '**su**' – water) / S > T .. susamak, susatmak: thirst (Old forms: þurst, ***thurstu**-, torst, dorst, durst, thurs…)

test (Eng.): "late 14c., '**small vessel** used in assaying precious metals,' from Old French test, from Latin **testum** 'earthen **pot**,' related to testa '**piece of burned clay**, earthen pot, shell' " (OED). Turkish '**testi**': earthen liquid container

testicles (Eng.), **testiculus** (Latin): **taşak** / **taşak** > **testis** (end of the word –k > -t sound conversion law) (A. Atabek) / 'Taşak' is definitely Old Turkish. Because it means 'taşma, tış, dış' (outward, out) in Turkish. '-ek, -ak' are also Turkish suffixes. **Ek** > **extra**

tetra (Greek): four, **dört**, Old Turkish '**tört**' (DLT) / **Deurt** > **Quatre** (B. Keresteciyan) / Dört > quatre > tarto, tetartos (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Kwetwares**, **cethair**, **ceithir**, **kiare**, **kwetru** (Celtic) > **dört** > **four** / **Armta**, **ardra** (Sanskrit): dört, dördüncü / quatra > tetra < dört > kırk (fourty) > kerte (quarter) > **kiare**, **kwetwares** (Celtic)

t'ew, **t'ow** : "PIE root", "hit, strike, pound" (Bomhard) / **T'ew**, **t'ow** > **tög**, **dög**, **döv** (pound, beat)

text (Eng.): writing. Old Turkish '**tokı**' (writing on a stone) (Orkhon) / **Tokı** > **text**

textile (Eng.): **dokuma**. ***Texere*** *(Latin) > tisse-tissu (Fr.): doku-mak (İ. H. Danişmend)*. **Text**: doku, **tokı**

texture, tissue (Eng.); **tuch** (German): organic structure. Turkish **doku**

t'ey, **t'oy**: "PIE root", flare, radiation, sparkle. Etruscan '**tin**': day (Bomhard) / **T'oy** < **doğ** (rise, sun rise, appear) > **day** / **tin** < **tan** (dawn), **tün** (evening, yesterday)

thalassa (Greek), **thalasso** (Eng.): sea, deniz. Old Turkish '**talay**': sea; **talui** (Altaic and in some other Turkish dialects): sea (Radloff); **talas**: sea / According to the "Oxford Dictionary" **Dalai Lama**: "From Tibetan, literally '**ocean** monk', so named because he is regarded as 'the ocean of compassion.'' **Dalai** (Sanskrit): sea, ocean < **talay**, **talas** / **Dalaj**, **talaj**, **taluy** (Yakut, Cagatay, Uyghur): **meer** (German); (müren - river), sea (Rasanen)

thalassemia (Eng.): Mediterranean anemia / Old Turkish '**talay**, **talas**': sea, ocean. **Thalassa** (Greek): sea / **Talui** (Altaic and other Turkic dialects): sea (Radloff) / **Dalai Lama**: "From Tibetan, literally '**ocean** monk', so named because he is regarded as 'the ocean of compassion.'' (Oxford Dictionary). **Dalai** (Sanskrit): sea, ocean / **Dalaj**, **talaj**, **taluy** (Yakut, Çagatay, Uyghur): sea (Rasanen)

thallus (Latin): **dal**, **tal**, branc / Native American 'branch': **DLAX**, **DELA** >< **dal**

than (Eng.): **den**, **dan**. Turkish '**den**' and English '**than**' match each other perfectly. Turkish 'den' is a suffix: You are taller **than** I am: Ben**den** uzunsun.

the (Eng.), **das-die-der** (German), **el-la** (Spanish), **le-la** (Fr.): 'articles'. According to İsmail Hami Danişmend Turkishdeki '**ol**' is the equivalent of some. '**Ol**':

demonstrative adjective; that, those for he, she, it, they… There is no other article in Turkish. '**That**, **there, the**' can find equivalents such as "**de** orada", "**de** şu, **de** işte şu" in Turkish.

thee (Eng.): **çay**. Ts > Ç … **Tsay** (Bar. Tob.): thee (Radloff). Chinese

theme (Eng.), **thema** (Latin): Turkic '**tam**' (Altai. Tel.): feature, character, essence (Radloff)

then (Eng.): -**den** sonra (after); **de**, **da**, **daha**, **dahi** (also, besides, and –after-). Old Turkish '**anta**': up to there, until. **Until** < **anta** (Kisamov).

thense (Eng.): -**den** sonra (after).

Theo (Eng.), **Theos** (Greek): God. **Dingir** (Hittite) < Tengri: God. Sumer '**Dingir**' > Greek '**Theos**' < **Tanrı**, **Tengri** > Latin '**Deus**' / **DİKAANKAAWU NEK'ELTAENİ**, **TAE** (Native American): **Tanrı**, **Dingir**, God, **Tan** (dawn), **Doğ** (sun rise), **Tin** (spirit) / **MANİTOU** (N. American) big eminent soul. Mani-tou <> Mangi Tengri, Bengü Tengri, Bengü Doğ, Bengü Tin (Big God – Eternal God – Eternal Sun Rise – Eternal Spirit -?-) / "PIE root": "**Dhes**, **dhe**"

therapy (Eng.), **therepetigue** (Fr.): Turkish **derman**, **dirim**, tedavi. **Derman**: cure; **dirim**: life, power of life / '**Darman**' (Kazakh, Chuvash, Kuman): medicine, power, care; '**darni**' (Uyghur): magic formula / **Darie-a** (Hittite): heal, cure, action to heal, iyileştirme, **derman** / Also may be related to '**thermo**', '**thermal**': hot, hot spring … See "**Thermo**" item

there (Eng.): (present, exist), var > there < **vardır** (there are)

there (Eng.): **orada**. "Old English... **ther** of Germanic origin; related to Dutch **daar** and German da, also to **that** and **the**" (Oxford D.). Turkish '**ta**', 'ta orada', '**daha**': there / '**-re**, **ara**' (Sumer.): there, go there, ora, orada, oraya (Kurmaev)

theriac, **theriacum** (Eng.- Greek): antidote, Old Turkish **tiryak** / *theriac - theriacum (Theriacum Andromachi) (n.) "snake antidote" ~ Türkic tiryak (n.) "snake antidote". (Kisamov)* / Tiryaki: addicted, opium addicted

thermo, **thermal** (Eng.); **thermos** (Greek): hot, warm, warm spring, natural warm water … It's probably related to '**terra**' (ground, soil); Turkish **yer**, **torpak**, **toprak** (earth, ground, soil). / Kisamov makes it to relate to Old Turkish '**ter**' (sweat).

thick (Eng.): kalın, pek, sık. Old Turkish (DLT) '**tok**': thick, solid, deep voice / *Tok > **thick** (B. Keresteciyan). **Tog** (Russian) > tok, hard (O. Karatay)* / **Tegus**, **tiugh**, **tegu** (Celtic) <> **tok** > **thick** / pek > **peçi** (Laz.) / **Mçxhu** (Laz.) > sıkı

thin (Eng.), **fein** (German): **ince**, **yinç**, **yinçge**, **inçge**. **İnçke** (Uyghur, Kar.): thin (Radloff) / **Anudara**, **dahara**, **tanu** (Sanskrit.) > **dar** (narrow), **ince** > **tana**, **tanav** (Celtic) > **thin**

thing (Eng.): şey, nesne. Old Turkish '**neng**' (Uyghur, AT.): thing, das **Ding** (German) (Radloff) / '**Nig**' (Sumerian): thing, ne, neng (O. N. Tuna) / **Neng** > **thing**

think (Eng.), **denken** (German): **düşün**. Latin '**duco**' … / " *'Kafaya **dank** etmek'. Turkish 'danet': think " (A. Atabek)* / Old German '**denchen**, **dünken**'; Old Turkish: **tüşe**, **tüşe**mek / 'Danladı': understood (Nasrettin Hoca – P Boratav)

thirst, **thirsty** (Eng.): susama, susamış. '**Dipsomania**'s alleged root is Latin, Greek '**dipsa**' (thirst), "unknown origin". (OED) / Claimed "PIE root" "**Ters**":

terra, **territory**, soil, ground. (?) / terra < **torpak**, **yer** (soil, ground) / So … **dipsa** < **susa** … why not? / **Trstati** (Sanskrit): **thirst**, **susa**-mak / **Sate**, **satiare**, **satisfy**, **sato** (Etrusk) < **tod**, **doy**, **doy**mak > **satied**, **satisfy**

this, **that**, **those** (Eng.): bu, şu, onlar, **de** bu, **de** o, **de** şu… / '**de**' is an indicator adverb in Turkish / '**B(a-e)**' (Sumer. - this): **bu** (this) (Kurmaev)

Thor (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): God of thunder, storms, and warfare. With the North Germanic pronunciation, **Thor** is known as **Donar**, **Donner**, **Dunor**, **Thunraz**, **Thunor** in the pronunciations of other Germanic peoples; a thunder god found in various Germanic mythologies. **Tar**: break, destroy; **Tuğrul**, **Ertuğrul** (Ancient Turkish ruler names) (**Arthur**?); **Tarkan** (Turkish legendary hero); **Turgenyev** (Russian Turk author); **tan**: dawn; **tansık**: miracle; **tını**: tone, sound; **tur**, **tor**, **tağ**, **dağ**: mountain; **tur**, **turgen**: **turn**, speedy, hurried…

thou (**you**) (singular) (Eng.): sen. **Si** (Laz.): sen > **tû**, **ti**, **te** (Celtic) > **si** / **Thou** (you) (plural) (Eng.): **siz**. **Tkva** (Laz.) > **thou** / **Swis**, **sibh** (Celtic) > **siz** / **Tuus ma**, **unts**, **ti/ta/te**, **-ti-**, **zik**, **ziqqa** (Luvian, Hittite): you, your, **sen**, **siz** (Latin **tuus**, Gr. **sos**) (Copeland) < **siz** / **Sos**, **seis** (Greek Greek): **sizin**, **siz**

thrive (Eng.): *Turkish **tiri**, **dirim**: live, alive, vivid, life (Kisamov)*

throne, **thrones** (Eng.): "From Latin thronus, from Greek thronos 'elevated seat, chair, throne,' from PIE root ***dher**- 'to hold firmly, support.'' (OED). '**Dher**': turkish '**dur**, **duran**': stay, stop, remain, durable, firm, resistant, permanent... celstial … / Turkish tur, tor, Turan and **Turin**, **Tiran**, **Thren**, **Tehran** relations (O. Süleymanov) / **Tura** (Old Turkish): column, beam, post, building, tower. Turkish **taht**: throne (tahta – wood – rooted ?). '**Tor**' in Tatar Turkish means honorable place, corner, throne. Kazakh '**tür**': throne / According to Kisamov 'töre'

(custom) also related to this item / ***throne*** > ***tronos*** < *taht are 'oturma' (sit) rooted. (M. C. Paşa)*

through, **thorough**, **to** (Eng.); **durch** (German): **doğru**. **Üttür** (Old Turkish): through (Radloff). **Ura** (Altai, Tel. Scythian): go to, go towards something, go to the end, tear and pass. / *"**Teri** (vernecular) > **through**" (A. Atabek)* / **Togru**: through, along (DLT) / "ProtoGermanic ***thurkh** (source also of Old Saxon **thuru** … from PIE root ***tere**- " (OED) / *Doğru* > ***droit** (drou) (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Darakh**, **derekh** (Hebrew.): way, direction, through, **doğru** > **tarik** (way, yo) > **tarik** (Arabic) (way, yol) / Through: **trei**, **tri** (Celtic) < doğru

throut (Eng.): boğaz, **gırtlak** / **gorge** (Eng.): gırtlak, throat, larynx / Avestan '**garo**' < **gırtlak**

throw (Eng.): atmak, **fırlat**mak. **Phrut** (Sanskrit.): **fırlat**mak, (**pırlat**).

thrust (Eng.): **dürt**mek. **Rsta** (Sanskrit.)

thus (Latin): incense, ***tütsü** (M. C. Paşa)* / Also Latin '**thymiama**' (incense) < **tütsü**, **duman** (smoke)

thus, **though** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**ötrü**', '**ötürü**' (thus).

Tiberius: Roman emperor. **Tbarna**, **Lbarna**, **tbaria**, **tbara-ita**, **tbarahit** (Luvian, Hittite.): king, title of king, ruler. Turkish '**teber**, **ilteber**': regionel ruler, governor.

Tibet: the name of a country. The name Tibet comes from the Turkish '**tepe**'. Foreign scientists say this: Behr (1994), Bazin and Hamilton (1991). **Tepe** (hill, apex, high region) > **top**

ticklish, **tickly** (Eng.): **titiz** (rigorous, meticulous, cautious)

tide, **tidy**, **tidiness** (Eng.): düzen, tertipli, **titiz**. Claimed root is Proto-Germanic "**ti-di**" (OED). imiş. Old Turkish '**ditir**, **tidir**'; '**tedirgin**'; '**titiz**' … (?) / **tedirgin**: uneasy, irritated. Titiz: rigorous, meticulous, cautious.

tie (Eng.): **tü**, **düg**, **düğüm** / ***Tüg*** *(Old Turkish): düğüm (O. Karatay)* / **Tang**, **tü**, **tüyi**: denk, bağ, **tie**, bound, **bag** (Radloff). **Tiie-a**, **tie-a** (Hittite): to bind. Sanskrit '**da**', '**dyati**', Greek '**déso**', English '**tie**' / **Toki** (Laz.): düğüm, bağ, **tie** / **Ted**, **teud** (Celtic) / **Balaja**, **bandhana**, **bond** (Sanskrit.): bind, bond, **bağ** / **Tü**, **düğüm** > **tie**

till (Eng.): plowing, toprağı sürme (**dilimleme**, **delme**) (slice, cut, split, delve).

tillomania (Eng.): Hair pulling disorder. '**Tülü, tüle**': feather, hair (DLT). **Tel**: hair piece / N. American 'feather': **T'AA**, **TAW** <> **tel**, **tüy** > **tillo**

time (Eng.): zaman. **TAp, tem, tep, tAm** (Scor. Scythian, , Koib.): time; tAm, **dem** (Altai. Tel.): time; **kam** (Altai, Tel. Leb. Tar. Kar.): time (Radloff). 'Dem, demlemek' is still living in Türkiye Turkish (steep, waiting for steep of the thee) / *'**demin**, timin': shortly before (Kisamov)*

tinnio, **tinnitus**, **tonus** (Latin); **tönen**, **tone** (German): **tını** (sound) / *Tın, tını* > *tone (Ü. Mutlu).*

tion, **-tion** (Eng.); -**cion**' (Fr.): suffix. In Turkish vernecular: geli**şin**, gidi**şin**, çıkı**şın** … '**Şin-şın**' here denotes 'when I do, as I do, if I do'. eylemi yaptığım takdirde, o durumda anlamı verir. Another similar one is the suffix '**-yon**', which indicates the aorist and continuation of the action: geli**yon**, gidi**yon**, çıkı**yon** (vernecular). / **Şin**, **şın** > **tion**; **yon** > **cion**

tire (Eng.): wheel. *Teyir, tyre (n.) "hoop" ~ Türkic ter-, tir- (n.) "wheel, wheel hoop". Ultimately fr. the verb tägir- "rotate, circle, twirl" and its later versions devir- täwir-. (Kisamov)* / Turkish **değirmi**: round, **değirmen**: mill

tire, **tired** (Eng.): yorulmak, yorgun, argın. In Old Eurasian Turkish dialects the similar ones are present. With '**t**' or without 't'. **Argın** (Ottoman): tired; **harın** (Crimean, Ottoman): tired, **tal**: (Tel. Altai, Schor. Scythian, Koib. Kirghiz. Kas. Kom.): tire; **taldır**: tire (Radloff). **Tal** (Yakut): tire (Rasanen) / "Old English teorian (Kentish tiorian) 'to fail, cease; become weary; make weary, exhaust,' of **uncertain origin**". (OED) / **Trinu**, **drinu**, **dariianu** (Hittite): tire, tired, to make tired > **tal**, **argın**, **harın**

tissue, **texture**: **doku**. Its root Old Turkic '**dokun**' (touch)

titilar (Spanish): *twinkle, ışığın **titre**mesi (light flicker, tremor) (S. Küçükoğlu)*

toccata (Latin, It. Eng.): a musical term, about 'touch'. **Dokun**mak. **Dokun** > **touch** (Eng.)

toe (Eng.): Turkish '**toynak**' (animal nail)

toll (Eng.): the toll of bells. Turkish **çal**, çan **çal**mak. **Çal** > toll … **Ç** > Ts > T

toll (Eng.): **Tola** (Altai. Tel. Leb.): count; **tolış**: money exchange; **tolu**: exchange; **töle** (Schor. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Kom. Crimean): pay (Radloff). " … cognate with Old Norse **tollr**, Old Frisian **tolen** … German **Zoll**, probably representing an early Germanic borrowing from Late Latin **tolonium** 'custom house.'" (OED)

tone (Eng. – German, Latin): ses, '**tını**', **ün**. **Tone**, **sonus**, **sound**: **ün** / **Sonus**, **sound**, **ses**, **ton**, **tını**, **ün** … are related to each other.

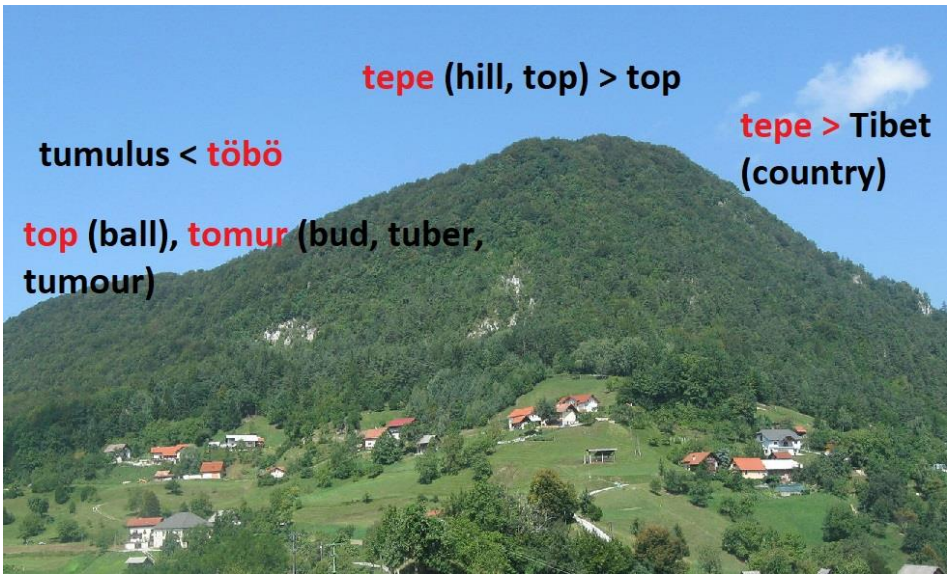
too (Eng.): many. **To** (Altai. Schor. Leb. Uyghur): many (Radloff).

too (Eng.): (also). Turkish **de**, **da**, **dahi**. Me **too** > ben **de**, men **de**. **Tagı**: daha, dahi, de, da, too (Radloff) / **de**, **da** > **too**

tool (Eng.): '**Tolum**' in Old Turkish means steel, arms. Tolga, tulum (arms, armour)

tooth, **teeth** (Eng.): **diş**. Old Turkish '**tis**, **tiş**' / ***Diş*** > ***dens*** *(İ. H. Danişmend)* / **Dantom**, **dant**, **dans**, **det** (Celtic) < tiş, **diş** > **teeth**

top (Eng. - German): üst, üstte, **tepe**, tepede. '**Tepe**' Old Turkish: hill, high area, high region and literally '**top**'. Türkiye vernecular '**tap**': hill, hill side, high plateau, ceiling wood, ceiling window / *Tepe* > ***top*** *(Eng.)* > ***topp*** *(German) (B. Keresteciyan), (İ. H. Danişmend), (K. Mirşan)* / **Stupa** (Sanskrit.) > **tepe** / **Tapas**, **tipas** (Luvian, Hittite): heaven (probably related to sky, and Turkish 'tepe'. / **Tibet** (a mountainous country in Asia) > tepe (Bazin and Hamilton 1991, Behr 1994) / **TEPEK** (Native American): **tepe** (Tahsin Mayatepek) / From Mayatepek, some Central and South American names of mountains, notice that 'tepe, **tepek**': YOKOTEPEK, TUŞTEPEK, NİŞTEPEK; NİTTEPEK; NİLTEPEK, ÇUÇİLTEPEK, ÇİLTEPEK; SULTEPEK, TUTUTEPEK, ÇAPULTEPEK, YALTEPEK … / Native American 'mountain': **DAA**, **TAA**, **T'AA** (top of the hill, at the summit, peak), **DGHELAAY**, **DDAW**, **TEPEK** >< **dağ**, **tay** (mountain); **tepe** (hill, peek, top)



topic, **topos**, **topographie**, **toponymy** (Eng. - Greek - Latin): yer, ***toprak*** *(M. C. Paşa)* / **Toprak**, **torpak**: soil, ground, region

tor, **teur** (-tor, -teur) (Eng. – Fr.): suffix. Turkish suffixes '**-r**, **-er**, **-ar**' and '**-dar**, -**tar**' do same function in present tense. Silah**tar**, kılıç**dar**… (do**er**, mak**er** < yap**ar**)

Torah (Eng. - Hebrew): **Tevrat**. Old Turkish '**Töre**': order, system, array, custom, law … **Töre**: genesis, creation, create (Orkhon) / *Tevrat < töre (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Tiurinias** (Etrusc): nation's customs; **tiurinias** > tavır, töre / **Dar**, **dür** (Ottoman, Kazakh, Mong.): right time, right gravity, balance, ratio (Rasanen). In Türkiye Turkish 'kadar, ka-dar': amount, quantity, until

Torino: a city name. Like '**Turin**' (Bikkinin), it's said that originated from Turkish, via '**Tering**s' in Attila's army (M. Adji).

tork (Eng.): momentum of turning, (turn < **dön**), (tur - turlama). **Tarku** (Hittite): to dance, turning (Osman Sertkaya) / Sanskrit '**tark**': to turn, Romanian '**intoarce**' to turn, Latin '**torquo-**, **torquere**, **torsi**, **tortum**' to twist, wind, curl,

distort … (Copeland) / Turkish **Tur**: round, turn, tour; **turna** (Old Turkish before AC. 900) (touring –migratory- bird): crane

torment, **tormentor** (Eng. - Latin): *Turkish '**tar**': break, destroy, tear (Kisamov)* / **Tırmık**, **tırmala**mak (scratch); **tortion**: tur (tour, turn); bur (tortion), **dür** (roll up)

toro, **taurus** (Latin): bull. Old Turkish '**torun**': kid bull / ***Toso** (It.) > **tosun** (young bull) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Tor**: young cattle (Radloff). *"**Toraman**: like bull (A. Y. Aksoy)*. **Toraman**: wild, unbridled (Radloff) / *Old Turkish '**tavar**': cattle (Nişanyan)*

Toros: a mountain name in Türkiye / it may come from 'bull - **torro**'. For this see Turkish '**tor**', "**Toro**" item / Latin '**torus**': tepe, hill / *Chuvash **tara**, Old Turkish töpü, tepe (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Torus**: "Any round swelling, a pro-tuberance. A mound or elevation of earth." (CNLD) … **Tuberus** < **töbü** > **tepe**

tortion (Eng.): **bur** (twist, twirl, screw); **burkul** (sprain); **dür** (roll up). **Tortamque** (Latin): dür, fold, roll up, twist … **Bur**, **dür** > **tor**

torture, **torment** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**tarı**': trouble, **darlık**, hardship, suffering (DLT) / ***Tar**: darlık, torment, hardship (D. Aksan)* / Alleged root is Latin '**torquere**': twirl, screw, twist … '**tor**' < **bur**, **dür**, **tur** (twist, roll up, tour) / ***Bur**mak > **tordre**, **tordu**, **tors** (Fr.), **wry** (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan)*

total (Eng.), **totus** (Latin), **tutti** (It.): **tüm**, bütün. **Tal** (Altai, Tel. Schor. Kirghiz): **total**, **tam**, tüm; **toltra** (Altai, Tel. Scythian,): **dolmuş**, full, tam, **total** (Radloff). "from Latin totus 'all, all at once, the whole, entire, altogether,' a word of **unknown origin**." (OED) / '**Dob**' (Sumer.) > top, topla (collect) (Kurmaev) / **Total** (Eng.): toplam / ***Tutar** > total (word ending r > l changing law – A. Atabek)*

touch (Eng.), **touche** (Fr.): **değ**, **dokun**. **Tact** (Eng.), **tactus** (Latin): değ, dokun. Many scientific, geometric and medical terms were born from here. **Tangent**, **integral**, **tactile hallucination**, **intact** … All are about 'değme, dokunma'. Turkish '**ti**' root: touch, tact (Radloff). **Dactilo** (Greek – finger), **digitus** (Latin – finger) are also related to this. See "**Digital**" item / '**Tag**' (Sumer.): deg, değ (P. Kaya)

Toulouse: a city name. According to Murat Adji it's a Kipchak name. About 'tolum, tolun': arms, steel

tour (Eng.): **tur**, **turlamak**, dönmek (**turn**). **Ter**, **tur** (Altai. Tel. Schor.): turn, go around in circles; **termen**: turn; **tur**, **tön**: turn (Radloff) / *Tur*, *tururi*, *history ilişkisi (K. Mirşan)*

tourist (Eng.): turist. Turkish '**tur**, **turlama**': turn, tour, go around. See "**Tour**", item

towel (Eng.): Middle Turkish '**havlu**'. '**Hav**': thin feather, hav > hair / mid-13c., from Old French toaille (12c.), from Frankish ***thwahlja**, from Proto-Germanic ***thwahlijan** (source also of Old Saxon **thwahila**, Middle Dutch **dwale** "towel," Dutch **dwaal** "altar cloth," Old High German dwehila … (OED) / **Thwahlja**, **thwahila**, **dwaal**, **towel** < **havlu**

tower (Eng.): *Old Turkish '**tura**': building, strong building, beam, column, house (Kisamov)* / **Turit** (Celtic): **tower** < tura / **Tirtu**, **turru** (Akkad.): **tower** < tura

toy (Eng.): "amorous playing, sport,' later 'piece of fun or entertainment', 'thing of little value, trifle', and 'thing for a child to play with'. Of **uncertain origin**" (OED). Old Turkish '**toy**', and Altaic '**toy**': entertainment, wedding ceromony, feast (Radloff). Toy, toyla: feast, enjoyment; toylo: drinking alcohol (Radloff)

track (Eng.), **trakt** (German): foot print, path, way. "Dutch trek 'drawing, pulling;' see trek)." (OED): something being pulled away and leaving a mark on the ground. Turkish '**tarama**': rake, drag; '**tırmık**': harrow / And Turkish '**tarık**': way (Arabic '**tarik**' -way) / **tara**, **tarık** > **track**, **tarik**

tract (Eng.), **tracto** (Latin): çekmek, draw, pull. Turkish '**tart**' (in all dialects): pull (Radloff). Also '**tart**': weigh (by pulling up). **Trunitor** (Latin): to weigh, **tart**mak. And '**tractor**', **traction**, **attract** … have same root.

traction (Eng.): as a medical term means 'pull, draw'. Turkish '**tart**': to weigh, pull up / see "**Tract**" item

train (Eng.): tren. *Turkish '**tura**': range, set, string, katar (A. Atabek)* / Tergen (Mong.): 'Karren, Wagen', terge-le: 'schnell laufen, rennen', vagon, koşmak, hızlı koşmak (Rasanen)

trans (Eng.- Latin): prefix and word. It has many meaning. One of them is equivalent of Turkish '**ters**': opposite (transsexual). One of them 'ak**tar**': transfer. Another one '**doğru**': through, trans …

trauer (German), **trouble** (Eng.): **dar**, **darlık** / Old Turkish '**tarı**': trouble, **darlık**, hardship, suffering (DLT)

travail (Fr.): work, toil, effort. **Tırıs** (Kirghiz): effort, toil; **tırış** (Crimean, Kas.): effort (Radloff)

trawl (Eng.): trol, net drag. **Tarama**: drag, rake

tree (Eng.): ağaç. The root words '**tre**, **daru**, **doru**' … Old Turkish '**terek**' (tree); **tirek**, **direk** (wood beam, pole); **tura** (beam, pole) are directly about 'tree'. / *Tree < **terek** (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Agacca**, **aksika**, **dru**, **druma**, **taru** (Sanskrit): **tree** <

terek > direk; **agacca** <> **ağaç** / **Tāru**, **taru**, **tree**, **tarwi(a)** (Hittite): tree, wood, wooden beam, direk, tura < terek / **TAA** (N. American): **tahta**, wood / Native American 'tree': **CHE**, **AAS**, **GGAC** (hardwood) >< **ağaç**

tremble, **tremor** (Eng.); **tremisco**, **tremere** (Latin): **titreme**. **Tır** (Altai. Tel. Leb.): tremor; **tırıl**: titreme, **tremor** (Radloff)

tricho (Greek, Latin, Eng.): **tüy**, **tüg**, feather

tricot (Eng): triko. **knitted** fabric, 1859, from French tricot "knitting, knitted work," from tricoter "to knit," of **uncertain origin** … (OED) / **Tricho**: **tüg**, **tüy**, (feather); Old Turkish '**tüg**, **düğüm**': tie, knitting

trocken, **dürr** (German); **dry** (Eng.): **kuru**. It's explained as "**terra**" (soil) and its dryness (?). Terra > torpak, toprak (soil). Kuru = Dry, Terra (K > D-T) (?). Celtic '**krasto**': kuru, dry. "**Crust**" means kabuk, kuru, kuru ekmek (dry bread). / **Ksero**, **tsiros**, **kiros** (Greek): kuru, dry

trot (Eng.), **trab** (German): **tırıs** (running speed of a horse, a style of running of a horse). **Trad** (Altai. Leb. Bar. Uyghur. Ottoman Küar.): tırıs, trot (Radloff) / ***Trot*** *> tırıs (M. C. Paşa)*

trousers (Eng.): Middle Turkish '**çaşkır**' (?)

trudo (Latin): thrust, push, ***dürt****mek (B. Keresteciyan)*

true (Eng.): **doğru**. **Togrı** (DLT). *Old Turkish '**Togrı**' was both 'real' and 'right-true' from the beginning. (D. Aksan) / Doğru >* ***droit*** *(drou) (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan). True (Eng.) >* ***vero*** *(It.) > doğru (Ü. Mutlu), (Osman Karatay)* / **Tu**: true, doğru (Radloff) / **Wiro** (Celtic) <> doğru, gerçek

trust (Eng.): It's relative with Turkish '**dürüst**' (honest, fair). Old Turkish **dörös**

trutinor (Latin): to weigh, Turkish '**tart**'. See "**Tract**" item

tsiros (Greek): to dry, **kurut**mak, dried (kuru) fruit, dried fish / ***Çiri, çir, çiroz*** > *tsiros (dried fish) (A. Atabek)*

tube (Eng.); **tubus**, **tubulus** (Latin): **Tüfek**, Old Turkish '**tüvek**' (wooden tube – pipe- used as a weapon) (DLT) (İsmail Erdoğan, Ahmet Tutar) / ***Çubuk***: ***pipe*** *(Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan),* ***tchoubouq*** *(Ç > T)*

tuber (Eng.): Turkish **top** (ball); **tomur** (bud); **tümsek** (bump, mound); **töbe**, **tepe** (hill, tumulus) / Two examples: **tuberculosis**, **tubercle**

tuck (Eng.): **tık**, **tık**mak, **tıkın**mak, **tak**mak … / **Tık**, **tıkın**, **tak** > tuck

tudimina (Celtic): **tutturma**, attach

t'ul: “PIE root”, “wedge, peg”. **Del**mek / Altaic '**t'ilyu**' > t'ul (Bomhard) / **del**-mek, **delgi**: drill, hole

Tula: a city name. It comes from Turkish 'tolun', '**tolum**' (arms, steel) (Murat Adji)

tumour (Eng.), **tumor** (Latin): Turkish **tomur**, **tomurcuk** (bud); **tümsek** (bump, mound) etc. (round, protruding things)

tumulus (Latin, Eng.): **tümsek** (mound). **Töbö**, **tepe**: hill, mound. *Tomalak*, *tombalak* > *tumulus (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan), (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Tombul**: chubby

tunique (Fr.): a kind of clothes. Old Turkish ‘**don**’: clothes, garment. New Turkish ‘**don**’: underpants

turach, **turu** (Celtic): *means ‘castle, tower’. Turkish '**turach**, **turu**': shelter, korugan. "**Turağ**": stop, stay (Bikkinin), (Ç. Garaşarlı)*

Turing: *a region in Europe. This name comes from ‘**Tering**s' in army of Attila. **Tering**: derin, deep, plenty (Murat Adji).*

turn (Eng.), **drehen** (German): **dön**, dönmek. Old Turkish **tön**, **tegir** (**değirmen** – mill), **tevür** (turn). **Tornare** (Latin), **tornos** (Greek): turn / **Tegir**, **tön**, **dön** > **turn**

twin (Eng.), **zwillinge** (German): **ikiz**

two (Eng.): **iki**. **Tüng**, **tüngai** (Tel.): double (Radloff). **Tüge** (DLT, 1073), **düve**: two years old cow. **Dana**: two years old cow (TDK). **Tay**: young horse, until three years old. **Toy**: young, young animal / Celtic ‘two’: **dwau**, **dow**, **dew**, **da**, **dha** / Sanskrit ‘two’: **ksana** (second), **acitta** (**iki**) / **Taiyuga** (Hittite): two year old, **dayuga**: two year old horse (Da: two + iuga: year). **Yuga** (Hitit): year,

yearling, **yıl** / In Laz ‘two’: **jur, cur, jüri; koko, oko** (split something in two) < **iki** / Native American ‘two’: **KA’ATUL**, **TİK**, **NANKAYY**, **NİTEEKK’EE**, **İCH** (Sioux), **İK** >< **iki**

type (Eng.): **tab**, **tapka** / … late 15c., "symbol, emblem," from Latin typus "figure, image, form, kind," from Greek typos "a blow, dent, impression, mark, effect of a blow; figure in relief, image, statue; anything wrought of metal or stone. (OED) / Old Turkish **tamga**, **tapka** > stamp, **tab**: print

Tyr (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): God of war and warriors. **Tar**: break, destroy; **Tarkan**: Old Turkish war hero

uedh: “PIE root”, to push, hit; Turkish ‘**it**’: push (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

uhlan (Eng.): lancer, *uhlan comes from Turkish '**oğlan**' (boy) (Bikkinin).*

ulna (Eng. - Latin): Old Turkish **el** (hand, arm) / **Lam**, **olina** (Celtic); Native American ‘hand’: **BİLO**, **JİN**, **LA >< el**, **yen** (hand, forearm)

ultimate, **ultra** (Eng.); **ulter**, **ultimus**, **ultima** (Latin): Turkish '**ulu**': big, huge, sublime; '**öte**': beyond. Alleged root is '**al**': beyond. Turkish ‘**el**’: alien, beyond.

ultra (Eng. - Latin): Öte, ötesinde (beyond); ulu (grand, great) / **Ultra-sound** for example. Sound < tını, ün (sound, voice)

ululation, **howl** (Eng.), **ulula**, **ululo**, **ululatus** (Latin): ***uluma, havlama*** *(İ. H. Danişmend)*, (O. Süleymanov). **Halihuli** (Sanskrit)

um, **-um** (Latin): suffix. It makes name, like '**bell-um**'. In Turkish there is same suffix, '-**um**'. '**Doğ-um**, sok-um, oy-um' … / *In Turkish, it takes various forms under the influence of some additional vowel rules: 'Al-ım, sat-ım, kal-ım, öl-üm,*

sür-üm, ver-im, dür-üm, giy-im, dil-im' (V . Hatiboğlu) / The '**-ım**' suffix creates abstract nouns from verb roots in Turkish as well as in Latin. A few examples such as 'öl-**üm**, bat-**ım**' formed with the suffix '-ım' are used in the Orkhon Inscriptions.

umlaut (German – Eng.): The root is Old Turkish '**im**': sign, image. When we look at the Western explanations, other Turkish roots emerge from there. For example: '**Kleu**', hear, **kulak** (ear).

unda, **-unda** (Latin): suffix. Turkish '**de-da**'. *Sek**undo**, sekundos: İkinci, ikincis**i-n-de** (O. Süleymanov)*

under (Eng.), **unter** (German): alt, altta / **Under - indir** (down, down load) similarity is also not a coinsidence.

uni, **unic** (Eng.), **unio** (Latin): tek, bir. Turkish **ön**, **öng**, **en ön**: front, first (number one)

until (Eng.): Old Turkish '**anta**': until, up to there. **Antika**, **antar** (Sanskrit): anta, **until**

up (Eng.): Old Turkish 'kabar': rise, swell; 'köp': many, swell, rise. Old Turkish '**apa**': high title, important person (Orkhon). **Aba**: father, elder, important person. **Kop**: stand up, make up, uprise (DLT) / ***Apa**: ancestory, big, high (M. Ergin)* / ***Uppsala**: (a city name), '**up**' (high, sublime), **sala** (sun) (Ö. B. ETLİ), (K. Mirşan)* / **Abarma**, **abartma**: exaggerate / 'Ap-' Turkish prefix for meaning strengthening: **ap**açık, **ap**ayrı … There are almost no prefixes in Turkish. Some examples like these are very rare.

uper: “PIE root”, “over.” Turkish '**apa**', '**aba**' high person, high position; Turkish '**kop**' means to rise, to get up. Some of the English words claimed to derive from this root are: **hyper**-; insuperable; over-; soprano; sovereign; sum; summit; **Super**-; superable; superb; **superior**; supernal; **supra**-; supreme; **fort**-… / **Abarma**, **abartma**: exaggerate. "**Ab**-" here is one of the rare prefixes in Turkish. It strengthen the meaning of the adjective comes before it.

upo: “PIE root”, “under, also up from under, hence ‘over’.” Turkish '**apa**', '**aba**' high person, high position; Turkish '**kop**' means to rise, to get up. Some of the English words claimed to derive from this root are: **above**; assume; hypo-; **hypochondria**; hypocrisy; hypothesis; opal; open; often; resuscitate; somber; source; souvenirs; **sub**-; subject; substance; subtle; suburb; succeed; succumb; sudden; **suffer**; sufficient; suffix; suggestion; summon; **supply**; support; suppose; **surge**; suspect; **suspend**; sustain; up; valet; vassal... / **The same dialectical opposition and unity exists in Turkish as well.** ‘**Abdal**’: wise person, ‘**aptal**’: idiot. **Abarma**, **abartma**: exaggerate. "**Ab**-" here is one of the rare prefixes in Turkish. It strengthen the meaning of the adjective comes before it.

upon, **upper** (Eng.); **über** (German): üst, üstteki. Turkish '**apa**, **aba**, **kop** …' denote ‘high, high position, rise …’ See “**Up**” item

ur, **we-r**: “PIE roots”, roots of water and ‘urine’. / **ırmak**: river; **ark**, **arık**: channel / **ır**, **ırmak** – **ark** > irrigate, watering

urban (Eng.): ‘**uru**’ (Hittite) (city); Ur, Uruk: (Sumerian Turkish) city names. **Ur**, **or**, **orun** (Old Turkish) high place, city, castle, headquarters / **UR**, **URAKE** (N. American): city, area, basement, residantial area / *Sumerian '**urug**': castle, city, society (M. İ. Çığ)*

urea (Eng.): üre / see “**Urine**” item

urgent, **urge** (Eng.); **erregung**, **erregt** (German): Turkish ‘**ırga**, **ırgı**, **ırgıl**: leap, jump, spurt, moving; **urunç**: excitement, hurry; **ürt**, **ürgül**: arousal, impulse; **ırga**, **irgin** (Tüm.) sexual impuls, arousal (Radloff). **Irgala**-mak: arouse interest

urine, **urination** (Eng.): Old Turkish ‘**erre**’ (urination) (İ. H. Danişmend) / “PIE root”: “**ur**” (OED) / **ur** > **irrigate** < **ırmak** (river); **ark**, **arık** (water canal)

urologia (Eng.)**: erre** (Old Turkish - urination), **üre**, **üre**me (breeding)

us (Eng.): **bizim**, **bize**, **b-iz**. **Nash** (Hittite): biz, **we** / ‘**Uznu**’ (Sumer.): bizim / -us, -uz, -iz … suffix (we): geliyor**uz**, geliyor-uz (we are coming); ‘uz’: we, us

us, **-us** (Latin): suffix. Turkish '-**ış**' suffix is similar to '-**us**'. *Kalk-ış*, *var-ış.. (V. Hatiboğlu)*. Vur**uş**, dur**uş** …

use (Eng.), **uti** (Latin): " … from Anglo-French and Old French **us** 'custom, practice, usage,' from Latin **usus** 'use, custom, practice, employment, skill, habit.'' (OED) Old Turkish '**us**': mind; **uz**: mind, wisdom, mastery / *Old Turkish '**tusu**': **use**, **utility**; '**utuş**': use, utility; '**asığ**': use (D. Aksan)* / **Ası** > **use** / Latin '**uti**' < **utuş**, **tusu**, **ut**, utmak, ütmek. So, Turkish “tüket”: use, **uti**. / **Tuza** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Schor. Scythian, Mongolian): use (Radloff). **Astam** (Altai, Tel. Leb.): use, profit (Radloff) / *Tusuk*, *tusu(g)* > ***dest*** *(Pers.)* > ***utulity***, ***use*** *(A. Atabek)*

used (Eng.): -ardı, yapardı, would / *From an ancient text : 'Tigin kobuzga ertengü **uzardı**': 'Prens kopuza genç yaşlarda al**ışırdı**': 'Prince **used** to play kobuz in early ages'." (A. Atabek)*

usher (Eng.): *usher (v.) “host” ~ Türkic ušer (üsher) (v.) “to gather, to meet”, ušsera (üshsera) (v.) “visit, call in”, a derivative of a stem uš- (v.) “assemble,*

gather, inflow". With an aorist (past tense) participial suffix -er it forms (rare) nouns and noun/adjectives "greeter, host" and the like. Suffix -er also forms inchoative mood of the verb, ušer "(to come) to gather, (to come) to meet", expressing a shade of "show up", "coming". The üššera- is a specifically Kipchak synonymous form (Kisamov) / **Aşur** (Old Turkic): made someone (something) pass over

utter, **utterance** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**ayt**', **de**, demek (say, state, declare, call). **Uttar**, **utter**, **te**, **tar** (Hittite): speach, word (utter, utterance), declare, promise

vacuum (Eng), **evacuate** (Eng.): Latin '**vacare**' (**boş**) / The root is Turkish '**kovuk**': hollow, **cave**; **boş**: empty / **kovuk** > **cave** > **vac** < **boş**

valerian (Eng.): **baldıran**. *Turkic 'baldır': leaf or stem of herb (Kisamov)*

vampire (Eng.), **vampir** (German): **vampir**. *Vampir is Türkic ubyr (n.) "ghostly being, warlock", lit. "devourer" fr. the verb ob-/op-/-/öp-/up- "gulp, suck in, devour edaciously". (Kisamov)* / **Obur** (glutton) > obese, **öp**: kiss

vapor (Eng.): **buhar**. '**Buğu**, **bur**, **bu**' are about water and vapor.

vareios (Greek): north, kuzey. *Borak > vareios (-k > -s law – A. Atabek)* / **Bora**, **borak**: storm, north storm

vast (Eng.), **vastus** (Latin): çok, geniş. *Pözek > vast (-k > -t word ending sound changing rule – A. Atabek)*

vat (Eng.): Turkish 'but', *vat (n.) "vat, container" ~ Türkic but "vat, container, bucket" (OTD 129). (Kisamov)*

Vatikan: a name of a hill in Rome. " *It has been suggested that the name* ***Vatican*** *comes from the Turkish fire and sun cult associated with* ***Ötüken****. (D. Perinçek)* / **Ötüken** > **Vatikan**

vatis (Greek): deep, derin. *Batıg > vatis (-g > -s law – A. Atabek*) / **Bat**: sink, **batık**: sunken

velocity (Eng.), **awil**, **velox** (Etrusk. – Latin): Old Turkish '**ev**': fast, quick; New Turkish **ivedi** / Avestan '**jav**': hasten, hurry

velos (Greek): arch, yay. Old Turkish *balıg > velos (-g > -s rule – A. Atabek)*

Veni vidi vici (Latin): Old *"Turkish 'man vid bas' (yürüdüm, gördüm, yendim), Yakut, Chuvash, Altai)" (A. Atabek)* / See "**Vincere**" item

ver (German): prefix (German adjoining and indefinite meaning prefix). It seems to be connected to the Turkish root '**ver**-**ber**'. It reminds one of the Turkish 'ver gitsin - give it away'. The most common conjoined prefix. At the rate of 45 percent of adherent appendages. It has about seven or eight different functions. In some words, there is an overlap with the Turkish word '**ver**' (to do quickly, to do easily and quickly, to come, to go, to do...): geli**ver**, gidi**ver**, yapı**ver** …

verdict (Eng.): Karar **ver**-mek (decision making) / "PIE root": "**were-o-**", "**deik**"; see these items

veritas (Latin): reality, **gerçek**. Old Turkish **kerte**, **kerti** (reality) (Radloff)

version (Eng.): Turkish 'çevir, evir, devir': are about turn, avert and all are ending with '**vir**'. The examples don't end there. Turkish '**kıvır**, kı-vır' (curl) is same. The last syllable is again '**vır**'. And some others: savur, kavur … and bur, dür, yuvarla … We do not see the last syllable 'vir-vır, vur' in other verbs that do

not express rotation. Latin '**verto**, **verso**, **vergo**, **vorto**' all denote 'turn, roll'. Already Old Turkish '**oro**' < roll, turn; explains the situation well. See "**Wer**" item

verso (Latin): reverse, **ters**. *Ters > verso (B. Keresteciyan)* / see "**Version**" item

vertical (Eng.): **dik**, **dikey**. **Vertical**, **tical** <> **dik** (?)

very (Eng): Claimed "PIE root" **'were-o-'** / Turkish '**var**': exist, to be, come up, present, there is; **varlık**: presence, asset, richness, wealth; **ver**: give, grant, yield, produce, fertility, extend…

viel (German): **bol**, **poly**, many

Vikings: *Vikings came to the Russian-Kipchak steppes in the early 9th century. They call the Swedish/Norwegian fjords they came from **Vik**. Swedish etymologist Strahlenberg and the father of Swedish historiography, Prof. Lagerbring establish a relationship between, Turkish '**bük-**', and Germanic **biegen**. Biegen means to bend (bük). Did the Vikings from Vik come from Bük? **Vik** is the equivalent of the Turkish word '**bük**'. Its meaning is the same as fyord: Bay. The Bük-Vik relationship suggests B>V transformation. Famous linguist Strahlenberg, in his works comparing languages, concluded that Turks "must have lived as a single people many years ago" with Goths, Celts and French… In the Swedish Etymology Dictionary published in 1922 by Olof Hellqvist from Lund University, Sweden, it is stated that the name **Viking is derived from the root Vik**. Vikings are those who come from Vik, that is, **bük** = bay. There are those who claim that the bay they came from is the **bük** at the end of the Black Sea/Azov sea, based on the interpretation of Swedish epics. The fjords where they live on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean are also called vik=**bük**. Those who*

*came from Vik/Bük became known as **Vering / Baring /Vareg** in the Black Sea steppes, Byzantium and the Arab world. However, the name **Veren/Beren** came long before them. In the north of the Black Sea, the name **Verig** is found not only among the Huns but also among the Tatars. Again, Bulgarians, one of the Northern Black Sea tribes, have a ruler named Virağ… Berendis is the name of a Turkish community living in the steppes of Southern Russia in the 11th century during the Kipchak (Cuman) age. As Gumiliev emphasizes, they also use the name Barani. Do you think it's a coincidence that Verings have the same names as in Byzantine sources? Berendis/Baranis are mentioned together with the Pecheneg and Tork (Oghuz) tribes in Russian annals. Most of the Berendi clan entered Hungary together with the Pechenegs and settled there. It cannot be determined with certainty which of the Oghuz, Pecheneg and Kipchak communities this Turkish tribe belongs to. Hungarian historian Rasonyi says that this tribe may not originally have been Cumans. Berendis (11th-13th.) give their names to many places in the regions where they lived for centuries. A large swamp in the Vladimir province of Russia bears the name of Berendi. In 1097, the name Berendi was also encountered as a personal name among the Uz/Oghuz people in the same geography. Whether Berendis are Cuman or Uz, the word comes from the root Ber/Ver and its suffixes are Turkish: Ber+en+di. The meaning is the same, just like **Väring (Viking)**, brave, loyal and self-sacrificing. Berendis in Antalya and Karaman... Berendi tribes also came to Anatolia. The Berendi tribe was found in some settlements in the 16th and 17th centuries. The names of the Vikings in the Kipchak/Russian steppes are **Vering**, Varyag and **Varang**. The Byzantines call them Barang, the Arabs call them El-Baring.* (D. Perinçek)

Vili (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): one of the three creator gods. **Bil**: know, feel; **bil** > **feel**

village (Eng.), **villa** (Latin): köy. **Eül** (Tatar): village (Radloff). It must be considered with English '**aul**': **ağıl**, **avlu**, **avlak** (sheep shelter, yard, hunting area)

vincere (Latin): win, **yen**. ***Ying*** *(win) > vincere (B. Keresteciyan) / " Veni – vidi – vici:* ***mañ****- 'walk' (Uyghur, Altai) > veni ;* ***vid*** *'seen, look' (Chuvash),* ***püdüş*** *'seen' (Tele.) > vidi ;* ***bas****- 'win' (Altai) > vici " (A. Atabek)* / **vincere** > **win** < **yen**

virgule (Eng. – Fr. – Latin): virgül; Turkish mörgül, Mongolian 'mörgü' (bücken) (bow, curve) (Rasanen) / Turkish '**vir**' root: turn … See "**Version**" item

virtue (Eng.): **erdem** / *" When Turkish words migrate, they get the letters 'b-v' at the beginning, this is a rule. Orman-virman, olta-volta, erdem-virtue." (A. Atabek)*

vis (Latin): essence, **öz**, **es**

vision, **visible** (Eng.); **vide** (Latin): **İzlem**, **izlenebilir**, **gözlem** / "Veni vidi vici… **mañ** 'walk' (Uyghur, Altai) > veni ; **vid** 'look' (Chuvash), **püdüş** 'look, appearance' (Tele.) > vidi ; **bas**- 'win' (Altai) > vici " (A. Atabek) / "PIE root" "**weid**" (**vision**): vazıh, vuzuh (Turkish Arabic - apperant, visible)

vista (Latin): seen, look, appearance. *Bısığ (Yakut) > vista (Latin) (-k > -t rule – A. Atabek)*

vita (Latin), **vital** (Eng.): **bit**, **bitmek**, **bitki** (sprout, the emergence of a life, plant, herb) / **Biwo**, **bevan**, **bywa**, **byw**, **bi**, **beo** (Celtic) > **bio**, **büyü**, **bit**, **bitki** (growing, being vital, herb) / ****ḥaju*** *'to live; life force': Hamito-Semitic *ḥjw 'to live' ~ Indo-European ****hei̯u****- 'life force' ~ Altaic ****öjü****- 'alive, life'* (Bomhard). /

heiu (**heil** - German) > hayat > **öjü** > **yaşa** / **Vasati** (Sanskrit.): **yaşa** / "PIE root": "**Gwei**" (**göver**); vital: (PIE root 'gwei') göver, bit

vocal (Eng.), **vocalis**, **vocatio**, **vocatus** (Latin): It strongly evokes Turkish '**oku**' (read), also the first meaning of '**oku**' is 'vocalization'. **Voice** > **ses** (sound) / ***Vocatio*** < *oku (call) (O. Karatay)*, *Voco* < ***oku***-*ok (sound, voice, call) (Ç. Garaşarlı)*, *Voco* > *oku (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Sasu** (Akkad.): **ses**, **seslenme**; **saqis** (Akkad.): sesli, yüksek sesli, aloud

volition (Eng.): will, irade, **bil**, **abil** / see "**Will**" item

volvo, **voluto** (Latin): rolling, rounding, **yuvarla**

vortex (Eng. - Latin): **burgaç**. **Poran** (Bar. Scythian, Koib.): **boran**, snow storm. 'Pora', '**bora**', '**bur**' means twist. Like '**tornado**' (Eng.) is rooted from **turn** (dön). '**Poyraz**': northeasterly, boreas. Bora, poyraz are real Turkish, Old Turkish, not Greek. These words form a cluster in Turkish. They stand alone in other languages. For example, do not believe such explaining: "Boreas: 'the north wind,' late 14c., from Latin Boreas, from Greek." For example **Hyperborea legend** … Another fabrication of European racism, and Indo-European falsifications. It originates from a region close to the north pole (Siberia) and has nothing to do with the hot Greek climate, other than the legend being transferred there later. Ancient Siberia is related to the Altai legends. The events and heroes have a character specific to the northern lands.

vos (Latin): you, second person plural. ***Siz*** *(V. Hatiboğlu)* / **Siz** > **vos**

wag (Celtic): bow, **yay**

wagen (German): car, araba. ***Kağnı*** *> wagen (A. Y. Aksoy)* / Old Turkish '**kang**'. See "**Car**" item

waist (Eng.): iç, orta, **bel**. *Vazak > waist (A. Atabek)*

Walhalla (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): *Walhalla (Valhalla) "death-hall" (Hall of dead), O.Norse kvelja "torment", MDu quelen "vex, tease, torment", OHG kuellan "suffer pain", Gmn. quälen "to torment, torture"; Hu.* ***gyil***, ***öl*** *"kill"; Arm. kelem "I torture"; Pers. koflan "kill",* ***Sum. gil*** *"kill", gilal "butcher"; Mong.* ***kilagu****, Khalka χialu "edge, spike"; all "kill, death" unless noted otherwise.* ***All articulations in their own ways mimic the underlying Türkic phonetics****. A ligature wae- in Wae(l) etc. mimics -ö(l)-; Walhalla (Valhalla) "death-hall" (Hall of dead) is an allophone of the Türkic* ***ölqalïq*** *"death-hall" (öl-qalïq) and A.-Sax. Waelheall "death-hall"; Arm. kelem is formed with a Türkic 1st pers. sEng. suffix -em; Hu. gyil, öl "kill" has preserved both Oguric and Oguzic forms… (…) Distribution: the extent of Eurasian steppe with far western and far eastern appendages, across linguistic barriers, with a variety of sibling forms. A myopic "IE etymology" starts with a self-deprecation, piling on hypotheticals as a philological foundation… (Norm Kisamov).*

wall (Eng.): duvar. Old Turkish '**bal**, **bal bal**' means stacking stones on top of each other, laying stones, monument made in this way. **Bal** > **wall** / ***obalaa*** *(Hakas): wall, obelix (A. Atabek)*

want (Eng.), **wunsh** (German): **Kün** (Altai. Tel. Leb.): wish, want (Radloff). '**Könül**, **gönül**': wish, perceive. '**Beğen**': like, (wish).

war (Eng.): savaş; **vuruşma**, **uruşma** (battle, war). Süniş, sünişmek, etleşmek, küreşmek (war) / War > *urışmak (Ü. Mutlu)* / **Or**, **ur**: hit, beat, kill, fight; **wur**

(Turkmen, Crimean): battle, war (Radloff) / **Armi**, **armai** (Etrusc.): arm, war / Guerre, guerra (Latin – Eng.): war, **güreş**, **küreş** / **war** < **vur**

ward (Eng.): to, through, (forward, toward, outward, backward). Turkish '**ber**-**ver**' root. **Beri**: onward, down; bel **ver**mek: lean towards a direction

ware (Eng.), **waare** (German): **varlık**. **Barım**: to have, real estate, property; **bark**: house (Radloff). **Wealth** (Eng.): **varlık**. **Varya**, **varivas**, **artha** (Sanskrit): **arta**, **artuk**, **varlık**, asset, wealth

warranty (Eng.): güvence. *Barıntıg (barıntı) > warranty (A. Atabek)*

wash (Eng.), **dusche** (German): yıkama, yıkanma. **Yus**: wash (Radloff). **Yuğ**ma, **yun**ma: wash, bath

wasto (Celtic): **boş**, empty

watch (Eng.): **bak**, izle, gözle, bekle. Turkish **bak**: look, watch; **bekle**: guard, watch. **Waku** (Akkad.): awake, wait

water (Eng.), **wasser** (German): **su**. **But** (Uyghur): water. In Turkish there are dozens of words beginning with '**ba**, **bu**' are related to 'water': balık, batak, balçık, balak, buhar, buğu, banyo, bat, bulut etc… See "**Bath**" item … So, "Ba, bu, **but**" is Turkish 'water' root. / **MU** (N. American): water, su, **bu** (Tahsin Mayatepek) / **Water**, **wadru**, **sakuni**, **srunta-i** (Hittite): **su**, lake, spring, well, basin, well / **But** > **water** > **wasser** > **su** / **Sakuni**, **sruntai** > **su** / For words have '**su**' (water) in Western languages see "**Sub**" item / Water's "PIE root": "**Wod'r**" (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) … **but**

we (Eng.), **wir** (German): biz. **Wes** (Hittite) < **biz** > **we**. **Us** (Eng.) > **biz** > **wes** (Kisamov) **/ 'Wey-s**' is "PIE root" of 'we' (Starostin, Kassian, Zhivlov). **Wey-s** < **biz**

weak (Eng.): Turkish '**yig**': weak, bad, ill / ***Yig*** *(Turkish)* > ***ahos*** *(Greek)* > aga (Zend) > **weak** (B. Keresteciyan).

wear, **weary** (Eng.): tire, tired, **argın**, ***yorulmak***, ***yorgun*** *(B. Keresteciyan)*. See also "**Tire"** item

weave, **web** (Eng.): **ör**, **ağ** / "PIE root" '**huebh**', Old English '**web**' / "PIE root" '**ueg**' (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) <> '**ik**, **yig**, **iğ**': spindle, distaff / **Ağ** (web) > **ueg**

wed: "PIE root", "**wet**, **watery**". Some examples: anhydrous; **carbohydrate**; dropsy; **hydra**; hydrangea; hydrant; **hydrate**; hydro-; **hydrogen**; inundation; **nutria**; otter; redound; redundant; surround; undine; undulant; vodka; wash; **water**; wet; whiskey; winter... / Turkish "**bu, ba**" make words related to water. There are many examples in Turkish, which shows that this root is the original Turkish. Bat, ban, balak, balçık, balık, batak, bula, bulaş, bele, buğu, bulut, buz, pus, bulanık, balina, balkam, baldır, bal, banyo, bardak, Baltık, Balkaş etc.

weed (Eng.): grass, herb, ***ot*** *(B. Keresteciyan)* / "PIE root" '**ades**, **ados**' (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

weg: "PIE root", "to be strong, be lively." Examples: awake; bewitch; bivouac; invigilate; reveille; surveillance; vedette; vegetable; velocity; **vigil**; **vigilant**; vigilante; **vigor**; waft; **wait**; wake; waken; **watch**; Wicca; wicked; **witch**... / **Bögü**, **bügü** (magic) > weg / **Beg**, **bey** (lord) > **beg** < **bağış** (grant) < **mag** (Turkic Medes' clergy) > **magic** (Osman Karatay) (Kisamov) / **Baksı**, **bögü**, **bokrat**

(physician) / **Watch** < **bek**, **bekle**, **bak**; **wait** < **bekle** (**bekle**: watch, guard); **bak**: look, watch, care

weid: “PIE root”, "to see." “Veni, **vidi**, vici”. Some samples: advice; advise; belvedere; **deja vu**; Druid; envy; evident; guide; Hades; history; idea; ideo-; idol; idyll; improvisation; **interview**; kaleidoscope; prevision; provide; prudent; review; revise; Rig Veda; story; supervise; **survey**; twit; Veda; vide; view; visa; **vision**, **visit**; visor; vista; voyeur; wise; wisdom; wit … / ‘**Püdüş**’ (look, aspect - Chuvash) > **vid**, **weid** / ‘**Vision**’ < **izle**, **gözle** / **vid** (look, aspect) (Chuvash) > **weid**; **vision**, **vid** (A. Atabek) / **Weid** > vazıh, vuzuh (apparent, visible - Turkish Arabic)

weigh, **weight** (Eng.): **ağır**, **ağırlık** (Kisamov). '**Gravity**, **gravitas**' are also related to this. **Taur** (Kirghiz, Kas. Tob. Crimean, Kom.): heavy, hard; **aGur** (Crimean, Kom. Scythian, Uyghur, Küar. Ad.): heavy, high weight (Radloff).

weird (Eng.): **eğri** (curve, crooked, wrong)

weiss (German): white, **beyaz** / **Beyaz** > **weiss** > **white**

wel : “PIE root”, “die”. (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov)) / **wel** < **öl** (die)

well, **welding** (Eng.): (pit, spring, fount, boil), Turkish ‘**bulga**’: welding, boil; **bulak**: fountain, fount, spring / see “**Will**” item

wen: “PIE root”, "to desire, strive for." Examples: Vanir; veneration; venerable; **venereal**; venery; venial; **venom**; **Venus**; wean; ween; Wend "Slavic people of eastern Germany;" **win**; **wish**; wont; wynn.. / Turkish ‘**yen**’: win, gain; **iste**: wish; **beğen**: like, wish …

wer: “PIE root”, "to turn, bend.", **ebir**, **evir**, **çevir** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Schor.): convert, turn. In Turkish, “**vir-vir-vur**” always means turning in verbs. Other verbs generally don’t have this root. ‘**Çevir**, **evir**, **devir**, **savur**, **kıvır**, **kavur**…’ Also other Turkish ‘turning’ verbs: ‘**bur**, **burk**, **dür**’. The Turkish “turning, rolling” root is '**oro**'. **Oro** > **round**, turn. English examples that are said to derive from this root: **adverse**; **anniversary**; **avert**; awry; **controversy**; converse; diverge; divert; **evert**; extrovert; gaiter; **introvert**; **invert**; inward; **pervert**; prose; reverberate; revert; subvert; **transverse**; universe; **vermicular**; vermin; versatile; verse; **version**; verst; **versus**; **vertebra**; **vertex**; **vertigo**; vervain; **vortex**; -**ward**; warp; weird; **worm**; worry; **worth**; wrangle; **wrap**; wrath; wreath; wrench; **wrest**; wrestle; wring; wrinkle; wrist; **writhe**; **wrong**; **wry**… more than 70 words / Some Turkish examples: **Evert** < **evir**, **çevir**, **çevirt**; **wry** < **kıvır**; **vortex** < **burgaç** / Old English **cier** > **char** < **çevir**, today’s English ‘**chore**’ < **çevir** (turn)

were-o-: “PIE root”, "true, trustworthy." “It forms all or part of: aver; Varangian; veracious; veracity; **verdict**; veridical; verify; verisimilitude; verism; **veritas**; **verity**; **very**; voir dire; warlock... It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Latin **verus** "true;" Old Church Slavonic vera "faith," Russian viera "faith, belief;" Old English wær "a compact," Old Dutch, Old High German war, Dutch waar, German wahr "true;" Welsh gwyr, Old Irish fir "true." (OED) / Karar **ver** > **verdict**; **var**: exist, to be, come up, present, there is, opposite of ‘no’ …

werfen (Eng.): throw, **fırlat**

werg: “PIE root”, "to do, work." How does this root sound like a Turkish root? We find the answer to our question when we see the association of the word 'work', one of the most important words of this root, with the Greek '**ergon**',

that is, the Turkish '**erk**'. Some of the English words that are claimed to originate from this root are: allergic; allergy; argon; boulevard; cholinergic; **demiurge**; dramaturge; **energy**; erg "unit of energy;" ergative; **ergonomics**; George; georgic; handiwork; irk; lethargic; lethargy; liturgy; metallurgy; organ; organelle; organic; organism; organize; orgy; **surgeon; surgery**; synergism; synergy; work; wright; wrought... / **Erk, erke** > **werg** > **ergon** > **work** / **Erk** (Old Turkish): power to work, power, authority

wet (Eng.): ıslak. **Wida** (Hittite): wet. **But** (Old Turkish, Uyghur - water) > **wet** > **wida** > **water**

wey-s: "PIE root", "we" (Starostin, Kassian, Zhivlov). **Wey-s** < **biz** > **us**

what (Eng.): '**ne**'? / **Mu, muya** (Laz.) < **mu** (mi, mı, mu, mü) Turkish question part, word / **kwid**, **ciod** (Celtic) > '**kwo**' "PIE root" < **kim**, **han-kı**, **kankı** (who, which, how) / **Kim** (Sanskrit) >< **ne**, **kim** (who) / '**ya**' (Turkish – Nostratic) > **io** (which) (IE) (Bomhard) / Altaic '**mi**' (what) > **mo** (IE stem of interrogative adverbs) (Bomhard) / **mu** <> **mo** < **mu**

whelp (Eng.): Turkish *bala:p / (n.) "young, puppy" ~ Türkic bala: (balu:), mïla (n.), bala:p (adv.) "nestling, puppy, baby". (Kisamov)* / **Bala**: child, baby

when (Eng.): (as question) ne zaman, **ne an**. **Kusan** (Hittite): when, sometime. **Kaçan** (Old Turkish): when. Old Turkish '**an**': time / **when** < nen, ne zaman > **kaçan** > **kusan**

when (Eng.): (time, that time). Yaptığı-**n**da; when she saw: gördüğ**ün**de, gördüğü **an** ('**n**' suffix, **an** (time) > **when**)

where (Eng.): **nerede**, **harda** / **Where** < **yer** (place); **nere** > **where**

whip (Eng.): kamçı. ***Whip*** > ***ip*** *(rope) (Kisamov)*

whirl (Eng.): Turkish '**irle**' (Bar.): turn, **oro**: turn (Radloff). *"**Bur**, **burma**: whirl" (A. Atabek)*

white (Eng.): **weiss** (German), **beyaz** > **weiss** > **white** < **bayad**

who (Eng.): **kim** (who) / "PIE root": "**kwo**" < **kim** / **kwes**, **quoi**, **kwei** (Celtic) < kim / **Yaka**, **ko**, **katara** (Sanskrit): ya **kim**, kim / Laz. '**mi**' < **kim** > **pui**, **piw** > mi, mu (is it?) / '**Ki**' (Sumer.): **kim** (P. Kaya) > **kwo** > **who** / N. American 'who': **KA**, **KEX**, **KİNE** <> **kim**

whole (Eng.): tüm, hep, **külliyen** (Turkish Arabic) / **Aluan** (Kirghiz) > **allerlei**, all kind (Radloff, 1-388); **kolbo** (Altai, Teleud, Leb): connect (Radloff, 2-603) / '**Kailo**' "PIE root" <> **kala** (Akkad.) / '**Ol**mak, **olgunlaş**mak': complete, be whole

wig (Eng.): peruke. *Turkish yü:g, "false hair, hairpiece" ~ Türkic yü:g (yug), yün/yuŋ (yung) (n.) "feather, wool". (Kisamov)*

will, **volition** (Eng.): irade, istek. *Turkish '**bil**': to know, realise, understand, think, accept, approve (decide), and also 'can', 'ability' (yap-**abil**-mek) (auxiliary verb of ability) (Kisamov)* / A hypothetical claim from me: **Bul** (find, reach, gain, think); **bulga** (spring); **well** (good), **well** (water pit); **bu**, **but** (water); **bil** (know, think), **will**, **wish** (**iste**) … These may most likely be related. / See "**Wish**" item

win (Eng.): **yen**. **Yeng** (Altai, Tel. Küar. Tar. Kom.): win, to be defeated. In many languages, especially in Turkish, this concept forms a whole in binary opposition. Like '**Yin-Yang**', yen-yenil … There are many such words in Turkish. / ***Ying*** *(win) > vincere (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Vinirji**, **van**, **vanati**, **vijita** (Sanskrit): **win** < yin, yen; Avestan '**van**, **han**' … Turkish '**kazgan**, **kazan**': gain, win

wind (Eng.): **yel**, yil. ‘**Lil**’ (Sumerian): **yil**, **yel**, wind; **Enlil** Sumerian Wind God (Kurmaev)

wine, **vino** (Eng.); **vinus** (Latin): Turkish **begni**, **bekni** > **wine** (Kisamov, A. Atabek) / **Wina-i**, **vine**, **winia**, **wian** (Hittite): wine < begni, bekni (Altaic)

wing (Eng.): Turkish ‘kanat’, Mongolian ‘kana’ (?) / Old Turkish ‘yan, **yangak**’: side

wi-ro: “PIE root”, male. **Viril**, **virility** (Eng.): **erkeklik**, **er** (male) / **wiros**, **gwir** (Celtic): **er**, erkek.

wisdom, **wise**, **senses** (Eng.); **sensus** (Latin); **weise** (German): **us**. **Us** (Uyghur, Kar.): mind, spirit; **es**, **as** (Tel. Altai, Leb. Küar. Crimean. Kom. Uyghur): us, mind / *Us* > ***wissen*** *(German) (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Asisu** (Akkad.): wise, wisdom, weise, **us** / *‘**Us**’ (Sumer.) < **us** (mind) (P. Kaya)*

wish (Eng.): **istek**, **iste**mek. '**Wish**, **ask**, **request**, **seek**' = iste, istek. **İsta**, **isti**, **istu**, **esa**, **esti** (Sanskrit): **wish** < iste / **İsta(n)h** (Hittite): taste. İştah: apetite, desire, istek (wish) / **Tsartia** (Hittite): **istek** > **wish** / **ais**: “PIE root”, to wish for, search for. Old Turkish ‘**iste**’: wish (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / Avestan ‘**is**, **isa**, **istho**, **isti**’ < **iste** > **wish**

witch (Eng.): cadı. “PIE root” “**weg**”. **Bögü**, **bügü** (Magic) > **witch**, **weg**. See “**Weg**” item / **Shaman**: **kam**, **kaman**, **baksı**. The vast majority of Turkic shamans were women. It is natural that the Turks have preserved the matriarchal cult until recently. And still the traces of this cult are strong among these peoples. The vast majority of the last remaining **kamans** are women. This is why the vast majority of sorcerers in Europe was women. It is an extension of the same

culture. Sorcerers are called "**witches**". The PIE root is shown as "**weg**". This is "**bügü-büyü**" in Turkish. **Bügü** > **magic**.

with (Eng.): ile, de-da-dahi / **do, ti** (Laz.) < de, da, dahi / **kanta**, **gant**, **get**, **le** (Celtic) > **add** < **kat** (add) / **ile** > **le** (Celtic) / **Kati**, **katti** (Hittite): with. **Kat** > **add** > **kat**, **katti** / **XAAT** (N. American): connect, add, augmenting by put something on something; **KATAK** (N. American): add, affix, **kat** (T. Mayatepek) / N: American 'with': **EL** <> **ile**

wizard (Eng.): **ozan** (bard, minstrel); **usta** (master) / **Wizard of Oz** < **ozan**

wolke (German): cloud, bulut. **Bulut > wolke > cloud**

wonder (Eng.); **wunder**, **wundern** (German): **tansık**. **Tangırka**: wonder, surprise, miracle; **tangla**: wundern; **tangda**: morning; **tangday**: morgendig tag (Radloff). **Tan** (dawn) = **tansık** (miracle, wonder) = **Tengri** (God)

woo (Eng.): court, flirt. *Turkish bü, bügü (cast a spell, sorcery) (Kisamov)*

wood (Eng.): orman, **odun** / *Odun* > ***wudu*** *(Anglo-Saxon) (B. Keresteciyan)* / ***Uidu*** *(Celtic): odun*, ***wood*** / Old Turkish '**od**' (fire) = **odun** > wood

wool (Eng.): yün / **Ulana**, **hulana**, **hulna**, **hulia** (Luvian, Hittite) wool. Akkadian '**halû**': yün, wool; Turkish '**halı**': carpet / Turkish '**kıl**': hair, trichome, animal hair. **Kıl çadır**: woolen tent, **kilim**: carpet, simple woolen carpet, rug / "PIE root" '**uel**, **uele**' >< Turkish '**yele**' (mane) (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

work (Eng.), **wirken** (German): çalışma, iş. "PIE root" "**werg**". Old Turkish '**erk**': power, power of work. "Greek **ergon** 'work' / Old Norse **yrka** " (OED) / **Vesa**, **vis** (Sanskrit) (busy, business ?) > **iş** > **issue** / **Werg-je-o** (Celtic) < **erk** > work

worm (Eng.), **wurm** (German), **vermis** (Latin): **kurt** (**kıvrıl – curl**). Alleged PIE root "**wer**": kıvır, **bur** / Old Turkish '**bur**': twist, turn

wow (Eng.): **vay** (exclamation) / **Wai**, **wi**, **woe** (Hittite): wow, cry of woe (exclamation), vay

wrest, **wrestling** (Eng.): Old English wræstan "to twist, wrench," from Proto-Germanic *wraistjan (source of Old Norse reista "to bend, twist"), from *wreik- "to turn," from PIE root *wer- "to turn, bend." Compare wrist. (OED) / **No**! There is no need for complex and illogical etymological efforts. Old Turkish '**kür**, **gür**': fight, battle (**guerra**, **guerilla**); **güreş** (wrest, wrestling) (traditional Turkish sport) / **güreş** > **wrest**

wring, **wrinkle** (Eng.): bur, buruşuk / *burki (Kisamov)*

write (Eng.): **yaz**mak. *From* '***kert***' *(scratch, notch, script) (A. Y. Aksoy)* / Write: **script** = kert, yaz, kaz, biti (writing, scripting) / Turkish 'kara, karama': script (O. Süleymanov) / **Kert**, **kara** > write

writhe (Eng.): **kıvr**anmak. **Vivrt** (Sanskrit.): writhe, kıvranma / **Kıv**, **kıvr**: **curve**, **curl**

wrong (Eng.): yanlış, **eğri**. **Yangıl** (Altai, AT, Old Turkish): wrong, err, mistake. "PIE root" '**Wer**' < **eğri** (wry, curve) / **Ön**: (Altai, Tel.): wrong, wry, crooked (Radloff).

wry (Eng.): **eğri** / *Eğri > wry (B. Keresteciyan)* / **Vakra** (Sanskrit.): eğri, curved. **Weiro** (Celtic) < eğri

xa:s: “PIE root”, “**ash**” (Starostin, Kassian, Zhivlov) / **Has**, **hās**, **hāss** (Hittite): **ash** / **İs**: soot; **köz**: cinders, ember / **XOOST**, **XOOSHT** (Native American): burnt matter, charred wood, charred / **XOOST** > **xa:s** < **is**, **köz** > **has** (Hittite)

xeyu, **suwe**: “PIE root”: rain, yağmur (Starostin, Kassian, Zhivlov). Turkish **sağnak**, **yağış**, **yağmur** > **xeyu**, **suwe**

yag: “PIE root”, to worship, reverence, Old Turkish ‘**yakar**’: pray, worship. It is related to name “**Agnes**”.

Yakutat: a region in Alaska. It must be about Turkish **Yakut** clan

yard (Eng.): **avlu** / Alleged “PIE root” "**gher**": koru-mak, court, garden, yard etc. (Korunmuş yer – guarded place); so … koru, korunan > yard, **yer** (place) > yard … can be considered.

yeah, **yep** (Eng.): Turkish ‘ya’ (yes) (Kisamov)

year (Eng.), **jahr** (German): **yıl**, **yır** / *Yıl*, *yil* > *year (B. Keresteciyan)* / Bıltır: last year; **bıyır**: this year; **yır**: year (Radloff) / *yaş – year – yıl* > ***avil*** (Etrusk) / **yıl**, **yır** > **year** / **Uitti**, **wit**, **witant**, **wett-** (Hittite): year, tır, yır / **Yuga** (Hittite): yearling / **İLU** (N. American) < **yıl** (T. Mayatepek) / N. American **YUUL** (period of time) = yıl

yearn (Eng.): miss, love; Turkish ‘yar’: lover, darling

yekw-r: “PIE root”, “Liver” (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov) / **yekw-r** > **ciğer**, **ciger** (liver) (Codex Cumanicus, 1303)

yes (Eng.), **ja** (German): evet, **ya**. In current Turkish '**ya ya**' (yes, so) or '**ya**' (yes, of course, so). *Ya* > ***yea*** *(Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan)*. *Ya > yeah > yes (Kisamov).*

yesterday (Eng.): yarın. The root is Old Norwegian '**gaer**': **yarın**

yeug: “PIE root”, "to join". Join < **kayna**-ma'. Some examples: adjoin; adjust; conjoin; **conjugal**; **conjugate**; conjugation; **conjunct**; disjointed; enjoin; injunction; **jugular**; jostle; joust; **join**; joinder; **joint**; **junction**; juncture; junta; yoga; **yoke**; zeugma; zygoma; **zygomatic; zygote**… / **Yoke**: **ikili** (dual), ikili **koşma**, **koş** (double) / **İkkaritu** (Akkad.): agriculturel working, tillage (yoke); **evoks** (Akkad.): ox and yoke (double concepts) / **İukan** (Hittite): **yoke**, pair, **ikili**, **koş** (binding two oxes together) / **MOİKO** (Native American): two, iki (T. Mayatepek) / Turkish ‘**yaka**’: coast, collar, joint (Mongolian yaka); **yakın** (near) are also about ‘**two**’ concept and is related to “**Yeug**”.

yew (Celtic): a tree, a bow is made from its branches. Turkish ‘**yay**’: bow, arc / See **“Yves**” item

Yggdrasil: the holy tree in Scandinavian mythology / **Yükterek** (?); **yük**, **yüksek**: **high**; **terek**: **tree**

yma, **ma** (Celtic): this, **bu** / ***mu** (Nostratic) demonstrative pronoun: ‘this, that’: Kartvelian *m(a)- demonstrative stem: ‘this, he’ ~ Uralic *mū/*mō ‘other’ ~ Altaic ***bū** (oblique ***mu-n**) ‘this’. This stem is only preserved in Indo-European in relic forms in Celtic: Welsh **ýma** (poetical ýman) ‘here’; Breton ama, amañ, -ma, -ma¯n ‘here’, (Vannetais) ama, amann, amenn ‘here’; Cornish yma, omma, -ma, -man ‘here’* (Bomhard). / **bu**, **mu** > **yma**, **ma**

Ymir: a hero from Old Norse mythology. **Imir** (**Eymür**) (Name of an Old Turkish rival clan) (O. Karatay – The Genesis of the Turks)

yogurt (Eng.): Old Turkish **yoğurt** / Such 40-50 loanwords transferred to Western languages have no importance for our thesis. However, they even attribute them to other languages. What we are interested in are the tens of

thousands of Turkic words that passed to the West thousands of years ago. And the languages altogether.

yonder (Eng.): there, Old Turkish '**anda**'. Old Turkish '**öng**', Turkish '**yön**': aspect, direction

York: city names. According to Nüvit Alagöz it comes from Turkish "**Yörük**", that is old nomad Turkish clan. But again Old Turkish '**yöre**' (neighborhood, milieu, surrounding, region) also must be considered. Nüvit Alagöz reported another Turkish place name: **Alakush** national park in Argentina. **Alakush** = **Alakuş** (red bird or colored bird)

you (Eng.): sen. **Si** (Laz.): sen > **tû**, **ti**, **te** (Celtic) > **si** / **Thou** (you) (plural) (Eng.): siz. **Tkva** (Laz.) > **thou** / **Swis**, **sibh** (Celtic) > siz / **Tuus ma**, **unts**, **ti/ta/te**, **-ti-**, **zik**, **ziqqa** (Luvian, Hittite): you, your, **sen**, **siz** (Latin **tuus**, Gr. **sos**) (Copeland) / **Sos**, **seis** (Greek): **sizin**, **siz** / '**Zunen'** (Sumer.): sizin (Kurmaev)

young (Eng.); **jung**, **juve** (Latin): **genç**. **Junglig**, **junge** (German); civan (Turkish Persian). **Yanga**, **yang** (Bar. Kas.); **yangı** (Altai, Tel. Küar. Uyghur) **yeni**, **genç**; **canga** (Kirghiz, Kas.): young; **ja (ya)**: new (Radloff) / *Yiğit: young, youth (İ. H. Danişmend)* / Sanskrit '**yuvan**, **bala** (Turkish **bala** - child), **kaninu** (delikanlı), **sisuka** (**çocuk**), **cha** (young animal) (Rasanen). See "**Juve**" item / **Jovantut** (Celtic) < yeni, genç …

youth (Eng.): genç, **yiğit**. See "**Young**" item

Yukon, Kobuk, Koyuk, Yakutat, Akiak, Kechamak … : Some geographical place names in Alaska. These and some others seem very Turkish**.**

Yule (Eng.): Noel, Christmas, literally Turkish '**yıl**, **yıl**başı, yeni **yıl**' (year, beginning of the new year, new year) / *Turkish 'yol', English Yule (n.) "winter holiday" ~ Türkic yol (n.) "road, way", as a winter holiday "road, way (of fate)"; the original full name of the holiday was "Yule Tengri" ~ "Fate (from) Tengri" ~ "Fate (from) God", it is celebrated on the winter solstice, with spruce, music, dances, and gift exchanges. Cognates: A.-Sax. geol, geola, Ang. giuli, ONorse jol, Gmn. Yule; OFr. jolif; Modern Fr joli "festive", semantically extended to "pretty, nice"; Modern English jolly "festive"; Sum. yol "road, way". In the religious and IE etymological fields, the term is dumbfoundingly rated "of unknown origin", although it is still active in the Türkic-populated areas, and is sufficiently well described in the ethnological literature. An 8th c. Tibetan inscription from a Thousand Buddhas cave mentioned Yol-Tangri "God's Path" revered in the fortress Shu-balyk in Dunhuan. After advent of Christianity in the 4th c., the winter solstice period was reassigned to mean "the 12-day feast of Nativity", with the advent of Christianity it was transported to Northern Europe, and in the 11th c. it was reassigned to Christmas, becoming a "Christmas Yule", or "Christmas holiday". The term is still active in the Northern Europe, with all its traditional trimmings. The Sum. yol attests 4th mill. BC, a long way to the Norse Christianity and Papal edicts. Also notice "**jolly**". (Kisamov)*

yummy (Eng.): *(adj.), Turkish yemiš (Kisamov)* / Turkish '**ye**': eat; yem, yemek: food, meal, eat; **yemiş**: fruit

yuwn-ko : "PIE root", "**young**": **genç**. **Young**: "Old English **geong** 'youthful, young; recent, new, fresh,' from Proto-Germanic *junga- … suffixed form of root ***yeu**- "vital force, youthful vigor" (source also of Sanskrit yuvan-)" (OED) / **Geong** < **genç** = **yengi**, **yeni** (new, young) > **yuvan** > civan (Turkish Pers.) > **young** > **juve**

Yves: a name. “Yves is a boy's name of French origins, pronounced “eve.” This unusual but charming name means “yew,” an evergreen tree with red berries and sharp needles, once used to make archery bows.” “Yew: a tree” (The Bump, Wikipedia) / Yves < **yay** (arc, bow)

zahl (German): number, **sayı**, **zählen** (German - count) < **say**mak / **sayı** > **zahl**

Zapata: it comes from sabot, sandal. Their roots are Old Turkish '**çabat**, **sabat**', and it means shoes made of wood (Bikkinin). See “**Sabot**” item

zecke (German): tick, Turkish **kene**

zeit (German): time, hour, Turkish **saat** (hour, clock). **Sa** (Scythian, Koib.): hour, time. 'Saymak', 'sayı': count, number. **Zeit**, **zahl**, **zahlen** < **saat**, **zaman**, **sayı** / **Öt** (Tar. Uyghur): zaman, time; **saat**: zaman, saat, hour, time (Radloff). **She’att**, **sha’ott**, **sa’at** (Hebrew) < **saat** > **zeit** (German) / **Sada** (Sanskrit): hour, saat; **ödün**, **öğün** (time) / **Zaman** (real Turkish > Arabic) comes from Old Turkish ‘**an**’ (time).

zer- (German): adjoining and indefinite meaning prefix. It increases the hurtfulness and destructiveness of the word it precedes. It’s striker and destructive. It is compatible with Turkish roots 'ur-vur-par-per-ser-ez' (hit, strike, destroy, knock down, crush)

zesto (Greek): hot, sıcak. ***Sıcak*** *> zesto (-k > -t rule – A. Atabek)*

Zeus (Greek): Sumerian, Hittite **Dingir**, **Dengir**, Eurasian Old Turkish **Tengri**, Türkiye Turkish **Tanrı**, Latin **Teo**, **Deus** …

ziehen (German): pull, **çek**

zigzag (Eng.); **zickzack** (German), **zigzag** (Fr.): zikzak. Old Turkish '**sıgzag**': gaps between teeth. Sumerian '**zag**': direction, side / In some Turkish dialects ***jak***, ***yak***, ***cag***, ***zak***: *direction, side (M. İ. Çığ)* / Current Turkish '**yaka**': side

zittern (German): tremor, **titreme** / **titre** > **zittern** – tremble, tremor

zout (Dutch): salt, **tuz** . An intermediate form proving the (**tuz** > **salt**) transition. **Zout** < **tuz**

zucht (German): breeding, **zürriyet** (Turkish Arabic). The main root Old Turkish, New Turkish '**üre**, **üreme**': breeding

zuneigen (German): curve, bend, **eğmek**, **eğim** (bend, curve, slope)

zurück (German): back, behind, **geri**, sırt, **arka**; **rückwärts** (German) geriye, **arkaya**. **Kuru** (AT): geri, **kerü** (AT, Uyghur): zurück (Radloff) / " *sırt* > *sırık* > *zurück " (A. Atabek)*

zwillinge (German): twin, **ikiz**; **zwei: iki**

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